Head, Murdock

May 29, 1959

Dr. Murdock Head
5909 Osceola Road
Washington 16, D.C.

Dear Dr. Head:

Thank you for your letter and the material on your activities. I think the man for you to see here is Irving Gitlin, who is our Director in charge of Public Affairs, and I have taken the liberty of passing your letter and material on to him. I myself have no control over what the network does in the way of programming and I think Mr. Gitlin would be of more help to you.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Head, Murdock

May 29, 1959

Dr. Murdock Head
5909 Osceola Road
Washington 16, D.C.

Dear Dr. Head:

Thank you for your letter and the material on your activities. I think the man for you to see here is Irving Gitlin, who is our Director in charge of Public Affairs, and I have taken the liberty of passing your letter and material on to him. I myself have no control over what the network does in the way of programming and I think Mr. Gitlin would be of more help to you.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Healy, James F.

November 19, 1958

Mr. James F. Healy
44 Court Street
Brooklyn 1, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Healy:

Thank you for your letter of November 10. I think perhaps the best method of answering your enquiry is to send you a transcript of what was actually said on the program to which you refer. The book containing the transcript is attached.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

enc.

JAMES F. HEALY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
44 COURT STREET
BROOKLYN 1, N. Y.
TRIANGLE 5-2677

November 10, 1958.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It has come to my attention in a few newspapers articles recently which stated that the Communist Party's own records, copies of which are now in evidence, and the authenticity of which was not disputed, showed that ANNIE LEE MOSS of 72 R St. SW Washington, D. C. was a Communist party member in the mid 1940's.

Back in the days of the Army-McCarthy hearings in 1954, I believe it was your belief that she was an innocent victime of Red-Baiting, and that you interviewed her and went to great lengths to show on TV and elsewhere that she was being victimized.

Does the facts mentioned in the first paragraph have any significance and what effect, if any, have they with reference to your opinion concerning Annie Lee Moss?

Very truly yours,

James F. Healy
JAMES F. HEALY

JFH:raf

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg November 19.

In your reply to the attached letter, you say you are sending the transcript of the SEE IT NOW program in question. It seems that there are no transcripts of that single program. The transcript of the Annie Lee Moss hearing is included in the SEE IT NOW book. Do you wish to send Mr. Healy the book?

Yes.

Hearnet, Stephen

LEWIS W. DOUGLAS
Chairman
ARTHUR A. HOUGHTON, JR.
President
GRINNELL MORRIS
Treasurer

BRIGADIER J. W. F. TREADWELL
Vice-President
ARCHIBALD C. COOLIDGE
General Secretary
HARTLEY E. HOWE
Director of Public Relations

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
The English-Speaking Union
OF THE UNITED STATES
16 East 69th Street • New York 21, N. Y. • TRafalgar 9-6800

Hearst.

24th of April 1959.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

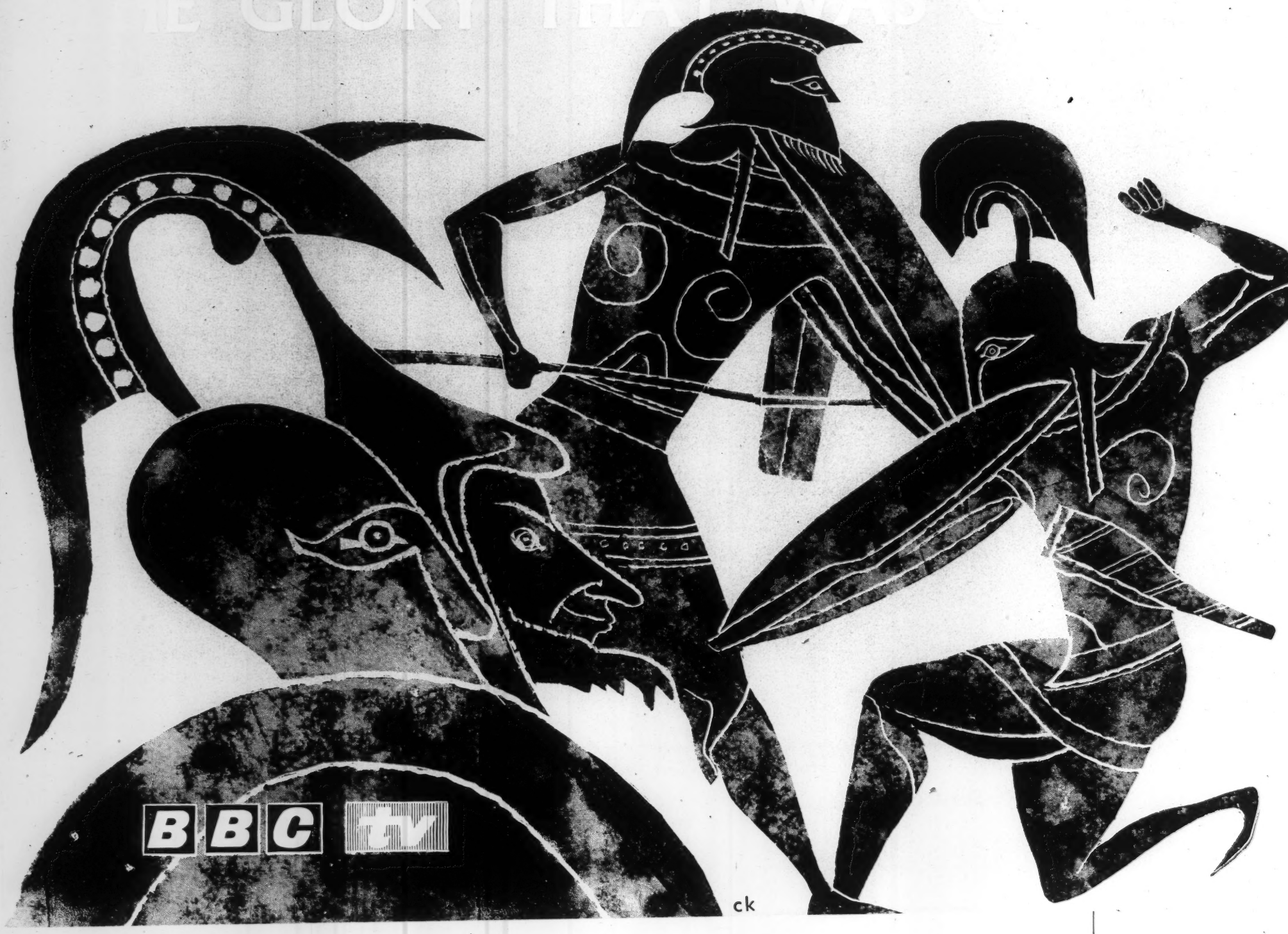
Many thanks for seeing me. And there isn't much on the whole of this whistle stop jamboree I look more forward to than seeing you and Fred Friendly shape your material.

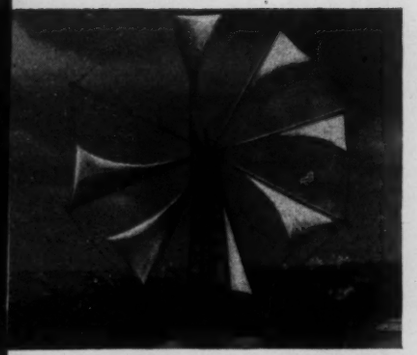
Thanks for letting me in June.

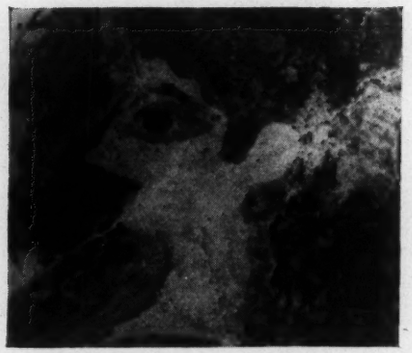
The BBC brought out a leaflet about my Greek programmes. They might give you an idea whether it's worth your while getting one of the films over. No 2 & 3 are better than No 1.

Sincerely Yours,

Stephen Hearst.


BBC
tv
ck





1 The Age of Minos

2 The Age of Victory

3 The Age of Civil War

BBC Television presents

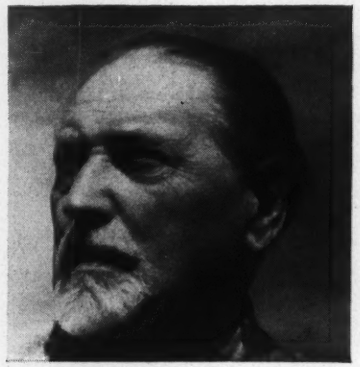
THE GLORY THAT WAS GREECE

three filmed programmes of personal reflections by Sir Compton Mackenzie on the legends and heroic conflicts of Greece which have become part of the fabric of Western civilization.

The producer, **Stephen Hearst,** says: 'These films were planned in Greece in September of last year, and from the first of October Sir Compton Mackenzie, cameraman Charles de Jaeger, and assistant cameraman Johnnie Ray, and I filmed the programmes on the actual sites where the legends arose and the battles were fought . . . in the mountains of Crete, on the Peloponnese and on the Greek mainland. Mules, horse-carts, fishing boats, trucks, and aeroplanes carried us through the sunlit Greek landscape. Sir Compton offered libations to Apollo at the beginning of the filming to bless the venture and to keep the sun high in the sky. He was highly successful; only half a day's filming was lost in seven weeks. The film editor, Harry Hastings, Sir Compton Mackenzie, and I worked on this material in London and Edinburgh afterwards. Some sequences were shot at BBC Television Film Studios, Ealing, and added to the films.

‘In these programmes I am going back to the legendary world of my childhood and to the sites of battles that inspired my youthful imagination . . . In Greece the warmth of legend is not chilled by cold facts. Thanks to the archaeologists we realize that the most improbable myths have an element of fact . . I don't know of any scene that satisfies the mind and the eye like the Greek landscape. Here arose legends which fertilized the poetry of the western world. Here lived a race of superboys whose vitality seemed unquenchable. Here in art, science, philosophy, literature and politics the Greek genius blazed as if fired by the Greek sun. Here the Greeks won that victory over the soul-destroying tyranny of Persian bureaucracy, which made their future achievements possible. And for all of us today faced with the menace of the totalitarian state . . . the victory of Greece should be our inspiration.’

Sir Compton Mackenzie



Sir Compton Mackenzie reflects on

THE GLORY THAT WAS GREECE

in three programmes presented by BBC TELEVISION

PRODUCED BY STEPHEN HEARST PHOTOGRAPHED BY CHARLES DE JAEGER FILM EDITED BY HARRY HASTINGS

The first film, **The Age of Minos,** goes back to the Greek legends and tells of the birth of Zeus in the mountains of Crete, of Minos, of Theseus and his slaying of the Minotaur in the labyrinth. It shows how the ancient legends have inspired great scholars like Hogarth and Sir Arthur Evans to dig and uncover a whole civilization which for sheer beauty and sophistication must rank high amongst past glories of human existence. The Minoan civilization, which is shown in this first programme, lasted some sixteen hundred years, from 3,000 B.C. to 1400 B.C.

The Age of Victory, the second film, goes a thousand years forward in time to the year 491 or 490 B.C., when a vast Persian army advanced into Greece to seek revenge for the revolt of a few Greek cities in Asia Minor which had risen against Persian rule. Athens was the main target. But the Greeks gained the greatest victory of ancient history against all calculable odds. *The Age of Victory* seeks to rekindle the Greek spirit during the Persian wars at the places which have long fired the imagination of the world: Marathon, Salamis, Thermopylae. The images of Greek soldiers on vases, and Persian soldiers and ships from stone reliefs and coins come to life again as Sir Compton wanders over the old battlefields.

The third film, **The Age of Civil War,** describes the period of Greek history fifty years after the Persian wars. The Persian menace had been overcome and the two most powerful of the Greek city states, Athens commanding the greatest sea power, and Sparta the greatest land power, renewed their old antagonisms. The account of the Peloponnesian war as told by Thucydides provides the leading thread of this programme. The war is not remote and insignificant—it is a conflict which in its essence is still with us: there are the motives that drive two equal power blocks to fight one another, the difficulty of realizing and stopping wars once they are embarked on, the mixture of greatness and barbarisms such wars unleash. The Peloponnesian war shows the fight to the death between Athens and Sparta, a fight between two opposing ways of life: Athens, a democracy, Sparta, an oligarchy; a conflict which has continued through Greek history.

The Glory that was Greece

1 April

1 THE AGE OF MINOS

8 April

2 THE AGE OF VICTORY

15 April

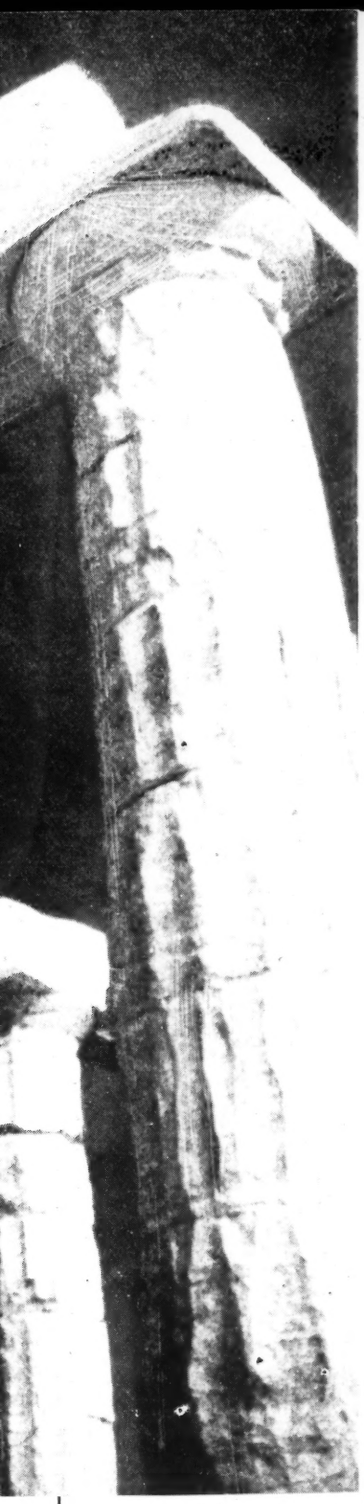
3 THE AGE OF CIVIL WAR

at 9.20 p.m

For times of broadcasts please check with RADIO TIMES

BBC tv

Published by The British Broadcasting Corporation 35 Marylebone High Street, London W.1. and printed by Novello and Company Limited, London, W.1
(No. 3977)



LEWIS W. DOUGLAS
Chairman
ARTHUR A. HOUGHTON, JR.
President
GRINNELL MORRIS
Treasurer
BRIGADIER J. W. F. TREADWELL
Vice-President
ARCHIBALD C. COOLIDGE
General Secretary
HARTLEY E. HOWE
Director of Public Relations

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
The English-Speaking Union
OF THE UNITED STATES
16 East 69th Street • New York 21, N. Y. • TRafalgar 9-6800

TO DRAW TOGETHER IN THE BOND OF COMRADESHIP THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING PEOPLES OF THE WORLD

April 17, 1959

3:45 p.m. - April 23

Films on Greece
Cathy - Sparta
Will see

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

One of our British visitors, Mr. Stephen Hearst, will be arriving in New York on Wednesday, April 22nd. He is coming to this country on an English-Speaking Union/Ford Foundation Travel Grant and will be in New York at the beginning of his trip until Sunday, April 26th. He will return to New York at the end of his tour in about seven weeks for a few days.

You and Mr. Friendly are two of the people he would particularly like to see and the head of his department, Mr. Leonard Miall, has suggested that he get in touch with you.

I will telephone you, if I may, on Monday to see if it would be possible to arrange an appointment.

Sincerely yours,

Ruth C. Ferguson

Ruth C. Ferguson
Visitors' Service Department

STEPHEN HEARST

FORD/E-SU TRAVEL GRANTEE, 1958-59

BROADCASTER

NAME: STEPHEN HEARST

Address: 7 Heather Way
Stanmore, Middlesex

Age and place of birth: 39, Vienna

PRESENT POSITION: TELEVISION DOCUMENTARY PRODUCER
BBC Television

Previous experience:

1956-58 Documentary Producer, writing, directing and producing:-

'The More We are Together' - a film portrait of working-class life in East London. (1958)
'Elba Boomerang' - a portrait of life on a Mediterranean island. (1957)
'Onion Johnny' - a study of Breton onion sellers in Brittany and Britain. (1957)
'Half the World Away' - 3 film programs on the outlook of the under-thirties in Hong Kong, Delhi and Singapore. (1957)
'Away From it All' - 4 film investigations on a townsman's chance of earning a livelihood in four remote corners of Britain. (1956)

1955-56 Production Assistant, writing directing and producing:-

'About Europe' - "Traders' Coast" - a travel/current affairs program about Genoa.
'Commonwealth Magazine' - a compilation film program of life in the the British Commonwealth.

1952-55 Script Writer for 'London Town' and 'About Britain' - two studio and film magazine programs with light documentary travel/history and actuality content.

1952 Editor, Historical Maps, Newman & Neame

1950-51 Managerial Trainee, Marks & Spencer, Ltd.

1949-50 Free-lance journalist, feature writer for 'West London Chronicle'.

Education: Reading University, 1938-40, diploma in Horticulture.
Brasenose College, Oxford, 1946-48, 2nd Class Honors in Modern History.

Armed Forces: 1940-46, discharged with the rank of Captain. Service in the Middle East, North Africa Italy and the U.K.

Previous travel outside the U.K. Austria, Switzerland, France, North Africa, Italy, Egypt and Palestine, Germany, Malta India, Malaya, Hong Kong, Brittany.

Special Interests:
professional: Making documentaries without actors, yet interpreting reality creatively; the avoidance of outright statement and its substitution by the unexpected tangential approach to reveal the layers of attitude and feeling beneath the most commonplace life or opinion.

in other fields: The impact of the Mediterranean world upon the Anglo-Saxon world. The Renaissance. Contemporary American writing: Mary McCarthy, J. D. Salinger, Ayn Rand, Lionel Trilling, Edmund Wilson. Sociology, Travel, Writing, Music, Sports, Languages (fluent German, French, and Italian) and keeping up with writings in these languages.

Reason for interest in the United States: The United States is now largely the dynamo of the Western mental and material world and unless one has been to the States, one's knowledge of the present world must be considered sketchy. I have not been to the United States before and above all other countries I am anxious to go there. Secondly, there is no other place where a television producer can learn so much in so short a time.

Heath, William H.

January 20, 1958

Dear Mr. Heath:

Many thanks for your very nice letter of January 8 and for sending me a D-23 hand saw which I look forward to using.

Please thank Mr. Arthur S. Nippes for me. I appreciate your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William H. Heath
Manager
H. K. Porter Company
Unruh and Milnor Streets
Philadelphia 35, Pennsylvania

mcc

Hold for Arrival

Tmt

UNRUH AND MILNOR STS.
DEVONSHIRE 8-1200

H. K. PORTER COMPANY
(DELAWARE)
HENRY DISSTON DIVISION
PHILADELPHIA 35, PA.

January 8, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Person to Person
CBS - TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Rec'd.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We have long enjoyed your interesting program and January 3rd was no exception. However, you will note from the attached letter that it was quite noticeable in Mr. Marx's workshop that a hand saw was not shown. For this reason, we have sent to him a D-23 hand saw.

It was also brought to my attention that you would have use for an item of this type around your farm and your workshop, therefore, we are sending you, under separate cover, a D-23 hand saw with your name etched upon it.

We sincerely hope that you will accept this gift from us in the name of Mr. Arthur S. Nippes, Vice-President and General Manager.

Very truly yours,

William H. Heath

William H. Heath
Manager
Hardware Products

jma

The above arrived 1/13

January 8, 1958

Mr. Harpo Marx
Palm Springs
California

Dear Mr. Marx:

It was very enjoyable seeing you again in the presentation "Person to Person" with Edward R. Murrow on Friday, January 3rd.

Since our Company is one of the foremost manufacturers' of quality garden tools and hand tools, it was noticed by several of our personnel that a hand saw was not shown when a tour was made of your extensive workshop.

Because of this, we are sending you, under separate cover, our D-23 hand saw.

It is evident that you use and appreciate good hand tools and this particular saw is the world's finest quality and also the No. 1 choice of all professional tool users.

We sincerely hope that you will accept this personally etched saw in the name of Mr. Arthur S. Nippes, Vice-President and General Manager.

Very truly yours,

William H. Heath
Manager
Hardware Products

jma

c/c Edward R. Murrow

Hebert, F. Ed

February 4, 1958

Dear Ed:

Who was it that said we Americans either "go crazy or go fishing"? I am afraid most of us were fishing while you and your Committee were issuing warnings.

I had a rather similar experience in trying to broadcast in the last four or five years pointing out what was happening to Russian education -- nobody cared.

I hope now that we have a little moon in orbit the country won't decide to go fishing again.

Sincerely,

The Honorable F. Edward Hebert
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

fe

F. EDWARD HÉBERT
1ST DISTRICT, LOUISIANA

COMMITTEE:
ARMED SERVICES

BETTY HARTER
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT

MARY SWANN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

January 22, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
Colombia Broadcasting Corporation
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

Because of the interest which is NOW being evidenced in so many quarters, government and otherwise, concerning the lack of scientists and engineers in this country, I thought perhaps you might be interested in the enclosed report which I have marked.

Americans are a funny breed, aren't they?

Since Sputnik went up everybody seems to be deeply concerned because Russia has reportedly outstripped us in the production of scientists and engineers. Much is being said about our educational system and its shortcomings. It would appear that this is a newly discovered situation. In reality this situation was called to the attention of the country a year and a half ago in very plain and clear language.

During the year 1956 the Armed Services Investigating committee, of which I am the Chairman, made an extensive investigation of the airframe industry as related to the production of military planes. During the course of this investigation we ran into the deplorable situation relating to scientists and engineers because of the void in our educational system on the elementary school level. Our report on the subject was clear and to the point. Now, rather suddenly, it seems to come as a surprise to some people that we have fallen down.

Continued -

This was all said a year and a half ago (July 13, 1956) but there was no Sputnik then and nobody seemed to care, much less pay any attention to the warning signals which we hoisted. It's the same old story. We must get backed into a corner before we act. Maybe you can do something with the enclosed.

Most sincerely yours,

F. Edw. Hébert

FEH:dg

Enclosure

It is, of course, not true to consider that all of the studies which go into design such as testing, study of friction, weights, stresses and the like is total loss, but, at least, it is immediate cash loss when the design competition fails.

These companies, therefore, have a risk, in addition to the prospect of contract cancellation, as our military requirements ebb and flow. When considering profits as a means to financial stability, this must be taken into account.

VIII. Shortage of Scientists and Engineers

While not stressed in our printed hearings, excepting as an item of expense in recruitment, the matter of scientific and engineering personnel required in this industry assumed alarming proportions as the subcommittee visited plants and talked with the personnel concerned with this subject.

In the course of the hearings, on contributions and donations, some emphasis was placed upon the school programs of several of the companies. These programs were varied in nature. Some were very comprehensive, ranging all the way from scholarship funds to donations for engineering and scientific schools.

We have, at this time, no firm rule among the services, as far as we are able to observe, on the cost allowance of such items.

If America is to maintain superiority, while it knocks at the threshold of space in the developments of both planes and missiles, it is apparent that we will need more scientists and a larger number of engineers.

There is a divided responsibility in this respect.

Both Government and industry share the duty of stimulating the sources which will produce needed personnel, both as an asset to business and as a need for the Nation. The problem of the companies is relatively plain. Such programs take money. They must be financed, obviously, out of the income of these several companies. There is no particular magic in discovering the source of this money. On the other hand, the Government, as the guardian of the national interests, has a duty to do its fair share in filling what is obviously a void in our national resources.

As we view it, the problem properly falls into several parts:

1. What can industry and Government, separately and in combination, do to stimulate a greater potential among our youth for the scientific and engineering vacancies which exist not only in the airframe industry as a matter of immediate concern, but in all industry?

2. What appropriately may be allowed charged against airframe contracts in cost allowances for the contributions, in money, made by industry to stimulate (*a*) the recruitment of scientific and engineering personnel; (*b*) the development of such personnel resources at (1) graduate level, (2) college level, and (3) high-school level?

We consider them in the inverse order. The high-school problem was the matter which stunned the subcommittee. In examining the data which the subcommittee has assembled, in addition to its printed hearings from the Department of Commerce, the Atomic Energy Commission, the Department of Defense, and most educational bodies, we are appalled at the scope of the problem of basic education for scientists and engineers. The fault is not wholly lack of money for our school systems.

A. Heffner

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Heffner

28 December, 1959

Since our last conversation, I have joined the CBS Corporate Affairs Staff as Editorial Consultant. I have been working on setting up a structure for CBS-owned stations' editorials and CBS network editorials. I know that this was your "baby" some years ago -- and I have had the opportunity to read through some of Russ Davenport's materials. I would very much appreciate the opportunity to talk over your thoughts and experiences about and in this field. When you're back in the States for a few days, would you make a half hour or so available? My extension is 7701.

RHH:as

Heffner, Richard

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION AND RADIO CENTER
10 COLUMBUS CIRCLE • NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE JUDSON 6-0055

June 22, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As you know, from my conversation with your secretary, William C. Foster was delighted that you should be willing to pursue the matter of FACES OF AFRICA with the higher-ups at Olin Mathieson. Mr. Foster suggested that Mr. Osborne, the President, has a vital interest in Africa and might be the best person to speak with.

I so much appreciate your willingness to help out this project in this way. We have not as yet gotten the kind of support we need. There seems to be an all-pervasive timidity amongst the industrial people with whom we have spoken. I suspect that there is a follow-the-leader psychology upon which we might capitalize, however, for I feel that a first sizeable contribution would lead to Yeses, where Nos have been the order of the day up to this moment.

Sincerely,

Dick Heffner

Richard D. Heffner
Executive Producer, Africa Project

P.S. I thought you might be interested in the enclosed.

RDH:as
Enc.

Presentation sent to Stanley W. Koenig of Olin Mathieson

Quiet Talk On a Sunday Afternoon

By DIANE LEONETTI

The biggest thing in television these days is talk.

Everybody who is anybody in the arts and professions is doing it, from some fairly eminent authorities on matter of public concern all the way to Zsa Zsa Gabor, who has made talk an end in itself.

Three years ago, when Richard D. Heffner launched "The Open Mind" on Channel 4, the idea of people sitting around just talking in front of a camera sounded almost foolish.

They have been doing just that on "The Open Mind" ever since. Three genuine Brains simply sit around a table for a half hour on Sunday afternoons (1-1:30) and discuss a subject they know something about.

Nobody drinks coffee. Nobody attempts to stir up controversy just to enliven things. The program's fascination—and it is sometimes, though not always, enthralling—lies in watching people think, and listening to some opinions that are worth your while.

The subjects—nearly all of them vital and therefore absorbing—have included race prejudice, alcoholism, homosexuality, psychoanalysis, divorce, drug addiction, the Fifth Amendment, censorship (in books, television, movies), the role of the press, leisure, the effects of radiation, the courts, the law, Madison Av., the beat generation, war and peace, love and violence.

Among the heads, egg and otherwise, that have popped up on the show have been those of Isaac Stern, violinist; Lionel Trilling, Columbia professor of literature, author and critic, and Dr. Nathan Kline, psychiatrist, director of research at Rockland State Hospital and winner of the Albert Lasker Award for work with tranquilizers, in a discussion of the connection between art and neuroses. (There is one.) Anthropologist Margaret Mead and Max Lerner, Post columnist, author and historian, grappled with the question of whether the sexes are losing their identity in this country. (No decision.)

The Approach

Dean Lawrence Chamberlain and Professors David Donald and William Leuchtenburg of Columbia's political science department, tackled "The Presidency—Part 1," a discussion of whether the candidates for President are really the people's choice. Professors Allen Nevins, Richard E. Neustadt and William Leuchtenberg, of Columbia's history and political science departments, discussed the contributions of political parties, campaigns and conventions to electing a President in Part 2.

Richard Heffner, the program's originator, producer and moderator, has managed several remarkable feats in connection with "The Open Mind." Just keeping it on the air without a sponsor for three years is one. As moderator, he manages to stay out of the discussion for long stretches when it is going well, something few moderators on television seem able to do.

More important, though, is the manner in which he pins the talk down to one specific area, so that the tendency toward diffused, dull discussion of too broad a subject is minimized.

He doesn't just turn people loose to discuss alcoholism, for example; on a single program the discussion will be limited to "the available methods and agencies for treatment."

A program on homosexuality will be kept to a discussion of "whether or not it can be detected in children, and, if so, how to halt its growth."

This keeps the guests from wandering all over the subject, and brings out hard facts. Finally, the discussion is open and fairly uninhibited, even on controversial matters.

Not that the program, for all its vitality and candor, has a big following. By scheduling it Sunday afternoon, the time set aside by the television industry for intellectual pursuits, and by presenting a vital question and some good minds to work on it, with no gimmicks or palliatives, WRCA-TV has guaranteed the show a minimal audience. Heffner likes to feel that his audience is made up of "opinion makers," and it undoubtedly includes many such, but they are a small group by television standards.

"It's only because of enlightened station management that the program's been kept on the air," Heffner said the other day. "Admittedly it caters to a minority."

The original idea of "The Open Mind" was to try to counteract the atmosphere of caution which kept people from speaking their minds, especially on television, in the years that followed Senator McCarthy's rise and fall. The antidote prescribed by Heffner couldn't have been simpler: quiet, responsible discussion of some of the important issues of our time.

Now and then it has been necessary to stir up audience interest by setting up a controversial show with guests who differ violently, but such occasions are rare.

"I think the best shows are not the controversial ones," Heffner says. "I like the ones where you can really see people thinking. I wish there were more room for open-minded analysis without all this heat, but it's not popular in this country." One wondered why.

"We don't stop to think, we don't listen," he declared. "We have no real tradition of reflection, even those of us who call ourselves intellectuals. 'The Open Mind' couldn't be overwhelmingly popular, because it is based on quiet reflection and thus antithetical to contemporary American philosophy."

"Open Mind's" producer is a serious, mild mannered young man of 33 who is keeping his head above water admirably in a medium that gobbles people like him alive. His program, like all the good public service shows, has been bounced all over the place and had its time changed so often that only the most determined and devoted fan could keep up with it. It was even cut down, for a time, to every other week. But it couldn't be killed off, and now it's back weekly again.

New York City-born and educated (De Witt Clinton, Columbia), Richard Heffner wanted to be a lawyer until, in college, he fell in love with the study of history. He later taught history at Rutgers, Columbia and Sarah Lawrence.

Classroom Romance

He met his wife, Elaine, a former child therapist with the Jewish Board of Guardians, on a blind date, and courted her mostly by sneaking into classes with her at the New York School of Social Work. They were married in July, 1950, and now have two children, Daniel, 3, and Charles, born a couple of months ago.

Heffner got into broadcasting in the spring of 1953 with an idea for a documentary program about Franklin Roosevelt, one of his two heroes in American history (the other is Lincoln). It was his feeling that, eight years after Roosevelt's death, a memorial show ought to be done to help stem the wave of anti-New Deal sentiment then prevalent. He made the rounds of radio and television stations with his proposal, which got him quickly ushered out of every place but one—WMCA. The boss, Nathan Straus, liked it.

On April 12, 1953, the eighth anniversary of Roosevelt's death, WMCA presented Heffner's tribute to FDR, a half-hour documentary that included taped interviews with visitors to Hyde Park, excerpts from Roosevelt's speeches, and an interview with Mrs. Roosevelt.

This led to a weekly half-hour program on WMCA called "History in the News," and Heffner gave up full-time teaching. He later went to NBC Radio, and in 1955 got his first television job as producer, writer and host of "Man of the Year" on WRCA-TV. On this show, he would select a year from the American past, do a bit on the outstanding man of that year, and finish up discussing the man with guests.

In May, 1956, he launched "The Open Mind," which has since won half a dozen awards and which he calls "probably the single most rewarding experience of my professional life." (At first he said "the most rewarding experience of my life," but that, he decided seconds later, is having sons.)

But he still holds to the original dream that brought him into the broadcasting—that news analysis ought to be done by historians like himself. If he could do exactly what he wanted, Heffner would be handling a program of news analysis and "The Open Mind" too.

In the spring of 1957, he got into educational television as program director for the Metropolitan Educational Television Assn. In that capacity, he has presented documentaries, the Budapest String Quartet and Russian language lessons, among other things, over a variety of stations both commercial and educational.

Richard D. Heffner
The fascination: watching people think.

Heffner is also special consultant to the National Educational Television and Radio Center for a massive project called "Faces of Africa," a series of 26 half-hour films to be shown on television and distributed to schools. It will cost a great deal of money, and Heffner is now engaged in raising it.

Although he's deeply involved in educational television, Heffner doesn't take the average intellectual's dim view of the fare on commercial channels.

"I'm a firm believer in alternative programing," he says. "There ought to be something for everybody, and some alternative to commercial programing for those who don't care for it. We should have a full time educational channel.

"But I don't go along with the people who are constantly criticizing commercial television. I say to them, put up or shut up. Get yourselves an educational channel. They have them in 40 cities, why not here?"

Heffner is also working on three books. One is a second volume of his "Documentary History of the United States," dealing with cultural and intellectual aspects. (The first volume was published by Mentor paperbacks in 1952.) Another is "a study of the New Deal and Franklin Roosevelt told in terms of his contemporaries, a documentary history of the whole New Deal period." Lastly, he's trying to put "The Open Mind" between covers.

"It's terribly hard to do," he concedes, "because the flow of talk in ad lib conversation reads badly. I sound like Dwight Eisenhower in his press conferences."

For all his attachment to FDR, whom he just missed being old enough to vote for, Heffner is a political independent, although he leans toward the Democrats.

"I couldn't be anything else but independent," he says, "because I'm opposed to orthodoxy of any kind. Unfortunately, we live in a world tied up in all kinds of orthodoxies—liberal, conservative, progressive, reactionary.

'The 'Open Mind' is not just the title of a show, but an expression of a way of life I happen to believe in. Given what is happening in the world today, I don't see how you can dare have anything else *but* an open mind."

On a recent "Open Mind" program, Heffner (r) presided over a discussion of juvenile delinquency by (l to r) Dr. William C. Kvaraceus, of the National Education Assn., Mary C. Kohler, former juvenile court judge in San Francisco, and Prof. Alfred Kahn, of Columbia's New York School of Social Work.

Heffner F

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION AND RADIO CENTER
10 COLUMBUS CIRCLE • NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE JUDSON 6-0055

June 11, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

May I now put to you a plea for help in the matter of Olin Mathieson. John F. White, the President of the National Educational Television and Radio Center, Dr. Emory Ross, the President of the African-American Institute, J. Wayne Fredericks of the Ford Foundation, and James S. Coleman of UCLA and I have just met to discuss the plight of FACES OF AFRICA. It is simply going to take a good deal of pushing at the highest possible levels of American industry to hurdle the objections of the timorous.

I took the liberty of telling these gentlemen about your offer to speak with the President of Olin Mathieson about this project (another copy of which I am enclosing for your use). Would you be so kind as to help us out in this way at this very moment. We are all aware of the fact that you are leaving soon and, in all honesty, we would like to -- and desperately feel the need to -- impose upon your kind offer now. If any of us can, in your estimation, add anything in person to a discussion between you and the President of Olin Mathieson, I know that the Committee members will make every effort to make themselves available at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Richard D. Heffner

Richard D. Heffner
Executive Producer, Africa Project

RDH:as
Enc.

Heffner
f

May 28, 1959

Mr. Richard D. Heffner
110 Riverside Drive
New York 24, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Heffner:

I have looked at the list but I am afraid that, except for International Harvester, I am indeed a broken reed. I have not yet been able to reach Bill Wilson, but will hope to do so next week.

About PERSON TO PERSON, I am sorry to say that we have only four more programs to do and they are all committed. I will communicate with you after I have talked with Wilson.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

RICHARD D. HEFFNER
110 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
NEW YORK 24, N. Y.

TRAFALGAR 4-3434

27 May 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow-

I suspect that I blocked on this when I saw you today and when I sent off a further note this afternoon. "Blocked" for good reason, for this sounds kind of silly as I write it out (and it sounded equally silly when I wrote Sam Rosenman a note about it some time ago). But I'll never be happy till I make the pitch: in terms of focusing some attention - to be perfectly honest - is there any room left on this year's PERSON TO PERSON for an unknown like me, who is involved in educational television, public affairs, and history sufficiently as to be of some interest?

Now I've gotten it off my chest.

Sincerely,

Dick Heffner

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION AND RADIO CENTER
10 COLUMBUS CIRCLE NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE JUDSON 6-0055

May 27, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thanks for seeing me. At the Pearly Gates, ~~we~~ you(!) will still have to answer for the fact that you were the only one to give me encouragement six years ago, when I tried to get into this field! I am still grateful to you -- for then and for now!!

I am enclosing a list of the major corporations with economic involvements in Africa. If you run down this list and find corporations with which you have some association and with which you might help me, FACES OF AFRICA will be that much further along. As you know, right now the project has been read and evaluated with a plus sign by a good many Africanists. And others. But we have got to get that first sizeable contribution before the project can really get rolling. I would like to know whatever word you have on this matter.

Again, I am still very much plagued by this general question of where to go and what to do in this ephemeral field of communicating ideas and information about matters of public policy. Your advice and assistance here, too, will mean a great deal to me.

Sincerely,

Richard D. Heffner
Executive Producer, Africa Project

P.S. If you can make good use of more copies of the FACES OF AFRICA presentation, please let me know. Meanwhile, I will wait out word on Bill Wilson and International Harvester.

RDH:as
Enc.

A. U.S. Business Organizations Actively Involved in Economy of Africa

Abbott Laboratories International Co.

Aetna Insurance Co.

Allis Chalmers International

Aluminum Co. of America

American Cyanamid Co.

American Express

American Home Products Corp.

American Metal Climax, Inc.

American Potash & Chemical Corp.

American Smelting and Refining Co.

Armour and Co.

Armstrong Cork Co.

A. U.S. Business Organizations Actively Involved in Economy of Africa

Atlantic Refining Co.

Bethlehem Steel Co.

Borden Company

Bristol-Myers Co.

British American Tobacco Co.

Burroughs Corp.

California Texas Oil Co., Ltd. (see Standard Oil Co. of California and Texas Oil Co.)

Caterpillar Tractor Co.

Chesebrough-Pond's, Inc.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co.

Chrysler Corp.

Coca-Cola Co.

A. U.S. Business Organizations Actively Involved in Economy of Africa

Colgate-Palmolive Co.

Crown Cork International Corp.

Eastman Kodak Co.

Farrell Lines, Inc.

Firestone Tire & Rubber Co.

The First National City Bank of New York

Ford Motor Co.

Gardner-Denver Co.

General Electric Co.

General Motors Corp.

General Tire & Rubber Co.

B. F. Goodrich Co.

A. U.S. Business Organizations Actively Involved in Economy of Africa

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co.

Gulf Oil Corp.

The Hearst Corp.

Ingersoll-Rand Co.

Insurance Company of North America

International Harvester Co.

International Packers, Ltd.

Johns-Manville Corp.

Johnson & Johnson

Joy Manufacturing Co.

Julius Kayser and Co.

Kellogg Co.

A. U.S. Business Organizations Actively Involved in Economy of Africa

Kelly-Springfield Tire Co. (now part of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.)

Kennecott Copper Corp.

Lever Brothers Co.

Liberia Mining Co. (subsidiary of Republic Steel Corp.)

Link-Belt Co.

Liquid Carbonic Corp.

Lykes Lines Steamship Company, Inc.

Masonite Corp.

Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.

Mississippi Shipping Co., Inc., Delta Line

National Broadcasting Co., Inc.

National Cash Register Co.

The New York Times Co.

A. U.S. Business Organizations Actively Involved in Economy of Africa

Norton Co.

Pan American World Airways, Inc.

Paramount Pictures Corp.

Pepsi-Cola Co.

Charles Pfizer & Co, Inc.

Proctor and Gamble Co.

Pullman Inc. (subsidiary is M. W. Kellogg Co.)

RKO Radio Pictures, Inc. (subsidiary of General Tire & Rubber Co.)

Radio Corporation of America

Republic Steel Corp. (Liberia Mining Co., its subsidiary)

Schering Corp.

Scripto, Inc.

A. U.S. Business Organizations Actively Involved in Economy of Africa

Sharpe & Dohme, Inc.

Sinclair Oil Corp.

Singer Sewing Co.

Socony Mobil Oil Co.

Subsidiaries: Mobil Exploration, Nigeria Ltd.
Socony Vacuum Oil Co.
Standard Vacuum Oil Co.

Standard Brands, Inc.

Standard Oil Co. of California

Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey

Sterling Drug Co., Inc.

Studebaker-Packard Corp.

The Texas Co.

Time, Inc.

A. U.S. Business Organizations Actively Involved in Economy of Africa

Trans World Airlines, Inc.

Twentieth Century Fox Film Corp.

Union Carbide International Co.

United Artists Corp.

United Fruit Co.

United Shoe Machinery Corp.

U.S. Rubber International Co.

U.S. Steel Corp. (subsidiary-U.S. Steel Export Co.)

Universal Leaf Tobacco Co.

Vanadium Corp. of America

Vick Chemical Co.

Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc.

A. U.S. Business Organizations Actively Involved in Economy of Africa

Western Electric Co., Inc.

Westinghouse Electric International Co.

Willys-Overland Export Corp. (subsidiary of Kaiser Industries Corp.)

NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION AND RADIO CENTER
10 COLUMBUS CIRCLE NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK
TELEPHONE JUDSON 6-0055

May 26, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am grateful to Chief Justice Warren for writing to you on my behalf. I am equally grateful to you for being willing to see me tomorrow (Wednesday) at 3:30 PM. In the meantime, I thought it would be well to send over to you a brief run-down of what it is I have been doing since you helped me start in this field a half a dozen years ago. Enclosed, too, are two of my historical volumes and a presentation for FACES OF AFRICA, the project in which I am so much involved at the moment (perhaps the two-page covering document attached to this presentation will give you an understanding of the project).

Sincerely,

Richard D. Heffner
Executive Producer, Africa Project

RDH:as
Enc.

RICHARD D. HEFFNER

Home:
110 Riverside Drive
New York 24, New York
TRafalgar 4-3434

Office:
National Broadcasting Co.
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, New York
CIrcle 7-8300, Ext. 2127

National Educational Television &
Radio Center
10 Columbus Circle
New York 19, New York
JUdson 6-0055

Executive Producer, FACES OF AFRICA, 1959 -
A joint project of the National Educational Television and Radio Center and the African-American Institute, this series of 26 half-hour films is designed both for commercial and educational television and for general viewing by schools, colleges, universities and community groups in this country and abroad.

Producer-Moderator, THE OPEN MIND, NBC-TV, 1956 -
This weekly half-hour TV discussion program, telecast live in New York and Boston, is rebroadcast on radio in New York and several other cities. It has twice received both the Robert E. Sherwood Award and the Freedoms Foundation George Washington Award. Other honors include the Ohio State Award, the National Conference of Christians and Jews Brotherhood Award, and a special George Polk Memorial Award in Journalism.

Director of Programs, Metropolitan Educational Television Association (META), 1957 - 1959

Executive in charge of programming and production.

Producer: CONCEPT OF FREEDOM (CBS-TV, May, 1958; winner of the Robert E. Sherwood Award); THE NEGRO IN AMERICAN LIFE (WCBS-TV, November, 1957; winner of the National Conference of Christians and Jews Brotherhood Award).

Executive Producer: PRESENTING THE BUDAPEST STRING QUARTET (WCBS-TV, October, 1957); LANGUAGE AND LINGUISTICS and ASTRONOMY FOR YOU (for national distribution by the National Educational Television and Radio Center); BASIC RUSSIAN, CONTEMPORARY THEATRE, FRENCH THROUGH TELEVISION (WPIX, September, 1958 - May, 1959).

Director of Public Affairs Programs, WRCA-TV, 1955 - 1957

Executive in charge of programming in the public affairs and public service area. Responsible for the development of program ideas and for the administration of all departmental activities.

Producer-Moderator: MAN OF THE YEAR (winner of the Ohio State Award); PRINCETON '56; ALL ABOUT WOMEN, ALL ABOUT MEN; PROFILE.

Free-lance Writer, Producer, Broadcaster, 1953 - 1955

Producer-Writer-Narrator: HISTORY IN THE NEWS (WMCA, New York; WCPO, Cincinnati; WWDC, Washington, D. C.)

Radio news reporter: ABC Radio

Producer-Writer-Narrator: THIS WEEK IN HISTORY (NBC Radio); COLLECTOR'S ITEM (NBC Radio).

Academic Experience:

Assistant in History, University of California at Berkeley; 1947-48
Instructor in History, Rutgers University; 1948-1950
Lecturer in History, Columbia University; 1950-1952
Professor of History, Sarah Lawrence College; 1952-1953
Lecturer in History and Political Science, The New School for Social Research; 1952-

Author/Editor:

A DOCUMENTARY HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES (Mentor Book)
Tocqueville's DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA (Mentor Book)
Reviews and articles in the New York TIMES, SATURDAY REVIEW.

Education:

Public Schools, New York City and Tucson, Arizona
A.B. (Phi Beta Kappa), Columbia College, 1946
M.A. (Mitchell Fellow in History), Columbia University Graduate Faculty, 1947.

Vital Statistics:

Born, New York City, August 5, 1925; married, two children.

Withdrawn Richard Ro

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown ... domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

PA148

P PSY018 LONG NL PD=WUX PRINCETON NJER 27=
1958 OCT 27 PM 11 35
EDWARD R MURROW, WCBS-TV=
485 MADISON AVE NYK=

A DRIVING FORCE IN AMERICAN ROCKETRY ANDREW G. HALEY IS AVAILABLE FOR RADIO AND TV APPEARANCES IN CONNECTION WITH THE PUBLICATION ON DECEMBER 1 OF HIS NEW BOOK ROCKETRY AND SPACE EXPLORATION. JUST RETURNED FROM BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN HALEY HAS A FIRST HAND KNOWLEDGE OF PROBLEMS FACING ROCKET EXPERTS TODAY THAT MAKE HIM A FASCINATING PERSONALITY FOR INTERVIEWS AND

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION

TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

PA148
PDS1018

1958 OCT 27 PM 11 35

A SOURCE OF AUTHENTIC INFORMATION FOR TOPICAL PROGRAMS IN THESE COMING WEEKS OF MISSILE LAUNCHINGS AND MOON PROBES. NEXT MOON SHOTS ARE SCHEDULED FOR NOVEMBER 4 AND DECEMBER 7. MR. HALEY A WASHINGTON D.C. LAWYER IS PRESIDENT OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASTRONAUTICAL FEDERATION GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE AMERICAN ROCKET SOCIETY AND CO-FOUNDER AND FIRST PRESIDENT OF AEROJET GENERAL CORPORATION NOW AMERICA'S LARGEST ROCKET MANUFACTURER. CONTACT MRS. B. GLOUCHEVITCH, VAN NOSTRAND CO, 120 ALEXANDER ST PRINCETON, NEW JERSEY WALNUT 1-6000=

RICHARD D HEFFNER META-TV 345 EAST 46 ST NEW YORK NY=

NY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Heffner, Richard D

February 3, 1958

Dear Mr. Heffner:

Many thanks for your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy of your address to the American Woman in Radio and Television.

It is good to hear that you are engaged in activities you so thoroughly enjoy.

Best of luck to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard D. Heffner
Director of Programs
Metropolitan Educational
Television Association
345 East 46 Street
New York, New York

mmc

METROPOLITAN EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED

345 EAST 46 STREET
NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
OXford 7-0058

DIRECTOR OF PROGRAMS

January 24, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I rather thought that you might be interested in at least the tenor of the enclosed remarks. Besides, if back last spring in your speech before the A. J. C. you were referring to the "hole in the head" and "The Open Mind" that appear under my producing and moderating auspices on NBC on Sundays, why Thanks!

Many times I think back to the fact that when Chief Justice Warren imposed upon you to talk with me several years ago, you were the only person in the whole damn television industry who encouraged me in my ambition to leave full-time college teaching and turn my energies towards television. I know how very busy you are, but some time I would appreciate an opportunity to talk with you again.

Sincerely,

Richard D. Heffner
Director of Programs

RDH:as
Enc.

ADDRESS BY RICHARD D. HEFFNER

for the American Women in Television and Radio

January 22, 1958

Many people ask me "What's wrong with Educational Television". And by this they mean the kind of non-commercial educational television I practice at META, not the kind practiced by Brice Howard and Professor Zulli. Well, there isn't anything wrong with educational television that isn't wrong with commercial TV ... but the trouble is that the converse is equally true: that there isn't a blessed thing wrong with commercial TV that isn't wrong with educational television, and with a vengeance!

Commercial TV's uncertainties, confusions, planlessness, jealousies, rivalries, backbiting, glory seeking, dog-in-the-mangering, are all to be found full-blown in what I'll now call ETV for brevity's sake. Unhappily in ETV these are compounded by dint of their very unexpectedness in non-profit land and by a seemingly indigenous kind of naivete which presupposes that the world owes us ETV people a living. Naively we assume that because we have "right" and a terribly real purpose on our side -- and I believe that we do -- somehow and of necessity, no matter what we do or do not do, we will magically end up on top of the heap in regards our dealings with unions, with newspapers, with the government, with commercial stations, with foundations and gift-giving private citizens and - Yes - even with our constituent educational institutions, colleges, museums, libraries, etc. And the trouble is that this just isn't true. We aren't ending up on top of the heap. So that while so many of us in ETV go our merry way, running the gamut of unrealistic expectations, the fact of the matter is that we are losing ground on many scores. We aren't

God's chosen people; nothing is going to be handed to us on a silver platter; and the way ahead for ETV is filled with more boobytraps than any of us can even imagine.

Well, that's quite an indictment of educational television people, and it's a hint -- though not a very subtle one -- of some of the really enormous problems before us. For instance, to be perfectly blunt: we're not having an easy time with the unions -- surely not here in New York where at least for the time being there is no VHF channel assigned by the FCC specifically for non-profit educational use and where educators must telecast over commercial stations which generously contribute their air time but which are -- correctly, I feel -- bound by union requirements which now unfortunately are held to be binding upon us as well. And this -- I feel very strongly -- is totally incorrect. As long as the unions think of us and treat our always non-profit educational programming in just about the same light and from just about the same vantage point that they treat commercial TV, then we are simply lost. We just shan't be able to stand the gaff. There aren't any two ways about it -- and I say this as a loyal, card-carrying union man myself.

META must solve a lot of problems that concern government, too. I mean the state government and the local government, for they are still the primary public agencies responsible for education. Specifically, what financial arrangements can we make with them and with their educational divisions? What help can and will they give us without making us a wholly tax-supported state or municipal function,

in which case we might suffer from the controls that so frequently accompany total subsidization.

To look elsewhere for a moment -- as Jack Gould pointed out even too many months ago -- META must learn now how to reach out to the community at large, how to make our existence known, our influence felt and our needs sympathetically understood and met by an informed and highly solicited as well as solicitous public. We haven't done this adequately as yet...but we must if we are to survive.

And if we are to survive, we must as educators begin to philosophize a great deal more wisely as to what we are about -- what enormous opportunities and tasks lie before us and what are the long range implications of the various approaches to educational television that are being set forth. By this I mean that for the immediate future we had pretty well better get together much more than we have up to now and let the jurisdictional disputes and the petty rivalries go by the boards. Fortunately, META is broadly representative of the metropolitan area's various educational and cultural agencies and institutions at their highest policy-making levels. And I hope that, soon, enough common sense and enough good will shall prevail at other levels as well so that increasingly META can act as education's TV spokesman, as well as a prime educational television programming and producing center in this greatest of all metropolitan areas.

But it's precisely when I begin to talk about our obligation to philosophize about educational television that my very harshly drawn bill

of particulars against ETV's past and partially its present personnel begins to seem less and less of a bitter pill to take. Our mistakes must unquestionably be recognized and corrected -- but they must never blind us to the fact that the promise of educational television is something truly wonderful, something that excites and challenges the imagination of everyone who believes, if not in the infinite, then at least in the finite self-perfectibility of mankind. We have here in non-profit educational television what we can potentially make into the most powerful weapon at our disposal as we try to meet the cultural, educational challenges that stretch before us in this second half of the 20th century.

To be honest with you, as a teacher and as an historian, I'm perfectly terrified by those monomaniacal foundationeers and publicists and educational administrators who define educational television almost exclusively as televised education, as academic courses given electronically, and who see the vhf or the uhf channel as the inexpensive mechanical solution to all of our various educational crises. As a matter of fact, I shudder at the very thought of making the tv set in any important way a substitute for the classroom, face-to-face teacher. Of course, I think that formal televised education can help out in our over-all schoolroom and teacher crises, but only when taken in wise doses and when integrated fully with the idea that in its broadest and best sense ETV is Community TV, the idea that properly speaking, ETV consists of balanced portions of cultural and informational, as well as formally instructional programming.

The giant task before educators today concerns itself just as much with non-academic, community adult education as with formal in-school education. And this will be the case more and more as tomorrow's automated Age of Leisure comes upon us. Which, Ladies and Gentlemen, is why non-profit educational television is so important. For it alone can serve the entire community ... at all times ... persistently catering to different minority educational needs and wants with what I like to call alternative programming, where fine music and art, formal courses, informational programs and what-have-you educationally will all have a real, rather than a unique or "once-in-a-while" place within the framework of a station that offers alternatives to commercial fare 12 to 18 hours every day of the week.

But don't get me wrong. Zulli is great...but he's on the air only because WCBS-TV and the man Jack Gould called the station's "cultural overseer", Sam Cook Digges, want very much to serve the public within the means at their disposal (and by that I mean the time they can snatch away from more financially profitable ventures). Similarly, Brice Howard's IGY and the other NBC-ETRC programs put on by Ed Stanley perform a most important educational function within the framework of commercial TV restrictions. But the hard cold fact is that commercial television -- predicated essentially upon providing profit-making entertainment for the largest possible segment of the population at all or at most times -- commercial television simply cannot provide at length

or in depth the alternative cultural, informational and formally instructional programming so badly needed on any consistent, dependable and extensive basis. Not with all the good will in the world could commercial TV provide this, and we have no right to demand that it should, no more than we have a right to demand of any other legitimate industry that it at all times sacrifice profit to a continuing community service. We must provide that community service ourselves...and for all its present faults and failings, non-profit educational TV can work. But, of course, as for me and META, until we get our own channel, Sam Digges and Brice Howard and Bill Davidson and all of our colleagues -- I've only been kidding, fellows, and I'll continue to beg, borrow and steal all the commercial time and even facilities that aren't nailed down. It's all for the cause!

Heideman, Wm

December 11, 1958

Dear Mr. Heidemann:

I have your nice letter of December 4th.

Unfortunately, due to my extremely busy radio and television schedule, I have been forced to decide not to undertake anything in addition to the planning of my programs, therefore, I cannot accede to your request.

I am sorry, but am sure you understand.

Sincerely,

Mr. William R. Heidemann
General Manager
Anthony Lane Studios, Inc.
7401 Wayzata Boulevard
Minneapolis, Minnesota

mmc

Anthony Lane STUDIOS, Inc.

OUR NEW ADDRESS
7401 WAYZATA BLVD.
85 South Eleventh Street Telephone FEderal 8-8497 Minneapolis, Minnesota

NO

December 4, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are doing a half hour film for the Duluth Port of Authority which is, as you are probably aware, Americas newest international port.

We should like to use your voice, and possibly have you appear on camera in the film. The total on camera time would be about five minutes.

We could film and record either in New York or in Minneapolis depending on your schedule.

I would like to know first, if you are interested and second, what your charges would be for appearing on camera and off, in New York and here in Minneapolis.

Very truly yours,

William R. Heideman
General Manager

WRH/jrp

Heiney, John H.

March 13, 1958

Dear Mr. Heiney:

I have your letter of February 27th.

I only wish I had the time to do as you request, but the pressure of my radio and television schedule makes it impossible to do so.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John H. Heiney
Fraternity Advisor
Indiana University
Bloomington, Indiana

mcc

INDIANA UNIVERSITY
BLOOMINGTON, INDIANA

February 27, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Indiana University's Audio-Visual Center is about to finish a technicolor and sound motion picture devoted to men's social fraternities. In an effort to lend prestige to this film which technically and content wise seems to be a professional product I am seeking to obtain the best possible narration for this film.

It would seem that you are a fraternity man and for this reason I might persuade you to make a brief introductory and closing narration of this film. The strength of your feelings for the fraternity system are not known to me but if you feel strongly on the subject I would hope that you would take this opportunity to facilitate its growth.

The demands upon your time are great and we are in no position to offer you any consequential sum of money beyond expenses for your participation, therefore, your participation would be a labor of love. If you are inclined to accept this invitation and the demands upon your time are not so great as to exclude the possibility, I would be happy to send you any further information which you might desire and work out the details of the project with you.

Sincerely yours,

John H. Heiney

John H. Heiney
Fraternity Advisor

JHH/zd

Heiskell, Andrew

ACTION

2 West 46th Street/New York 36, N.Y.

ANDREW HEISKELL
Chairman of the Board

April 6, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

ACTION's Newark Conference on the American city on May 4, 5, and 6, to which you are receiving a formal invitation, will be our first national meeting. We are going to spend very little time at it in talk about the problems of urban centers. I think we are all well enough aware of what they are, at least in their more dramatic forms.

Instead, we expect with your participation in the sessions to come up with a set of goals for the American city that you and the other persons attending the meeting believe are accurate expressions of the tremendous potential of our urban areas. And to match these goals, we expect to hammer out a practical program for local action. We believe that this effort will help you not only to make better decisions in your business and organizational planning but to play a more decisive role in the future growth and development of your community.

We were determined not to impose upon your time for a working conference like this until we had the facts that are required for the formulation of viable policies. Now that we have completed our three-year investigation of the present condition of American communities, particularly with respect to their housing, we know that our joint effort can be tremendously rewarding in terms of a fresh outlook on the future of the American city.

ACTION's investigations in this field are the most comprehensive to be undertaken since the mid-1940s. Events since the end of the Second World War have changed the face of America, redistributed its population, and raised its gross national product to a level few had believed possible. This great productive capacity of our economy provides us with the highest per capita income any people have ever had. Because of it we own more TV sets, more washing machines, more automobiles than people in other countries. We have access to more telephones, more kilowatts of electric power, more miles of highways. We buy more literature and phonograph records. We travel more widely in our own and other countries. We have more paid vacation time, work shorter hours, and perform less manual labor. We are rich in art museums, symphony orchestras, and educational institutions. We are better fed and better clothed.

All these achievements are essentially the product of activity that goes on in cities - but in cities where blight and decay are more widespread than most of us realize, and spreading faster than most of our present efforts to correct them.

In our investigations of the American city, we emphasized housing and its related facilities because together they make up the largest concentration of this urban decay, and because together they represent the greatest portion of our urban wealth. The value of dwellings alone stands at over $300 billion, a figure twice as large as the assets of the country's 500 biggest manufacturing companies. Moreover, the land area that is devoted to housing in cities is frequently half or even more of the total. Not only is housing the largest single item in our national wealth, but that part of it which is newly constructed amounts on the average to more than a fifth of all our capital expenditures.

If these circumstances are not reason enough to require nationally--and locally-held policies toward them, consider that we have already invested some $600 billion in urban real estate. The safety and stability of our national economy depend on the way we protect and enhance this investment. We are not so rich that we can afford to continue to permit the low standard of efficiency and satisfaction that our cities provide as places to work and do business, nor the staggering loss in social and economic values that arises from the condition of our urban housing and its neighborhoods. Nor, I hope, are we so lacking in imagination and purpose that we do not see in the present situation the opportunity for creating a wholly new urban environment, one that will be consistent with the facts of our expanding economy.

The major components of the urban problem are so well publicized these days that we are all familiar with them:

- the massive concentration in the suburbs of middle-income families with their high purchasing power;
- the simultaneous movement out of the central city of tax-paying business enterprises;
- the traffic congestion that is incalculably costly in time and money;
- the low level of public services and the general inadequacy of community facilities like schools, parks, playgrounds, hospitals, and the like;
- the mounting social and economic costs of slums and unnecessarily rapid obsolescence.

These are matters that worry me and I am sure worry you. However, they have given rise to so many clichés that they tend to obscure the fundamental fact that change is a continuous process of development.

Take the phrase "flight to the suburbs" which conjures up a picture of a 20th century deserted village. Millions of people live in the cities. Indeed, most cities cannot accommodate populations much larger than

their present ones. Isn't the "flight" merely growth - socially and economically unbalanced growth during these early stages, to be sure, but growth that is indicative for the long run of a new urban form?

Or "Interurbia" - that planners' city that stretches from Maine to Virginia or New York to Illinois. Is this really a potential nightmare of urban sprawl - or is it simply a statistical convenience for estimating the vastly increased pulling power of new regional markets?

The "Balkanization" of government in metropolitan areas is another favored cliché to warn of urban malfunctioning. But is the structure of government primarily at fault? It is significant, I think, that whenever the question of metropolitan consolidation is put on the ballot the voters almost always turn it down. They turn it down even when they are critical of the inefficiencies, inadequacies and inequities that clearly do exist within the area with respect to such important matters as housing, transportation, and community facilities and services. ACTION's researchers conclude that local autonomy still provides the better opportunity for the variety of individual choice that is necessary if an urban area is to perform its historical role of diversity.

The migration of the "organization man," which is popularly supposed to have pushed the boundaries of Suburbia into Exurbia, is a well-worn target for jokes as well as for sociological study. But there is no doubt that the single-family detached house that this new environment provides in unending numbers is the preference of most American families.

Then we are told that "downtown is dying." But is this necessarily so? Martin Meyerson, ACTION's vice-president for research, who has recently been in many of the world's large cities, tells me that the kind of change that is taking place in the downtown areas of American cities is typical of all cities that are in a period of dynamic expansion. The very diversity of the downtown area seems to encourage birth, growth, and adaptation of activities which thrive on a concentration of facilities and even on a congestion of space, both characteristics of the central section.

Of course, these and all the other clichés about the urban problem have a basis in fact.

- It is true that retail sales in downtown areas are off.
- It is true that the concentration of middle-income families in the suburbs is creating low-income and minority ghettos in some cities.
- It is true that traffic congestion is worsening, that community facilities are inadequate, and that obsolescence of the city's physical plant is increasing.
- It is true that deficient and inadequate housing is the shame of the American city.

But the point I am making here is that if we are going to take advantage of the opportunities that change presents us with we must challenge existing assumptions and define a new set of directions within which urban policy can be formed.

It is an economist's maxim that the laws of the market place generally rule. High demand and small supply mean large rewards in housing as well as in other consumer goods. But our national interests - particularly as they focus on the continued growth and development of our cities - often will require from us a different set of values from those fixed by the market.

Throughout ACTION's investigations we have come up against the consequences of uninformed and undirected choice. The American passion for specialization encourages us to view problems in isolation, and to try to solve them one by one within the context of the special difficulties each presents. For example, we argue the choice between the automobile and public transit mostly on the evidence of the transportation experts instead of within the context of a sharply defined urban goal that adds the facts of efficiency, privacy, homeownership, labor markets, and recreation facilities to the facts of mobility and cost.

When we make a special case of each problem we lose sight of the relationships among them and thereby lessen our capacity for acting consistently and purposefully.

One of the things that struck me most forcefully when I became chairman of ACTION's board of directors and had to dig into issues like the ones I have been talking about here, was the fact that the kind of problem-solving and programming of effort that is routine in business is just in its infancy in urban policy-making. Life magazine recently spent $1,500,000 on a study of the urban consumer - his habits, his preferences, his individual decisions on the allocation of his income. Although we made the findings of the survey available to scholars and interested institutions for exhaustive analysis of collateral detail, we undertook the study for the principal purpose of finding out all we could about our own market. The point of this personal reference is that a single business spent more to estimate its market than has been spent on all consumer research in housing and community development in the last ten years.

ACTION's investigations, however, now provide us with a vigorous and uncompromised starting point from which to frame an urban agenda.

Everything that happens in a city - and everything that doesn't happen - results from the policies and decisions of five principal actors on the urban scene.

The Investor - without whose money new housing cannot be built or old housing restored to useful life; without whose money business and industry stagnate and imaginative proposals for new urban forms die aborning.

The Producer - whose technological skills, whose productive capacity, and whose marketing genius are still largely unindustrialized in the field of housing as we move into a period of unparalleled demand for dwellings and related facilities.

The Consumer - whose dollar is sought by competing goods and is spent in satisfying conflicting wants; whose needs are sometimes out of line with his preferences and his preferences often unheeded by the other urban decision-makers.

The Federal and State Governments - whose investment in, and responsibilities for, urban growth are so great that they are strong partners in the solution of community problems through enabling legislation and grants of credit and technical aid, and through building programs for new highways, airports, hospitals, and the like.

The Community - whose public officials and business and civic leaders have responsibility - and unparalleled opportunity - for joint action on ways to improve the city's physical plant and to provide bold and imaginative plans and designs for future development.

You may not be an investor or a producer in the terms I have just used. But you are a consumer, you are a person who is responsible to and for our government, and you are a member of a community. More important, you are in a position of leadership where your experience, your opinions, and your participation are essential to the task we all share equally. The task of turning urban loss into profit. The task of turning urban change into sound and healthy development. The task of turning urban blight and obsolescence into decent living for all families.

Never before has the opportunity been so real. Never before have we had so many effective tools to use. Wherever I go, I find that municipal officials are more and more accepting the techniques of city planning as a major source of specialized information on which to base municipal decisions. The market research departments of large businesses, universities, and government are all providing new analytic methods readily adaptable to a wide range of urban measurements. All levels of government are authorizing both the authority and the means for local improvement programs. But most important of all, perhaps, is a fast developing channel of communication among the persons who make the key decisions in urban areas. In ACTION this is the main activity of our Educational Program Committee chaired by board member Guy T. O. Hollyday and directed by Leo Molinaro, vice-president for educational programming.

I don't know another city where communication is as swift and effective as it is in Newark. That is one reason why we are holding our conference there.

Another reason is that Newark is mobilizing its private and public resources in a remarkably full-scaled attempt to reverse what a few years ago appeared to be a hopeless drift to economic and physical deterioration. The business and civic leaders in Newark who will be your

hosts at the ACTION conference will tell you frankly that the reason they invited us there is that they want to test their progress against that of other cities, and that they want a hand in developing the ACTION program which they expect to convert to their own requirements in the future.

One day when we were discussing some of the details of the conference I asked Paul Stillman, chairman of the board of Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, in whose new building most of the conference sessions will be held, why they decided not to build their new home office out in the suburbs as I knew they had originally intended. He answered quickly: "Partly out of conscience. We had to face the fact that the conditions in Newark that made us want to get outside the city were the responsibility of large business enterprises like ours as much as they were the city's. But mostly because we have been identified with Newark for more than a hundred years. We felt it would be a damaging reflection on us if we admitted by moving that we had had so little impact on the course of Newark's development that Newark was no longer a profitable and efficient location for our operations or a pleasant and satisfactory home town for our employees."

Stillman's blunt frankness is refreshing. It is the same kind of response I get whenever I talk about Chicago with Ferd Kramer, ACTION's vice-chairman for research, or about Baltimore with Jim Rouse, ACTION's president. Men like these know that the job of making the American city a truly good environment for living and work is well within the reach of our technology and our economy. They say its only limits are people and their opinions.

ACTION is not seeking your endorsement of a ready-made program for involving the one and influencing the other. We are asking your help in framing the goals toward which they can be effectively used. When we have done so, we believe the leadership group in every American city will be galvanized to produce the definitive answers that are required if creative policies are to work on the side of urban renewal, rebuilding, and revitalization.

My fellow directors on ACTION's board, the ACTION staff - headed by James E. Lash - and I all look forward to joining you and other business and civic leaders in Newark on May 4, 5, and 6.

Sincerely,

Andrew Heiskell

Andrew Heiskell

P.S. After receiving your acceptance to the formal invitation to the Conference, we shall be sending you later this month several specially prepared policy background papers for your Conference participation.

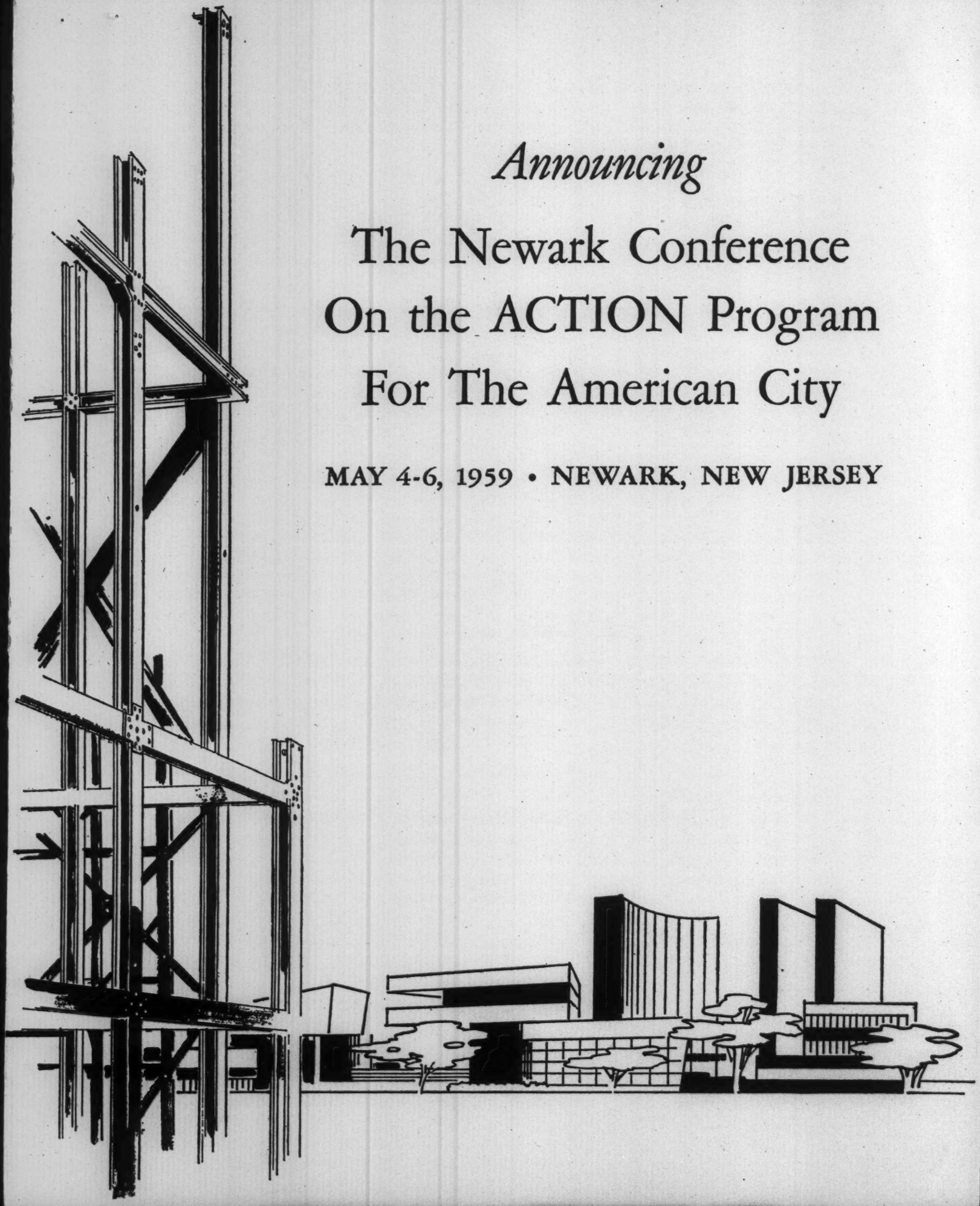
Memo from: James E. Lash
Executive Vice President

Your invitation is on its way. Attached is advance Conference program. Early replies indicate full registration of highly responsible participants.

Announcing

The Newark Conference On the ACTION Program For The American City

MAY 4-6, 1959 • NEWARK, NEW JERSEY



MONDAY, MAY FOURTH — 6:00 P.M. RECEPTION AND DINNER

Theme: The American City, The State, and The Nation

One of The American City's strongest partners is the State government, from which the City derives its legal authority and various forms of assistance. It is highly appropriate, therefore, that the Conference will hear from the governor of the nation's most highly urbanized state, **The Honorable Robert B. Meyner, Governor of New Jersey.**

The American City also is both component and product of the national economy. **Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier, Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors,** will discuss aspects of national fiscal policy and their relationship to urban renewal and development.

Mayor Leo P. Carlin will welcome the Conference participants.

TUESDAY, MAY FIFTH — 10:00 A.M. GENERAL SESSION

Theme: An Agenda for the American City

ACTION's President, James W. Rouse, will present a set of goals for The American City to be attained by private and public actions.

National business leaders and urban specialists will comment on agenda items from their fields of specialized experience. **ACTION's Vice Chairman, Ferd Kramer, and Vice President for Research, Martin Meyerson,** will present policy issues for The American City derived from ACTION's three year investigations in housing and community development.

LUNCHEON SESSION

Theme: The Economy of the American City

Mr. Ralph Lazarus, President of Federated Department Stores and a Trustee of the Committee for Economic Development, will offer an appraisal of The American City in relation to the national economy and suggest the resulting obligations of businessmen in the conduct of their businesses and as civic leaders.

2:30 TO 4:30 P.M. WORK GROUPS

Theme: An Agenda for Policy: Housing and Community Development

These work groups, meeting concurrently, will deal with the principal decision makers affecting The American City — the investor, the producer, the consumer, the community, and the government. Conference participants will join panels of distinguished experts for the purpose of contributing to the formulation of urban policy objectives and content. A working document of policy recommendations will be the focus of analysis and discussion throughout the sessions.

6:00 P.M. RECEPTION AND DINNER

Theme: The American City: A Call for Statesmanship

The Conference will be addressed by **The Honorable Adlai E. Stevenson.**

WEDNESDAY, MAY SIXTH — 10:00 A.M. GENERAL SESSION

Theme: An Agenda for Local Action: The ACTION Program for the American City

A visual presentation of the elements of an effective local program will be presented. Conference participants will be invited to comment upon a working document of an "Agenda for a Good City." Civic and governmental leaders from cities across the country will give on-the-scene reports and comments by means of telephone interview. After Conference discussion and criticism have been incorporated, the "Agenda" will be published for general national distribution.

Luncheon Session: The Conference will end with luncheon for all participants

PROGRAM PERSONNEL

The following is a partial listing of distinguished leaders in business, government and urban affairs who will appear on the Conference program.

Edward C. Banfield, Associate Professor, University of Chicago

Alan K. Browne, Vice President, Bank of America NT&SA, San Francisco

W. O. Campbell, County Manager, Dade County, Miami

John Dunlop, Professor, Department of Economics, Harvard University

John M. Dyckman, Professor, Department of City Planning, University of Pennsylvania

Edith Brazewell Evans, Editor, *Living for Young Homemakers*, New York City

Ben Fischer, Intl. Representative, United Steelworkers of America, Pittsburgh

Dr. Nelson N. Foote, Research Consultant in Sociology, General Electric Company, New York City

Dr. George Graham, Director of Governmental Studies, Brookings Institution, District of Columbia

Frederick Gutheim, Staff Director, Joint Commission on Washington Metropolitan Problems, Congress of the United States, District of Columbia

Neal Hardy, Director, National Housing Center, District of Columbia

Guy T. O. Hollyday, Chairman, The Title Guarantee Company, Baltimore

Andrew Heiskell, Publisher, *Life Magazine*, New York City

Reginald R. Isaacs, Head of Department of Planning, Harvard University

Roy W. Johnson, Director, Advanced Research Projects Agency, Pentagon, District of Columbia

Burnham Kelly, Professor, Massachusetts Inst. of Technology, Cambridge

Philip M. Klutznick, Chairman of the Board, American Community Builders, Inc., Chicago

Carl Koch, Carl Koch Associates, Cambridge

Ferd Kramer, President, Draper & Kramer, Chicago

Ralph Lazarus, President, Federated Department Stores, Cincinnati

Julian H. Levi, Executive Director, South East Chicago Commission, Chicago

Joseph W. Lund, Executive Vice President, R. M. Bradley & Co., Inc., Boston

Harry K. Madway, Madway Engineers & Constructors, Wayne, Pa.

Stanley Marcus, President, Neiman-Marcus, Dallas.

Martin Meyerson, Director, Harvard-Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Joint Center for Urban Studies, Cambridge

The Hon. Robert B. Meyner, Governor, State of New Jersey

C. R. Mitchell, President, U. S. Savings & Loan League, Kansas City

John N. Mitchell, Caldwell, Marshall, Trimble & Mitchell, Municipal Bond Counsel, New York

William W. Nash, Dept. of City and Regional Planning, Harvard University, Cambridge

James R. Price, President, National Homes Corporation, Lafayette, Ind.

Leslie Reese, Director, Pennsylvania Economy League, Inc., Pittsburgh

Sidney Rolf, Economist, CIT Finance Corporation, New York City

James W. Rouse, President, Community Research and Development and James W. Rouse & Company, Inc., Baltimore

Stanley J. Ruttenberg, Director of Research, AFL-CIO, District of Columbia

Dr. Raymond J. Saulnier, Chairman, Council of Economic Advisors, District of Columbia

The Honorable Adlai Stevenson, Chicago

Oskar Stonorov, Architect, Philadelphia

William Wheaton, Professor, School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia

William H. Whyte, Jr., Assistant Managing Editor, *Fortune Magazine*, New York City

Louis Winnick, City Planning Dept., Economist, City of New York

The Conference Invitation Committee

Chairmen

Mr. Carrol M. Shanks, President
The Prudential Insurance Company of America

Mr. W. Paul Stillman, Chairman
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company

Mr. Robert G. Cowan, President
National Newark and Essex Banking Company

Joseph A. Grazier, President
American Radiator and Standard Sanitary Corporation

Andrew Heiskell, Publisher
LIFE Magazine

Charles H. Kellstadt, President
Sears, Roebuck and Company

H. Bruce Palmer, President
Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company

Thomas F. Patton, President
Republic Steel Corporation

James W. Rouse, President
Community Research and Development, Inc.

Newark Sponsor: The Newark Economic Development Committee

Accommodations and Transportation

Hotel Accommodations: All participants will make individual reservations. The following hotels have been alerted to the probable need for rooms.

The Essex House
The Military Park
The Robert Treat
} Newark

The Plaza
The Roosevelt
} New York City

Private transportation will be provided by the Public Service Company of New Jersey between Newark and New York City for all Conference Sessions. New York Port Authority Terminal, Eighth Avenue at 41st Street, New York City, will be the central point for all buses. Conference bus schedules will be provided in advance of the Conference.

Address Inquiries to: ACTION Conference
2 West 46 Street
New York 36, N. Y.

The Conference Will Be Limited to Five Hundred Participants

Heiskell, Andrew

May 7, 1958

Dear Andrew:

Thanks very much for your note of May 5th.

It was an altogether pleasant association. I shall leave a note in my files saying that in my mature years I tried to sell magazines with only indefinite success.

Hope to see you soon.

As ever yours,

Mr. Andrew Heiskell
LIFE
Time and Life Building
Rockefeller Center
New York, New York

fc

LIFE
TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

PUBLISHER'S OFFICE

May 5, 1958

Dear Ed:

In reviewing our advertising plans for the second half of 1958, we have concluded that we will not be making use of T.V.

I did want to say, however, that we have greatly enjoyed our association with you on Person to Person and hope to have the pleasure of watching your program for many years.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Andrew Heiskell

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Heiskell, A.

February 10, 1958

Dear Andy:

Thanks for the note about the Truman interview. It was a tough editing job, but fun to do.

Thanks again.

Sincerely,

Mr. Andrew Heiskell
LIFE
Rockefeller Center
New York 20, New York

fc

(Dictated but not signed by Mr. Murrow)

LIFE
TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

PUBLISHER'S OFFICE

February 3, 1958

Dear Ed:

Yesterday's program was absolutely superb. I was held as I rarely have been since the debut of television.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Andrew

Andrew Heiskell

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Heller, Rabbi Abr

February 5, 1959

Dear Rabbi Heller:

I have received your letter of February 3rd and the set of galley proofs of your book, ISRAEL'S ODYSSEY.

I am flattered that you should ask for my comments on your work, and I wish very much that it were possible for me to fulfill your request. However, the burdens of my own work are at present so heavy and so time consuming that there is absolutely no possibility of my being able to give your work the attention it undoubtedly merits. I am, therefore, returning the galley proofs to you.

I am sorry to be unable to do as you ask, but I am sure you will understand the situation.

Sincerely yours,

Rabbi Abraham Meyer Heller
300 Church Avenue
Brooklyn 18, New York

mmc

Heller, A. M.

RABBI ABRAHAM MAYER HELLER
500 CHURCH AVENUE BROOKLYN 18, N. Y.

February 3, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
C. B. S.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Farrar, Straus and Cudahy are to publish within about a month a book of mine - "Israel's Odyssey", a survey of Israel's renascence, achievement and problems. A summary of the contents, prepared by the publishers, is herewith enclosed.

I know how preoccupied you are with your manifold affairs and responsibilities of national and international importance. Yet, I dare hope that because of your deep interest in the Middle East and Arab-Israel relations, you will consent to look over my manuscript in galley proofs, in the hope that you will find the contents worthy of your comment.

While the book deals with every aspect of Israel's life, the following four chapters may prove to coincide with your special views: II, The Infant State, III. Growing Pains, IV. Israel Among the Nations and XII. Arab and Jew.

I have taken the liberty to forward to you, under separate cover, a set of the galley proofs of "Israel's Odyssey" without the benefit of an introduction from an influential person or persons, hopefully trusting that my humble efforts will recommend themselves to you.

With sincere apologies for adding to your burdens and with gratitude for your kindness, I am

Respectfully and cordially yours,

A. M. Heller

A. M. Heller

AMH:MF
Encl.

Radio TV ideas

Heller, Rita Thurswell

23 Argyll, New Rochelle, NY
April 30, 1958

Just file if sender TV Pgm Ideas then will answer.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On CBS radio I heard today that they will repeat your program on juvenile delinquency re the Farmer case.

I think you are making people more aware of the horrors of juvenile delinquency; however, more important, I believe, is planning to do something to offset it.

To that end, I am hoping that you will be interested in a Plan I wrote years ago, also a radio-TV program, along these lines - if you will permit me to submit them to you.

Hoping to hear from you by return mail, I am

Yours sincerely,

Rheeta Thurswell Heller

(Mrs. Rheeta Thurswell Heller)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Radio
N.Y.C.

Helmut Tom

Christ in Christmas Committee

November I4,I958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
N.Y.C.

Dear Sir:

During the past few years, there has been an alarming trend towards the commercialization of Christmas. Therefore, I, a student of St. Xavier High School working under the auspices of the Christ-in-Christmas Committee of greater Cincinnati, am asking you and other prominent Americans to help the promotion of the campaign to put Christ back into Christmas.

I know that you must realize that a person with your ability as a speaker could do nothing but further this cause tremendously. Just the fact that you command the attention of the millions of people each week who watch your show "Person to Person" is reason enough for success. Simply by realizing the need for Christ-in-Christmas in your own mind you will undoubtly convey the idea to someoneelse. This is all we ask.

In previous years, there has veen a gratifying response from government officials, entertainment personalities, and eminent Christians in all walks of life who feel, as we do, that many people aremissing the true meaningof Christmas. This meaning is found in the idea of the word itself, which is the BIRTH OF CHRIST.

Christ in Christmas Committee

My request is a simple one. Could you in some way bring home to more Americans the fact that Christmas is Christ's Birthday? Aletter from you endorsing this campaign would certainly do a great deal of good; and if you could perform some other public act which would "Keep Christ in Christmas," this committee would be very grateful to you.

It is true that no one person alone could carry this Cause to the American people, but if everyone would make a small contribution, success could easily be achieved. I am asking you to make your contribution.

Sincerely yours,

Tom Helmick

Tom Helmick

Edward R. Murrow: Thursday December 22, 1955. 7.45 p.m.

There is a time and place reserved on radio, and in newspapers and magazines, for advertisements - that's their source of revenue. We face another day of the mild madness that precedes a week end where a little contemplation may be possible. And this reporter is going to read his first advertisement on the air. It appears on the back page of the current issue of The Reporter magazine. It was placed there by the Western Newspaper Union. Advertising copywriters please take note. It reads as follows: "There lives at this time in Judea a man of singular virtue. His name is Jesus Christ, whom the barbarians esteem as a prophet; but whose followers love and adore as the offspring of the immortal God. He calls back the dead from the grave, and heals all sorts of diseases with a word or touch.

"He is a tall man, well shaped, of an amiable and reverend aspect; and his hair is of a color that can hardly be matched, falling in graceful curls, waving about and very agreeably couching upon his shoulders, parted on the crown of his head, running as a stream to the front, fashioned after the Nazarites.

"His forehead high, large and imposing; his cheeks without spot or

wrinkle, and beautiful with a lovely red. His nose and mouth formed with exquisite symmetry. His beard of a color suitable to his hair, reaching below his chin and parted in the middle like a fork.

"His eyes, bright blue, clear and serene, look innocent and dignified, manly and mature. In proportion of body most perfect and captivating. His hands and arms most delectable to behold.

"He rebukes with majesty, counsels with mildness. His whole address, whether in word or deed, being eloquent and grave.

"No man has seen him laugh, yet his manners are exceedingly pleasant. But he has frequently wept in the presence of men. He is temperate, modest and wise. A man, for his extraordinary beauty and divine perfection, surpassing the children of men in every sense."

The small type says: "This is an apochryphal word portrait, first found in the writings of Saint Anselm, Archbishop of Canterbury, during the leventh century."

Having been subjected to much Christmas advertising; having read and stened to many words of exhortation, it seemed appropriate at this season, to read the Western Newspaper Union's advertisement about "A man of singular

virtue", with bright blue eyes, clear and serene, innocent, dignified, manly and mature. One who rebukes with majesty, counsels with mildness - eloquent and grave. A man who has "frequently wept in the presence of men."

Whether apochryphal or not, someone wrote some rather eloquent copy before the eleventh century.

This advertisement by the Western Newspaper Union, on the back page of The Reporter Magazine, doesn't say what the Western Newspaper Union is trying to sell. But it does say that copies of what I have just read, in two colors suitable for framing - minus the advertising signature - are ~~XXXXX~~ available to readers of The Reporter. Send twenty-five cents to cover cost of postage and handling to the Western Newspaper Union.

Having read an advertisement, we must adhere to tradition and repeat the name and address: Western Newspaper Union, 310 East 45th Street, New York 17, New York.

Since this is the first advertisement this reporter has read on the air, it may be permissible to say that I have neither knowledge of ~~or~~ or interest in the Western Newspaper Union - merely admired the eleventh century language, and the gesture of the organization which purchased space to cause the words to appear in print. They seemed to merit wider circulation -

Gaylord Avery

Hemingway, Tom

February 10, 1958

Dear Mr. Hemingway:

I have your letter of January 22nd.

I appreciate your suggestion for one of my television programs, and regret that it will be impossible for me to accede to your request, since the only program I could possibly do this would be on my SEE IT NOW show and these are all committed for in advance.

Again, I appreciate your interest, and I am sorry.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tom Hemingway
37 East Santa Inez Avenue
San Mateo, California

mcc

do
pgm
2

37 East Santa Inez Avenue
San Mateo, California
January 22, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It has just occurred to me that you might like to throw the spotlight on an event in our San Mateo High School which will show the exact opposite of the widely publicized happenings at the Central High School in Little Rock.

On Tuesday, February 11, I'll turn over the gavel signifying the office of student body president to the second-semester president, Bill Pettis, who will be the first Negro to hold that honor in our high school of predominantly Caucasian students. Occasionally, students of Japanese-American or Chinese-American parents have held minor offices, but this is the first time a Negro has been elected to an office of prominence or minor importance in our student body government.

Bill was one of four candidates competing for the honor of leading the student body. He won handily, getting more than 200 votes over the nearest contender. He had to compete against a football star, a former class president, and our 1956 American Field Service exchange student.

I think the fact that he received a heavy majority of votes from the Senior Class is to the credit of my class. Bill will preside at many of our graduation ceremonies and social events.

San Mateo is one of the residential suburbs south of the city of San Francisco. Our student body is made up of graduates from intermediate schools in the north section of San Mateo as well as from Hillsborough, a community made up entirely of well-to-do residents.

All of this seems particularly significant to me because I came to San Matho from Montgomery County, Maryland, where, of course, there was a segregated school system. I have known Bill since I entered the intermediate school here, and I'm proud to count him as a friend.

We always seem to publicize our worst features. Couldn't you help us put America's BEST foot forward?

Sincerely,

Tom Hemingway

Henderson, Allen

June 5, 1959

Dear Mrs. Henderson:

Many thanks for your nice note of June 1st.

It is good to know that you have enjoyed my programs. We always like to hear the reactions of our viewers. In this way, we know whether or not we are presenting programs to please them.

Your kind wishes to me are appreciated. I hope that when I do return to CBS next year, it will be with a program worthy enough to warrant your continued attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Allen Henderson
15 Nelson Avenue
Jersey City, New Jersey

mc

15 Nelson Ave
Jersey City, N.J
June 1, 59.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I must write to let you know how much your programs have meant to two older folks, my husband and me. Our listening goes back to the war days when you reported from London.

Interesting, enjoyable and informative hardly tell the story. Thank

you for the many hours of pleasant listening and viewing. I trust there will be many more in the future after your well earned time away from C.B.S.

Sincerely,

(Mrs Allen) Anna Henderson

Henick, Wm.

June 5, 1959

Dear Mr. Henick:

Many thanks for your letter of April 29th.

Your kind comments about my programs are appreciated. It is always nice to get reactions from our viewers. In this way, we know whether or not we are presenting programs to please them.

Thanks, too, for your good wishes in regard to my leave of absence. I hope that when I do return to CBS next year, it will be with a program worthy enough to warrant your continued attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Henick
21-10 33rd Street
Long Island City
New York

21-10 33rd Road
Long Island City 6
New York

April 29, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The uniform excellence of your television presentations over the years, together with the somber knowledge that you are taking a "sabbatical leave" for one year prompts this long over-due letter.

Although I am not a professional writer, I know I express the sentiments of millions of other Americans who have been equally negligent in communicating with you earlier. Your contribution towards greater understanding of problems we Americans face at home and abroad has been of overwhelming significance. You and your associates are to be strongly commended for the courage, insight, and above all, the articulate manner in which opposing points of view have been objectively presented. Moreover, whenever you have, on occasion, expressed an opinion on a controversial issue, it has always been based upon overwhelming evidence which you have managed to compress into a thirty-minute or one-hour program.

Your efforts on such subjects as school integration, the late Senator McCarthy hearings and their significance in controlling freedom of thought and expression, the Middle East crisis highlighted by the tension between Egypt and Israel, to mention just a few which preceded your interview with Field Marshal Montgomery last night, have all served to stimulate constructive thinking and education.

Although I am not technically proficient in the problems of television, it has nevertheless been obvious that your programs have also been outstanding in the use of photography, have always been well edited, and always provocative.

On behalf of myself and many others who have taken a keen interest in your efforts throughout the years, I wish to extend our best wishes for a fruitful and healthy sabbatical. I hope this is only a temporary leave because I am convinced the glaring gap your continued absence will create simply will go unfilled. This would be a loss all America will keenly feel.

Sincerely yours,

William Henick

William Henick

WH/rmp

Henry, Don

February 27, 1959

Dear Mr. Henry:

I have your letter of February 4th.

I am afraid it will be impossible to accede to your request for an interview. As you know, I am planning to take a year's leave of absence from CBS. At the moment, My schedule of radio and television is so overcrowded, that I have been forced to omit all interviews. I am sorry, but am sure you understand.

Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely,

Mr. Don Henry
1533 W. High Street
Davenport, Iowa

(Work)
Lack Appliance
313 W. 2nd St.
Davenport, Iowa
Phone 2-8105

(Home)
Don Henry
1533 W. High St.
Davenport, Iowa
Phone 2-3933

February 4. 1959

See ERM 2-6-4.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York City

Mr. Murrow:

Two words in your afticle in the February Reader's Digest prompted the immediate writing of this letter: mortal danger. If anything worth while could come of the idea I have in mind, it should be done as soon as possible.

Mr. Murrow, my idea arose from a question:If America is fortunate enough to 'hold her own' today, what about tomorrow? Will today's apathetic rock and roller or delinquent snap out of it IN TIME to step into tomorrow's big shoes? Couple this question together with Victor Cohn's article in last week's Post "The Big Push in Soviet Science". It is futile to evade the fact that today's youth will shape tomorrow's America; today's youth IS tomorrow's America. I sincerely believe I have an idea that would be a big step in the right direction toward making today's youth truly aware of what is really needed from him. I think our kids can and will take it from there. I remember, and so do you, the long lines of kids outside the recruiting offices December 8, 1941. Pearl Harbor is now.

Without telling anyone what I had in mind, I spent many hours in juvenile courts. I talked to Judges, lawmen and many kids, good and bad. I have yet to hear the first word that would discourage my thinking on this idea. Now, I need help and advice on just how to bring this idea into effect. For quite sensible reasons I do not wish to talk to anyone local at first. Mr. Murrow, I know of no one whose opinion on today's problems I would place above yours.

I am not a crackpot or "letter writer". Despite a crush on Heddy Lamarr over twenty years ago, I have never even written a "fan" letter. I am no one important. I sell appliances in a local store. If things were different I would be thinking about hunting and fishing and this summer's golf game being better. I know I must talk with someone regarding this. I hope it is you. I know your time is not only valuable, but quite limited. This will take about 20 or 30 minutes to discuss. I doubt if your shcedule takes you near here, but if so I can be available anytime. Otherwise, I can make arrangements anytime to come to wherever you might be at any time. Even if you just can't squeeze in the time, will you please just drop a line acknowledging the fact you received this?

Yours sincerely,

Don Henry

Don Henry

Hanson, Francis

F

March 16, 1959

Dear Francis:

Belated but hearty thanks for your note of February 27.

The decision to take a year off wasn't easy, particularly when it involved considerable inconvenience to a number of old and cherished colleagues. Some of the stuff appearing in print rather reads like an obituary but, maybe a year from now, I can prove that that isn't true. At least, I shall try.

Do let me know when you are coming to New York again.

As ever yours,

Mr. Francis A. Hanson
Director of Education
Great Lakes Territory
International Association of Machinists
1336 National City Bank Building
Cleveland 14, Ohio

EEM/hl

International Association of Machinists

1300 CONNECTICUT AVE. WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

ADAMS 2-6309

1336 National City Bank Bldg.
Cleveland 14, Ohio

February 27, 1959

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I attach a copy of a letter my secretary sent to Louis Seltzer, while I was out of the city. I travel about 90% of the time in our 8-state area.

I simply wanted you to know that I wish you well in your year-Sabbatical; in fact, I envy you.

Also, I wanted you to know how many people across the country are admirers in case you don't know!

Best to the family.

Affectionately yours,

Francis A. Henson
Director of Education
Great Lakes Territory

FAH:eb

International Association of Machinists
FOUNDED IN THE CITY OF ATLANTA, GA., MAY 5, 1888
MACHINISTS BUILDING • WASHINGTON, D. C.
GRAND LODGE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS WASHINGTON, D.C.
AFFILIATED WITH THE AFL-CIO

1336 National City Bank Bldg.
Cleveland 14, Ohio

February 20, 1959

Mr. Louis Seltzer
The Cleveland Press
E. 9th and Rockwell
Cleveland 14, Ohio

Dear Mr. Seltzer:

It seems to me that the books and authors selected for "the Book and Authors" series this year are not quite up to the standard set in other years. I don't know how much you have to do with these selections but I wanted to express my opinion.

Is this an attempt to be more popular or was it impossible to schedule more authors of the calibre of Herbert Block and Jerome Weidman?

Having been critial, I now want to commend you for the editorial on Ed Murrow in Wednesday's PRESS. I first met Ed in the 1927-29 period (worked closely with him) when he was with the National Student Federation of America, after graduating from college. I have kept in touch with him over the years. I agree with you that the "saga of Ed Murrow has only begun."

Sincerely yours,

Francis A. Henson
Director of Education
Great Lakes Territory

FAH:eb

Herman, Mrs Sydney

February 13, 1959

Dear Sirs:

You have a reservation for Mrs. Sydney Herman on flight #205, leaving for Washington, D. C., Saturday, February 14th at 10:30 a.m.

Request was made for a round-trip ticket with open return.

Will you please give the ticket to the bearer of this letter. I enclose $35.20 in payment thereof.

Very truly yours,

KAY CAMPBELL,
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

American Airlines
18 West 49 Street
New York, New York

mmc

~~Herrmann, Judge~~
Herrmann, Judge ~~Daniel~~ Daniel L.

February 3, 1958

Dear Judge Herrmann:

Many thanks for your very nice letter.

I am indeed flattered by the honor that you had planned to bestow upon me, and it is with the deepest regret that I must tell you that it is not possible for me to make a personal appearance to receive the Award.

Please do not regard this as any lack of appreciation on my part. The fact is, the pressure of my schedule has increased to the point where I have been forced to decide not to accept any engagements whatsoever.

Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

Judge Daniel L. Herrmann
Associate Judge
Superior Court of the
State of Delaware
Wilmington, Delaware

mmc

SUPERIOR COURT
OF THE
STATE OF DELAWARE

JUDGES CHAMBERS
DANIEL L. HERRMANN
ASSOCIATE JUDGE

WILMINGTON

31st
January
1958

My dear Mr. Murrow:

On January 13, I wrote to you regarding the desire of this community to present the Haym Salomon Award to you.

Since we have received no reply from you, we fear that our letter or your response may have been lost in the mails. For this reason, I send you herewith an original copy of my letter of January 13.

If you have received our letter and if the lack of response means that you are considering the matter, please do not think us impatient. In that event, we shall await your answer at your earliest convenience.

We hope you will be able to accept our invitation.

Very sincerely,

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
New York
New York

awards

SUPERIOR COURT
OF THE
STATE OF DELAWARE

JUDGES CHAMBERS
DANIEL L. HERRMANN
ASSOCIATE JUDGE

WILMINGTON

13th
January
1958

My dear Mr. Murrow:

It is my privilege to address you in the name of the Jewish community of the State of Delaware.

As President of the Jewish Federation of Delaware, I am pleased to inform you of our wish to present to you the Haym Salomon Award of the Federation for this year. The Award was presented last year to The Rev. Dr. Abba Hillel Silver of Cleveland.

We wish to honor you because of the vital role you have played as a seeker of truth, setting an example to all Americans for fairness, honesty and courage.

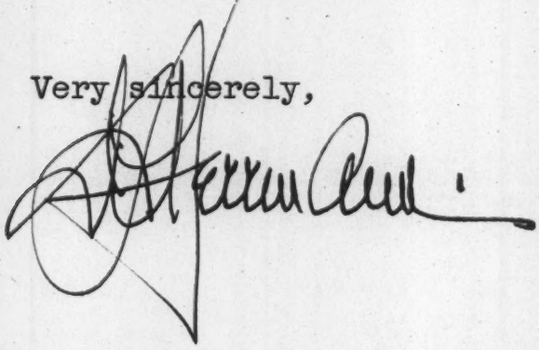
We wish to present this Award to you at a State-wide dinner to be held in Wilmington during the latter part of April or the early part of May, depending upon your convenience. It is anticipated that the dinner would be attended by more than six hundred leaders of the State.

We earnestly hope that you will be able to accept this invitation and this tribute of Delawareans.

January 13, 1958

We await your favorable response and your designation of two or three dates on which you could be with us.

Very sincerely,



Mr. Edward R. Murrow
New York
New York

Herron, George B.

March 17, 1958

Dear Mr. Herron:

Thank you for your letter of March 5th.

While I would very much like to be able to give your material the time and attention it deserves, I am afraid that the pressure of my radio and television schedule just does not leave me the time to do so. I am sorry.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. George B. Herron
4820 Glenbrook Road, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

mcc

Return Material

no

March 5, 1958

George B. Herron
4820 Glenbrook Rd., NW
EM 2-4276
Washington, D.C.

Edward R. Murrow
CBS Broadcasting Bldg.

New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

The central problem facing man today is Communism. Any proposal to destroy Communism merits a hearing and some consideration. This proposal essentially has to do with the creation of a true Christian society in our own industrial world.

Please read the first five page enclosed pamphlet. It is entitled the "Collapse of Communism." It is a condensation of a method to destroy Communism in a very short period of time and needs evaluation by a man in our society who can grasp the simplicity and potential of this concept.

I am certainly not asking you to publicize this or to judge it solely on the merits of what is here; as it was written on a flight from New York to Dallas, is very simply written and highly condensed and is directed towards men in political life.

Due to my inability to reach a man in political life during the past month, I must ask you as a man with a grasp of many fields to evaluate this concept; and, if you feel it is of merit, to help me in bringing this to the attention of our men in political life.

I must ask you to keep this tax information secret as it is highly potent dynamite.

Thank you.

Sincerely yours,

George B. Herron

George B. Herron

Herzog, Arthur

Arthur Herzog III
146 Waverly Place, New York 14, N. Y.

Feb. 10, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
488 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I'm enclosing a copy of the results of the interview. Please pardon this unsightly carbon--I had a deadline to meet and didn't have time to get it typed.

If there are errors, I'd appreciate it if you let me know as soon as possible.

It was a great pleasure meeting you, and I thoroughly enjoyed our conversation. The piece will probably be slightly edited. I hope you like it.

Sincerely,

Art Herzog

Arthur Herzog
146 Waverly Pl.
N Y C 14

A VISIT WITH EDWARD R. MURROW

When a critic bites television, it isn't news, but when a top television man bites television--the tube that feeds him, so to speak--it is. This slightly unwieldy thought was on my mind not long ago as I approached the blue-and-chrome castle of the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York, for a visit with Edward R. Murrow. In recent months, Murrow's familiar baritone has joined the chorus of those who believe that there's something wrong with television.

Murrow's position in the co-axial jungle is probably unique. He is not only a greatly respected journalist--he has been called "guardian of the public conscience"--but he is a "personality" as well, being one of TV's highest-rated entertainers. He regularly conducts, by means of a schedule that leaves him actually sweating for lack of sleep, his evening radio news, now more than eleven years old, Person to Person, a weekly, half-hour, split-cathode interview show, and Small World, a shot of high I.Q. Person to Person. See It Now, his program of social commentary and the darling of the intellectuals, still appears, but only sporadically. Murrow has held, and resigned, major executive posts at the network, and his salary, over $200,000, is said to be higher than that of William S. Paley, Chairman of the Board of CBS.

I was ushered into Murrow's 17th-story, corner office precisely at the appointed hour of three, as if I were scheduled

to take the air myself. As is sometimes the way of the televistically naive, I had expected Mr. Murrow to look somewhat different in three dimensions than he does on the picture tube, but the resemblance was striking. Murrow in person, however, is far more easy-mannered, smiling and relaxed than his sometimes somber image would suggest. He is a lean, obviously handsome man, a slender six-foot-one, the only signs of his 50 years being a tinge of grey at his temples and deep lines around his mouth. His shirt, inconspicuously monogrammed, was open at the neck. He is a snappy dresser but offsets this, I'd heard, by wearing an old trenchcoat or a battered hat.

In a speech a few months ago, and even more recently on television, Murrow charged television with "decadence, escapism and insulation from the realities of the world in which we live," and for having "the illusion of power without responsibility." "I'd no idea," he said to me, "that speech would get so much attention. After all, it was delivered to a group of professional television people. I said other things when I was interviewed on TV—I don't remember quite what. I probably misquoted myself in my own voice." He gave a basso chuckle.

I asked Mr. Murrow to expand his ideas on where the industry was falling down, and where it might do better. "Potentially," he said, "the commercial system of broadcasting practiced here is the best yet devised, but it's not living up to its responsibilities. This nation is in mortal danger yet you'll find few references to it on television. We are shielding ourselves from anything unpleasant, and I'm afraid that when the challenge comes we will be so soft that we won't want to be disturbed.

"We're ignoring our own traditions. A nation in crisis has to go back to its own heritage for sustenance. It wasn't just Churchill who fired the British during the war--it was a long history of Drakes, Nelsons, Frobishers. The Russians, having no long history under the Soviets, went back to feats of Czarist days. What about us? Where will we get our strength? Our history doesn't consist entirely of guys with six-guns. Nobody is reminding us of Washington and Jefferson."

Murrow's phrasing, diction and timing, I reflected as he spoke, are as good extempore as they are when he faces a mike. It has been said that he talks as though he lives on the edge of doom without quite saying what he sees there. He is eminently reflective, ~~pausing~~ pondering for long moments as he gazes out the window or stares deeply at the floor, high-domed brow wrinkled, puffing at a cigarette. By the time fifteen minutes had passed, he was already on his third. To judge by the butts in his ash tray, he only smokes ~~them~~ cigarettes half-way down.

"There is so much that could be done," he said. "I'm fascinated by the area of current events for youngsters, for instance. You can make contemporary history as exciting for a teen-ager as a Western. I'd like to see some old-fashioned debates, too. The present tendency is for the interviewer and interviewed to show off their dexterity. What's lacking is a single antagonist, with a rebuttal period. We could experiment more with visual devices, such as animated charts, to make information understandable to the eye. We could try using foreign television shows. And I'd

like to see the industry do more reporting on what this country is like. Most of his business is centered in Hollywood and New York, which are not exactly representative of the United States."

Was he in fact suggesting, I asked, educational television? "No, I certainly wouldn't want the networks to be just educational. I guess I don't believe much in 'messages.' The shows of my own that I've been most satisfied with have been those we put a hell of a lot of time on and which, when we were finished, people on both sides said it was a fair count, as they did after our show on the Norfolk school crisis. In this area of information the real objective is to avoid looking for things like ignorance, intolerance and bigotry but not to flinch when you find them at the end of the camera. We never know what we're going to get when we start shooting. Right now, we're doing a show on Canada, and I suspect we will discover considerable anti-American sentiment, but I won't know until the films are in. We mustn't insulate ourselves. We should hold up the mirror and do our best to keep it steady."

I inquired whether Murrow foresaw any immediate rise in the quality of television shows. "I don't think the shows will change in any substantial way unless there's a major effort by somebody or unless there's a shift in the climate of opinion. One reason for the popularity of Westerns, for instance, is that a lot of people want freedom from controls—governmental, social, whatever. They find it in the complete freedom of the Western hero.

"But you can't blame television entirely for this spirit

of escapism. No nation has ever been great unless greatness was demanded of it by its leaders. Nothing great is demanded of us. We're told we're in a grave spot, but we're asked only to pay our taxes. In such an atmosphere you get neither great national efforts or great television shows."

Edward Rescoe Murrow, over the years, has never taken a narrow view of his role as an extender of public opinion, and he seems happiest when firmly placed at a dangerous juncture. Christened Egbert, he was born into a poor farming family in Greensboro, N.C., later moving to Washington state where he worked his way through college, becoming student body president and graduating Phi Beta Kappa. He was in the employ of CBS in Europe when World War II broke out, and shortly thereafter his taut-threated "This Is London" broadcasts established him as a newscaster. He was habitually going off on bomber runs, taking a trip on a minesweeper or exposing himself to German bombs, over the ineffectual protests of his superiors. Since then, he has rushed off in pursuit of tornados, hurricanes and floods as well as making three trips to the Korean front, and he has not hesitated to turn his cameras on the major areas of controversy in the United States. Among them, seemingly, would be the role of television sponsers and broadcasters, if Murrow had his way.

"The responsibility for what goes on TV doesn't rest with the advertisers," he said, "although I'm not at all sure that the British system, where a sponsor buys X minutes of time but doesn't control the time around his commercial, isn't better. But we'll never see it here. And perhaps some good might be effected if the FCC enforced the obligation of stations to carry the prescribed

amount of public service time. Many stations welsh on this promise.

"But the more one talks about this the more one is lead to the conclusion that the ultimate responsibility for what appears on the end of that tube has to be put at the door of the top executives in TV and the sponsors who pay the freight. The moral and legal responsibility is theirs.

"My own view is that the audience is more mature than is commonly supposed. I have a little evidence to support this. For one thing, the ratings mislead us. We worry too much about the size of the audience and not enough about its composition. And then, our own shows have preempted time occupied by shows with mass appeal and we haven't lost our inherited audience, not even when we have done Marian Anderson's trip through Asia or covered Africa, subjects not generally suspected to be of commanding popular interest."

Murrow rose, lit his seventh cigarette, and walked to the bookcase lining a wall of his surprisingly small, TV-less office. "Let's have some competition, not just in selling soap but in informing the public. An hour's documentary, say on the Middle East, costs about $100,000 to produce. The networks, I'm sure, would bear this cost. Let a sponsor buy the time for it, so that the stations would be forced to carry it. Let him say, at the beginning of the show, "Look, we're in the so-and-so business but we have a stake in our society too. With no further mention of our product, we are going to give you an hour's show on America's role in the Middle East"--or health, education, whatever it is. There's talent to burn on television, waiting for the chance to do such shows. If one or two corporations would donate just a fraction of their advertising budget for this, the financial

burden would be bearable. Once the practice started, it might spread by contagion."

Murrow looked a bit rueful as he walked me to the door. While he hadn't been attacked for his views, the industry had shown no particularenthusiasm, either. But he intends to go on trying. "I wouldn't want to be cast in the role of sitting here sniping at television for reasons of personal frustrations and disappointments," he said. "I've had more freedom and support than anybody in the business. But I get increasingly concerned with the totality of the instrument and its failure to illuminate and inspire. This is a grave time, and television could be a useful weapon. It isn't meeting the challenge."

Hess, Jack

Jack Hess
PUBLIC
RELATIONS
ADVERTISING
PROMOTION
PARKWAY HOTEL
2100 NORTH
LINCOLN PARK W.
CHICAGO 14, ILL.

LAkeview 8-0842 [redacted] or, DIversey 8-5000

Apl.7th '59

No Ans.

Mr Edward R.Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting
System
New York.N.Y.

Dear Mr Murrow,

As the enclosed deals,to some extent with Edward R.Murrow, the writer,as a matter of courtesy,hereby places a copy in your hands.

The piece was written for the ILLINOIS STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR AFL-CIO,and as we understand it,will be used to 'pepper-up' speeches to be made by the Executive Vice President, Stanley L.Johnson, throughout the state.

It is doubtful that it could be published in its present form - because it seems to have a 'stag' flavor - which astonished me when it was finished, not being a double entendre sort of gent.

My regret that this isn't the cleanest copy and hope it is legible. Because of your going to Europe,didn't want to miss putting it in your hands and had to use a carbon,

The last letter you received from me was during WW2, and was just a fan's appreciation for your English broadcasts. Happen to be a Londoner.

Best of luck,
sincere regards,

Jack Hess

JH-Mc

THE NAM DILEMMA.

Caught Between The SHERMAN Act, The CLAYTON Act, And The SEX ACT, Big Business Points To LABOR And Yells: "They Went That - A - Way!"

by Jack Hess

Jack Hess ... Public Relations Counsellor ... 2100 N. Lincoln Park,W.
Chicago 14 ... Illinois ... LAkeside 8-0842 or DIversey 8-5000.

Copy to: Edward R. Murrow.

THE NAM DILEMMA.

Caught Between The SHERMAN Act, The CLAYTON Act, And The SEX Act - Big Business Points To LABOR And Yells: "They Went That - A - Way!"

...

by Jack Ness.

Describing Edward R. Murrow as 'one of the most intelligent and useful of the broadcasters,' the Chicago American inadvertently answered a malignant editorial it re-published from the NAM News. This piece declared Murrow to be a 'past master of innuendo,smear,snide implication and unsupported accusation.' The revising of this description of the famous commentator's character can be called a 'nine weeks wonder' because it occured between Jan. 28 and March 22. This tidies up a situation which can be likened to an explosion in a sewer, for it grew out of Murrow's documentary exposure on CBS, of 'The Business Of Sex.'According to the NAM, Murrow stated that " American business and industry,habitually and as a matter of policy employ prostitutes to put across big deals.' In high dudgeon,the NAM cast uncouth* remarks at Murrow.

Then,like an old lecher,with emotions responding to the memory of a bell on the door of a favorite house of assignation - the NAM reacted instinctively by trying to put the blame on labor. "The chief beneficiary,of course,of Mr Murrow's excursion in sex will be the labor unions," the article stated. It went on to add that this "was probably Murrow's intention in doing the show."

By a curious accident of make-up,the re-printed editorial in the American appeared only two columns to the left of an imposing half-page advertisement announcing a new $50,000,000 bond issue,offered by the Inland Steel Company.Cynics will be

---

* There is never a 'low dudgeon' - nor a 'couth' - only'uncouth'.

... Dictionary Of Early English, Shipley.

able to identify the happy sound of a cash register. The juxtaposition was unfortunate,even if not deliberate.

The NAM seemed disturbed that dignified relations and negotiations between 'nice' high-priced prostitutes,and respectable Vice-Presidents in charge of Public Relations could not (to use an advertising agency phrase) be 'finalized' without such comment. The entertainment of buyers,the diversion of executives at conventions,was threatened by adverse publicity. One advertising agency executive with no love for labor,and who refers to union members (and the public) as the 'little people' was so shocked by Murrow that his hair turned charcoal-grey overnight. He anticipated that in future bargaining the ladies might ask for portal to portal pay, and other 'fringe' benefits. The NAM stated the broadcast was 'a blow below the belt'. This is an unhappy choice of words for those accused of being sex-brokers - although it locates the issue - in a physical sort of way.

Actually,Murrow's information on how the rising blood, and sex pressures,of middle-aged tycoons can be utilized to help the collapsing sales lines on graphs,will neither shock nor surprise those who have had to deal with the chairmen of 'entertainment committees,' who arrive well in advance of the excited and expectant conventioneers.

The Anatomy Of Blame-Placing.

When Murrow fixed 'pay as you go' sex as being a big,fat asset of big,fat business, and did so before millions of citizens it was obvious this could change the opinions of the 'little people'. They might identify industry as being a 'very private enterprise,' Something had to be done. Without doubt,Madison Ave, the source of many naive stratagems,decided that this garbage could be dumped on labor's doorstep in the dead of night. Some of the stink could thus be dissipated.

Always concerned with 'package deals' the agencies, the top advisers of industry, knew that at this time (March 1st to April 1st) industry is faced with a record and staggering number of anti-trust suits. The 'package deal' was that by turning the 'heat' on labor and creating a diversion, it would turn the

'business of sex' towards union labor;let industry know Murrow shows symptoms of being fair to labor (although no aspect of labor appeared in the broadcast) In this way the press and public would be turned away from the considerably more than 100 anti-trust suits against almost every noteworthy big corporation in the nation. All of these, comprising a 'Who's Who?' of the NAM membership are charged with violations of the Sherman,Clayton and Patman anti-trust laws.

Some excellent public relations counseller then compounded the obfuscation of press and public,by speculating on 'the motivation' for the broadcast - which he decided was to help labor take the minds of the public off the hearings of the McClellan Committee. This completed the circle - with the NAM diverting attention from the anti-trust suits - by accusing labor of diverting attention from the McClellan Committee. All in all,quite a neat agency 'package.'

The suits are without exception against NAM members,for the excellent reason that a piece of 'private interest' not big enough to be in the NAM, isn't rich enough to engineer a nice little bit of monopoly. So 'The Business Of Sex' was transformed into another sinister labor scheme to nullify the commission hearings - while protecting NAM members caught with their hands in the anti-trust cash-register.Thus, finding a clot of its members caught between the Sherman,the Clayton and the Sex Act - violating all at the same time,the sachems of the NAM pointed to union labor and yelled: "they want that-a-way!"

<u>The Big Parade - Trusts,Monopolies,Cartels,and Experimental Industrial Dictatorships.</u>

Few people know - or care, how 'BIG BROTHER' INDUSTRIALIST NO. 1,persuades 'BIG BROTHER' INDUSTRIALIST NO. 2, to 'gang-up' with him so as to put 'LITTLE BROTHER' INDUSTRIALIST out of business and politely 'take over his obligations.' Perhaps in these situations he also employs a squad of well-paid,happy harlots - so 'nice' they are indistinguishable (outside of the boudoir) from the daughters of 'big business' - members of the Junior League, which was once described as 'being something the virgins worked at."

The frightening statistics of attempted monopoly, as shown in the listings of the Anti-Trust Division of the United States Department of Justice (received Mar. 30th '50) indicate a wholesale contempt for the anti-trust laws. Small factories,workshops, independent retail stores could well become scared at the hold the 'big name' corporations were obtaining on the nation's economy.The public knows all about trusts and what can happen if they multiply and thrive. The 'high cost of living' - inflation - is well before an apprehensive public. Labor has been blamed for inflation by the scene-shifters of the NAM - with bated breath many wait to hear why labor is responsible for trustification.

Here is a partial list of suits. The roster of the accused concerns reads like dividend-time at the NAM.

E.I. du Pont de Nemoirs and Company,et al.
General Motors Corporation.
Radio Corporation Of America.
Standard Oil Company (Calif.)
Standard Oil Company (N.J.)
Northern Pacific Railway.
Kansas City Star.
The Borden Company (Ill.)
United Fruit Company
Proctor & Gamble Company.
Pan-American World Airways.
Socony Mobil Oil.
Pacific Lumber Company
Union Carbide & Coal Company.
McKesson & Robbins,Inc.
Schenley Industries,Inc.
Safe-way Stores.
J.P.Seeburg Corp

B.F.Goodrich Corporation.
Greyhound Corp.
General Baking Company
and 61 others.

Among the concerns listed which will always smell sweet,are: Lanvin Perfumes ... Parfums Corday ... Guerlain,Inc - and, Oh,Yes! J,Myer Schine and the Schine Chain Theatres ... this is the partnership of the Schine father and son ... the latter is the famous military 'rise and Schine' of the McCarthy hearings.

The NAM, The AMA - And Cornering The 'Wonder Drugs.'

The biggest shock to two aspiring (or existing) monopolies was the filing of a suit against the 'Drug Trust' - blood brother to the AMA."U.S.FIGHTS CORNER ON DRUGS," and "SUIT LAID TO SIX FIRMS," said the wire story from Washington (copies in appendix).The U.S. Department of Justice suit was filed August 1958. Said the press:

> "The suit named six leading drug firms of attempts to monopolize the $330,000,000 a year 'wonder drug' industry.The Commission charged the firms maintained 'arbitrary,artificial,non-competitive,and rigid prices;for the so-called'wonder drugs' One firm was accused of making "false and misleading statements to the U.S. Patent Office, so it could get a patent on her antibiotics."

Almost coincident with the filing of this suit another wire story told the nation that an "AMA LABOR BATTLE LOOMS (April 5th).In this syndicated story, over Pat Munroe's by-line,it was announced the AMA 'had lined up strong support' including the National Association of Manufacturers.

This suit frightened monopoly because it involves two,out of the three Axis members - the AMA and the NAM,with the third under indictment - the 'drug trust.'It is obvious that any attempt to corner 'life-saving' drugs - is an attempt to corner life itself.The trio of what Theodore Roosevelt used to call 'malefactors of great wealth,acting in harmony and 'lined up' seem to have come up with a fine sense of balance in the morality involved in saving lives.There is certainly no profound respect for the sanctity of the lives of 'little people.' Following the deepest anti-social aspects of private enterprise;this is reminiscent of the story of the elephant who danced clumsily among the chickens,shouting; "Every-one for himself!"

With a sort of fine reasoning the issues before big business seem to have been resolved in this manner: 'it may be second-hand murder to make 'life-saving wonder drugs' inaccessible to those with small incomes"- so the NAM 'supports the AMA and the Drug Trust." It is better to do so and create a diversion than to expose NAM members to accusations of pandering for corporate profit. Opposition to lower medical bills by the AMA, with the AMA 'lining up'with the NAM against some - plus the unveiling of the drug trust is an alarming coincidence. Here is a 'trust triplet' ... a cartel in life and death ... monopoly in triplicate ...

H

holding a loaded hypodermic to the heads of the poor,and saying - 'your money or your life ... pay our price or let your child die!'

These dealers in the charms of American girlhood,secure in the belief there is an unfounded idea that 'miracle drugs' really perform miracles - prepare to bleed the public for having such idiotic notions. The passing parade of 'wonder drugs'- which even the Department of Justice dubs 'so-called' is a dismal procession of failure.As one wit put it " if miracles come so easy,why doesn't the drug trust come up with a 'wonder' to bring universal happiness - an aphrodisiac which is also a contraceptive."This is needed - lots of people have no faith in a generation which receives electric blankets as wedding gifts - and writes 'thank you' notes.

Girls With Swansdown Seats,And Other Indistrial Assets.

With apologies to Cyril Pearl*, originator of the term 'swansdown' seats,to describe wheres,we can proceed with other aspects of sex and industry.The cognoscente,with facts on production,and reproduction in modern industry, know that girls without funds,without morals - but with charm - have long been the busy little helpers of the Vice-President in charge of Sales,or Public Relations.These saleesladies have,it seems, not only aided private enterprise - but have learned good business techniques while doing so. The homeliest lass in a 'house' which is not a home (it is said) outdid all her beauteous rivals,showing a 'net' which could well have been announced at the Annual get-together of the NAM. Asked her secret,she confessed,"I give green stamps."

It is hardly fair to blame big business for all the normal activities of sex in their establishments. Such illicit acts,without a price tag are part of the scene. American civilization has become so pre-occupied with sex,that it oozes from every pore of our life.But offices, factories and other places of barter have become too complaisant about uncommercial (or near-commercial) acts of love. Although it is true that in the battle of the sexes,many of our more portly and mature executives are'conscientious objectors' they have nevertheless established in places of business,a sort of 'sex priority' among employees,which verges on the mores of the chicken ranch.The 'rot' which starts with 'sales promotion' is hard to control within organisms which permit it.

---

* The Girl With The Swansdown Seat, by Cyril Pearl, current best seller. ... about Mid-Victorian prostitution in England... Bobbs Merrill.

The cliche that 'behind every successful man there's a woman' takes on a new connotation in the relations between the upper echelons of office help - and the ladies of the typewriters, adding machines and reception chairs. Many of them do stand behind the executives. Others, not so good on punctuation, nevertheless know how to place the masculine apostrophe.

Conventions are quite often excuses for doing the unconventional. For information on organizational orgies one must go to the 'Convention City of America'- Chicago. Most conventioneers expect a happy hiatus - away from home and 'mother.' There is an apocryphal story about one conventioneer who received his badge and reservation card in advance - with a note they were being mailed 'under separate covers' - which in happy expectancy, he believed meant 'twin-beds.'

There is much 'bureaucracy' in the 'Convention City.' From Russia's 'Classic Tales,' by Schedrin, comes the story of the Three Happy Bureaucrats. One headed the 'Knot-Tying Bureau'-another the Bureau For Un-tying Knots - the third headed the Bureau of Statistics On Tying And Untying Knots. In Chicago, a multiplicity of bureaux await the incoming conventions. Corporations belonging to the NAM (and smaller ones) can obtain pulchritude on the hoof, in quantity and quality. A certain lady, and a very pleasant and honest one, has just about monopolized the business of whispered negotiations with the 'Vice President in charge of - ' She knows exactly what the leaders of 'big business' want ... she is expert in prescribing for that 'far away from home and forgotten feeling' as felt by visiting tycoons.

There are Escort, Get Acquainted, Matrimonial, Social, Dance Together and other Bureaux for youth-seeking executives with synthetic suntans and girdles plainly marked 'athletic belt.' There are model agencies - and the agencies are 'model' - even if the girls aren't. For the time-savers and efficiency experts, there are the stark, and to the point 'call girls." All of these specialize in ministering to the corporate body.

The New Industrial Aristocracy.

Having disposed of royalty early in its history, with its Ferdinand's the XIIII, and Alphonse XVI, this country has now begun to become aware of princely, industrial blue-bloods with ancestral names. John Jeremiah Paster III, or Wellington James Oddfeller VII, are fictitious examples. Many of these are brilliant, having started in business with nothing, except a father who owned it. They do not usually please father, and one

of these is reported as having told his son: "Why!, by the time I was your age I'd already inherited my first million." Most of these young men enter a gift-wrapped culture with their orbits fixed,and with no affection for labor. But in the matter of recognizing the place of sex in big industry,at least one scion showed appreciation and initiative. He noted that when a ledger with red ink was held under the red-light of a bagnio - the figures in red - the losses - became invisible. His name, Minot 'Mickey' Jelke III, inheritor of a margarine fortune.

<u>From Bread-spreads To Bed-steads,In One Generation.</u>

'Mickey' Jelke III evidently dreamed great dreams. There is no evidence he took notice of the heavy expenditures for girls with swansdown seats, made by fellow industrualists, nor how this helped commercial intercourse. It has never been established that his social contacts with other 2nd,3rd and 4th generation industrial aristocrats inspired his high ideals. But he knew they had stranglo-holds on most of the vital needs of modern life - and belonged to the NAM.Yet,they too had a 'vital need' - prostitutes to close deals, so important to the operation of their inheritances. He noted this 'vital need' was in the hands of ordinary,common people. So he tried to create a novelty- the first prostitute-trust - a pander monopoly.

With all the pioneering ability of those whose efforts founded fine old families of industrialists, Mickey tried to found a family of flesoic monopolists. He saw the modern selling methods of his industrial counter-parts and desired to control the end-product involved. Instead of'calling his broker' - Mickey was calling his call-girls. He essayed to form a 'blond-trust, a monopoly in brunettes,and to cartelize the carrot-tops.' From the evidence at his unfortunate trial, it could be deduced he had brought industry the first reliable service of its kind.When the pinch came - those who remember Murder,Inc, forgot it in the presence of Pander,Inc.

When the big brassiere he had blown up finally burst,and he was arraigned,convicted and jailed, none of his customers came to his aid. We don't think 'big business' sent any cigarettes while he was serving his time. The NAM could not have been involved, if they had they would have testified as to the propriety of his profession,at his trial.His 'agency' broke up into its component and glamorous parts - some married, in fact one married a prominent stock-broker.

Sex For Sport Alone, Or Livening The 'Coffee Break.'

Removing sex from its more venal industrial aspects,separating it from its rational and 'deal-closing' purlieus,there remains the sporting angle. With no profit motive,the activities mainly concern the top executives and the Vice President In Charge of Personnel - who is a sort of a Brooks Bros Madam. They depend upon him, in this inter-departmental rivalry, for plentiful and comely game in season.

There is an unwritten law about the preserves,and game to be hunted. Those interested in odd pieces of Americana may note that the ethics of this sport are the same as those used on the hunting field of the executive. These usually belong to a 'sporting club'of a few acres. The club guarantees the member a certain number of birds each season. If he doesn't shoot them,they are given to him from a capacious freezer. Thus honor is satisfied. The docile ducks and geese - or quail, are raised like chickens,in coops,during the summer and learn to love those who feed them. Then on some chilly a.m, they are fed with doped mash, and after this has taken effect,are released and 'beaten' towards the stalwart hunters. Having been confined,and drugged, their altimeters don't work and they fly right into a solid line of musketeers,advertising and other executives - shoulder to shoulder,like an 18th Century Guards Regiment. They blaze away and the victims fall.

Now the sex rules of the office... closely related to what happened at the 'hunting' club, are based on the method of presenting these dead delicacies to the office help. These same rules apply to the disposition of the more comely and complaisant girls. The best game doesn't get allocated by seniority - but by the quality and condition of the bird,or lady. The top echelons,usually on Monday morning,present the birds with a few shot in them, or who died of fright,to their fellow executives. The same procedure applies to the best looking girls. They are the 'untouchables' of the upstairs offices,keep their noses in the air, and defy ordinary mortals.

But the bird which has been shot to bloody tatters while trying to hide behind a bush,and carries a half-pound of lead shot - is routed to the lowly mailing room.So does the little girl who has been (so to speak)'shot-up' while trying to hide behind the files. Creatures with shapely drumsticks and breasts,wearing gay and glistening plumage are routed upstairs to'B.F.'

Not all girls who inhabit offices submit to the higher echelons of corporation executives - but there has been an increasing incidence of unwritten laws by which these ladies have to abide. Most of the laxity has come to industry through the example of their alter egos - the advertising agencies.

Hucksters and Houris

Almost every advertising agency of note has a stunningly beautiful houri* at the reception desk - many of whom have definite functions in meeting clients with big advertising appropriations. In all too many cases the use of charm and diplomacy, applied during the day's work becomes physical when the sun sets. When such a one is given a single ticket to a theatre - the important client is given another. This aids the agency illusion of complete innocence in this sort of barter. If her seat happens (and it always does) to be next to the tycoon, all the preliminaries have been arranged.

Many of these ladies know what is expected. "This is a team," says B.F, "and the old team spirit must be kept." The tenor of these business mores, the 'team spirit' as far as the more agreeable receptionists are concerned, are unwritten, but B.F might put it this way: " Everybody must work hard and quietly, even if they are in the dark on why this is necessary. This IS a team, everybody must score a touchdown for good old Media, Speedier and Scab."

This lady, found much too often in the hucksters reception room, must, in all her contacts, be bound to a selectivity based on a 'class' society. To advocate, in any way, a classless society, and that the elevator operator might prove more interesting than the son of Vincent P. Heredity IIIII, would be subversive action. It could lead to increased Social Security for the aged, lower medical fees for the poor and decrepit, and perhaps joining a union. Girls who cannot follow the Ivy League aura of advertising agencies and maintain a clear, sharp illusion of morality are not (to use agency jargon) 'top drawer.' The skill of writers, layout men, artists and production men, which goes into a full page color ad, is too often preceded by the artistry of the lass who tippy-toes to the door of Suite 75A, and knocks gently.

* Houri. A nymph of the Mahommedan paradise ... Oxford Dictionary.

The NAM pleas of innocence of Murrow's charges, in the face of the evidence is as convincing as the girl, who having been called a 'two-bit floozy' by her boy-friend, first protested - then felled him with a big bag of quarters.

Guided Missiles And Guided Morals.

The cold war with Russia is the most important factor in our life - and it affects every part of our existence. Perhaps it is not only guided missiles but guided morals we need the most. There is an economic war being waged. Industry in our country is entering a decisive economic battle. Acts of flesh are an unsteady foundation upon which to build an economic edifice. Ed Murrow's talk, far from being a "prize package for the propaganda machine of international Communism," as stated in the editorial - is a clear effort to aid American business by exposing practices which may handicap it economically, thereby giving Russia an edge.

Bringing the corpse of the late Senator Joseph R. McCarthy into the matter because (per the NAM News) "Murrow pilloried him unmercifully and unfairly," is a Freudian slip - with the editorial writers mind dwelling fondly on what a fine show could be put up with Murrow being badgered by the most reliable supporter the NAM has possessed in the past decade. Dragging in McCarthy's cadaver by the heels was in the worst possible taste - but what can be expected from an organization which has a 'subsidiary corporation' dealing with 'the oldest profession in the world.'

Persons still in their prime can remember when the NAM was crying disaster because 'radicals' wanted to abolish child labor. This was the period in our history when children from 7 to 12 years of age were working from eight to 14 hours in mills and factories. Small wonder that big business also fought to prevent compulsory education in every state of the union. Fourth generation magnates should remember it was daddy who sweated wealth out of half-starved children. It is therefore no great surprise their sons should similarly exploit human flesh for the greater glory of corporations. As an old English proverb has it: "Here's to the poor, let 'em suffer, they're used to it!"

Labor resents the transfer of guilt by implication - it resents the suggestion of some sort of conspiracy with Ed Murrow,

and it doesn't believe Murrow had any ulterior motive. Labor is well aware of NAM genius in dissembling and deceiving. It is used to certain mechanisms of defense, and attack peculiar to the NAM. Its views on such are expressed in a story about President Eisenhower.

He visited an Indian concentration camp during an election campaign to be made a 'Chief.' The redskins were enthusiastic and appreciative although the camp was dilapidated and dirty. They shouted 'ungar! ungar! as the entourage departed. Ike asked what they meant. 'Don't step in the ungar!' said the interpreter.

That's what labor asks the NAM ... don't step in the 'ungar' and then try to throw the blame on us.

It is time big business lowered its sights from profits to the level of human beings. Father, and grandfather exploited men, women and little children and passed on fortunes to some worthy, and many unworthy men. Such exploitation is no longer easy. Corporations are still the scenes of a struggle between the stockholders who do not labor - against laborers who do not own stock. But the type of downright abysmal exploitation of the working class which belonged to father's day - is gone, thanks to labor and continual organization. That is why 'flesh peddling' in the lowest sense, prostitution for profit - becomes so shocking. This is the lowest form of exploitation. Nor can labor allow protection for those who employed such methods - by permitting the guilt to be fobbed off in a brazen manner. Perhaps the famous jurist, Judge Coke, best expressed why big business can get away with so many outrageous performances. Ruling in the classic case of 'Sutton's Hospital, he said:

> "Corporations cannot commit treason, nor be outlawed, nor be excommunicated - <u>for they have no souls</u>."

Is this the reason they can pimp with impunity?

###

APPENDIX

1. Reproduction of story of August 4th 1958:
   "U.S. FIGHTS 'CORNER' ON DRUGS."

2. Reproduction of story the next day August 5th 1958.
   "AMA - LABOR BATTLE LOOMS"

...

(next page)

Chicago American August 4, 1958

U.S. Fights 'Corner' on Drugs

Plot Laid to 6 Firms

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2 (UPI)—The Federal Trade Commission today accused six leading drug firms of attempt to monopolize the $330,000,000-a-year "wonder drug" industry.

The commission, which policies fair trade practices, charges the firms maintained "arbitrary, artificial, non-competitive and rigid" prices for the so-called life-saving drugs.

It also accused one of the frims, Charles Pfizer & Co., of Brooklyn, of making false and misleading statements to the U. S. Patent Office so it could get a patent on tecracyline, key drug among the antibiotics which include auromycin and terramycin.

$100 MILLION SALES

The commission said sales of this drug brought $100,000,000 last year. It added that all the business went to Pfizer and five other companies which it licensed to sell tetracycline.

In addition to Pfizer, the complaint named American Cyanamid Co., Bristol-Myers Co. and Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp., all of New York City; Bristol Laboratories Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., and the Upjohn Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

The companies were given 30 days in which to reply to the complaint. A hearing was scheduled for Oct. 1 in New York City before an FTC examiner.

John E. McKen, president of Pfizer, denied the 'legations. He said:

"Pfizer had never engaged in a conspiracy, never fixed prices and wields no monopolistic powers."

WILL FIGHT CHARGES

He labeled as "utterly baseless" the charge that the company misled the patent office.

A general denial also was issued by W. G. Malcolm, president of Cyanamid.

Frederic N. Schwartz, president of Bristol-Myers, labeled the charges "baseless." He also denied the FTC allegations and promised to fight them "with all the resources at our command."

Chairman Magnuson (D-Wash.) of the Senate Commerce Committee said he hoped the FTC action would result in lower drug prices. Magnuson asked the commission to undertake the investigation which led to the monopoly charges.

Chicago American April 5, 1958

HIGH MEDIC BILLS FOR AGED BIG ISSUE

AMA-Labor Battle Looms

BY PAT MUNROE
Washington Correspondent, The Chicago American

WASHINGTON, Apr. 5—Congress is slowly but reluctantly setting up the ring for one of the session's biggest fights—what to do about high medical bills for the aged. Hearings are expected to begin in a few weeks.

The two principals in the scrap are the AFL-CIO, with a membership of some 14,000,000, and the 170,000-member American Medical Assn. The AMA is a toughened veteran of many a Capitol Hill skirmish, and is expected to make the odds in this battle come out about even despite being on the short end numerically.

The AFL-CIO has been pushing for months for House hearings on a proposal to have the federal government pay the medical-nursing-hospital bills of all persons older than 65. This would be done by increasing the present 2¼ per cent Social Security tax and by broadening the tax base from a ceiling of $4,200 to $6,000.

The AFL-CIO further would change the present Social Security Law so that benefits would rise on the average of about 10 per cent.

Another Raise in 1960

A spokesman here for AMA points out that the Social Security tax already is scheduled to rise to 2¾ per cent in 1960, and that "an additional one-half of 1 per cent" would have to be added to cover the health features. He said:

"If this legislation is enacted, by 1975 a self-employed person would have to pay out up to $427.50 annually just in Social Security taxes. A comparable limit now is $141.75."

AMA's alternative to the plan is a drive to increase the number of holders of health insurance policies among people over 65. It contends that the number of persons in this bracket who've taken hospitalization insurance since 1950 has jumped from 25 to 50 per cent.

There still are 3,500,000 people over 65 who can't afford the insurance payments. Their health bills are paid with various forms of public assistance. Medical care alone totals $100,000,000.

From all appearances, the White House will oppose the bill, which was introduced by Rep. Aime Forand (D-R. I.).

Charge 'Socialized Medicine'

The AMA has lined up strong support, including the American Association of Nursing Homes, the American Hospital Assn., the American Dental Society, the Farm Bureau and the National Association of Manufacturers. The rallying cry: "Socialized medicine!"

The AFL-CIO has won the backing of "liberal" groups but really has enough strength to go it alone.

A battle is under way for the affections of the 180,000-member American Nurses Assn., which has ducked any firm stand on the subject. The nearest the nurses have come to taking a stand is to express "resentment" over "suggestions" from the other segments of the medical profession (particularly the doctors) that they go along with them.

Hester, Neil

March 20, 1958

Dear Neil:

Thank you for your letter of March 17th and brochure on North Carolina's vacationland attractions.

Your suggestion of a subject for treatment on a television program is a very interesting one. We are fully committed on SEE IT NOW for the remainder of the year, but will be glad to consider your idea for some future time.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Neil Hester
The News & Observer
Raleigh, North Carolina

mcc

The News and Observer – THE RALEIGH TIMES

Morning and Sunday *Afternoon*

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

March 17, 1958.

My dear Ed:

Just want to thank you again for referring me to Mr. Irving Gitlin, your Director of Public Affairs. Last Tuesday I had the privilege and pleasure of unveiling my Puzzlewords creation before Mr. Gitlin, Mr. John Jefferson and Mr. Oscar Katz and felt most fortunate indeed in having such a distinguished, courteous and friendly audience for the occasion. And I am deeply grateful to you for making such an approach and appointment possible.

Also, I had the pleasure of meeting your most courteous and charming secretary while in the CBS building. She got me so flustered that I forgot to ask her name. I offered her a cigar, but had to settle with just putting the cigar band on her finger. It was a real pleasure, too, to meet her.

I told my gentlemanly audience about the ordeal Friday night a week ago in my family. When the first edition of The Old Reliable comes off around 10 o'clock, I get in the car and go home to supper just in time for your program. Well, last year's national basketball champions, the University of North Carolina, and the famed State College team were fighting for first place in the ACC tournament that Maryland finally won, it being the first time in years that State or one of the Tar Heel Big Four teams failed to win the title. And while the nip-and-tuck basketball game was going on via radio we wanted to see you, Charles Van Doren and Ginger Rogers, too. It was a problem. So, we turned on both the radio and the TV in our living room combo and watched the picture while listening to the exciting game. But every time there was a time out in the game, we turned up the TV sound - and kept that up until your program - which is a "must" in our household - came to an end.

While I was talking with Mr. John Jefferson, I told him I had a topic in mind for your "See It Now" series that I thought I would have the effrontery to relay to you. To me it is both fascinating and somewhat frightening and I would call it "Where Are the Giants?" or something to that effect. In my 40 years of newspapering I don't think there ever was a time in the world news arena when there were so many complex problems and so few giant personalities to deal with them. And it is both mystifying and disturbing for this age of mass production and interplanetary science to fail to produce great personalities to whom to look for leadership, inspiration and and solution of our problems. And especially do we lack towering men in the United States, Britain and France to symbolize the way of life of the free world and defend it adequately in the grim universal ideological struggle. Maybe we are getting out of the pioneer age that produced such personalities and going into one of comparative mediocrity in leadership. There seems to be a tendency to submerge sparkling individuality in high-speed, colorless and gigantic organization that converts human beings into cogwheels and statistics; and a lack of leisure time in our helter-skelter everyday routine to develop and express outstanding individualism. All of this may be an inevitable product of the times, but to me it is sad just the same.

We have an election coming up without either political party having a personality giant around whom to rally or to whom to look for sorely needed leadership. We have an administration that to me personally, a Josephus Daniels Democrat, probably is the most inefficient since the Harding regime. With Sir Winston retired, there is no giant in England; and France is in the throes of the worst siege of mediocrity and indecision in its political history. West Germany has the only giant we can count on on our side - and they say the Germans stay awake at night wondering what is going to happen when Papa Adenauer passes on.

The News and Observer – THE RALEIGH TIMES
Morning and Sunday *Afternoon*
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

The situation brings up some interesting and pressing questions. One, of course, is speculation as to why we are failing to develop the great leaders that we need so badly. Is it a product of a new, high-speed era of civilization? Is it due to the terrific sacrifice of time and money necessary to spotlight and popularize personality? Is it because giant business prefers to operate through automatons in high places? Is it because the giants of industry are unable or unwilling to become giants in government and world affairs? Or is it a general tendency to subordinate colorful individuality to organizational perfection? Is it because practicality is taking precedence over principle and the urge to fight for convictions regardless of consequences is on the wane?

At my age of 60, all this most likely could have the ring of approaching senility or that stage of life called "second childhood" in which one is prone to look back on the "good old days" and find them most thrilling and pleasant as compared to present day routine. But the more I think of it, the more I am convinced that there were things behind us that we enjoyed and that inspired us that we do not have now. Take The News and Observer, for instance. For years, as we worked with the Old Man, we had a family-knit organization that revolved around his personality and principles; we used his name with pride, pleasure and telling effect wherever we went; we pointed with pride to what the Old Man and his newspaper symbolized; and we learned to fight for what is right and to hell with the consequences. It was that kind of giant who enabled The News and Observer to hold the distinction of being the only daily and Sunday publication in the world with a circulation ratio of two-to-one over Raleigh's population. And the other big papers in the State in those days also symbolized personalities. But what are they now? All of them are colorless, adding machine business enterprises, including us. And that observation entails no personal criticism of the boys running the paper now.

Whether this could be rigged up into an impressive program, I don't know. But I do think it is a timely and fascinating topic. It might be done with flashbacks on the lives of giant leaders of 20 to 25 years ago sandwiched between brief quiz interviews with selected current individuals; with comments from old-timers on the "good old days" and comparative comments from individuals of the present era. Or it could be found to be entirely impractical for production. Anyhow, all of this effrontery is "on the house" and if you find anything useful in it, you are entirely welcome.

Charlie Parker, our State advertising director, and a former city editor of The News and Observer, just has turned out his 1958 edition of variety vacationland attractions done in color. I thought you might like to see one, so I am letting this letter ride along in its envelope.

Thanks again and you may rest assured that the Hester family will be watching you without fail, as we have done for many months.

Yours sincerely,

Neil Hester

A.T.P.C.
Hester, Neil

THE NEWS AND OBSERVER
NEWS DEPARTMENT
RALEIGH, N. C.

February 27, 1958.

My dear Ed:

Many thanks for your kind reply to my letter of February 4 and for referring me to your Mr. Irving Gitlin.

I have written to Mr. Gitlin, requesting an appointment for demonstration of my program on Tuesday, March 11. I merely told him I had been referred to him as a proper person to whom to write about my show and did not use your name as an introduction.

The great County of Guilford continues to grow and prosper. I was through Greensboro, going and coming, when I rode the train to the Frisco Lions International convention last summer. It's a nice place in which to live.

Yours gratefully,

Neil Hester

Hester, Neil

February 24, 1958

Dear Neil:

Thank you for your letter of February 4th.

Your idea for a television program may, perhaps, have merit, but I am sorry to have to tell you that I have no authority or control over any programs other than my own. If you care to pursue this any further, I suggest you write to Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs' Programs.

Thank you again for taking the time and trouble to bring your ideas to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Neil Hester
The News & Observer
Raleigh, North Carolina

mcc

The News and Observer – THE RALEIGH TIMES

Morning and Sunday *Afternoon*

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

February 21, 1958.

ignore

our letter sent out.

Dear Friend:

A few weeks ago I addressed a letter to the personal attention of Mr.Murrow seeking information as to whom I might contact in the CBS Television program department to make an appointment for submission and demonstration of a comprehensive television entertainment creation of my own. At this writing I have not received a reply as respectfully requested. Whether or not Mr. Murrow cares to reply, or just has not gotten around to it, of course, I don't know. And it is entirely possible and understandable that he might not relish the idea of giving me the opportunity to use his name and reputation to gain entrance to CBS, even if I am an old newspaperman - age 60 this past Wednesday - in a location with which he is entirely familiar. And I would not have to be told that men of his outstanding position and reputation are bombarded constantly by crackpots and other well-intentioned souls for personal favors. In such a situation, it would be difficult to tell whether the writer deserves a hearing or should be ignored as an impositional nuisance. I realized all this, of course, when I wrote the letter.

But I still desire the information I sought and I can't conceive of an organization of the reputation of CBS refusing a correspondence courtesy to a person who is deserving of such courtesy. So, I will endeavor as earnestly as I can to satisfy you personally that I deserve and would appreciate some kind of reply to this letter; and I respectfully am asking you in your position of access to put this communication in the hands of the proper person to consider it thoroughly and make a reply. I am ready to make the trip to New York with my program, but I would like to know where I am going before I start. And if you kindly will lend me your aid in putting me on the right track to an appointment, I will be most grateful.

Now, as to this program of mine - it is not just an idea to be fathomed and equipped with practical details by someone else. It is a perfected and finished product in miniature paraphernalia ready for demonstration. I come from a show family and have been in the show business since childhood. I would like to say as modestly as possible that I have the happy faculty of being able to make folks look, listen and laugh; and I think I am a fairly good judge after years of experience as to what will make folks look, listen and laugh. So, this product of mine is not a puerile or amateurish brain spasm, but is the composite result of almost 18 years of thought and experimentation on my part. I have not endeavored to demonstrate it locally and most of my friends know nothing about it. Frankly, I am egotistic enough to regard it as big league stuff - or else. Consequently, I think it should be shown first in a big league setting. That's why I am asking you for help.

In laying my cards on the table face up, I will say further that my creation was designed originally for newspaper syndication. And it has been lying idle in my desk for the past several years waiting for the newspaper syndicate market to improve. But instead of improving, the newspaper feature market has gotten worse; and at the present time it is in the worst shape I ever have seen in my 40 years of experience. The newspapers, including mine, are having more economic trials and tribulations than ever before. Instead of buying features, they are cutting out as many as possible to fit the diminished space due to severe advertising losses. So, I regard the newspaper syndicate prospect for my creation as well-nigh hopeless right now.

The News and Observer – THE RALEIGH TIMES

Morning and Sunday *Afternoon*

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

Well, a few weeks ago, at one of our family conferences, we discussed again what to do with my brainchild. We are inveterate TV viewers, with a big combo in our living room and another in our kitchen-breakfast room so we won't miss anything even at meal times. The suggestion was made that I adapt my program to television, as the TV material in our amusement pages in our two newspapers has had the crying need for new and popular TV programs as a more or less constant theme.

So, I went to work on the adaptation. And after viewing the finished product, I am frank to say that I was right proud of my handiwork. It looked even better than I had anticipated. As I wrote to Mr. Murrow, this thing is something new under the sun; it is unlike anything you have seen on TV, heard on radio, or have seen in print. It has a fundamental popular appeal basis and is rigged up both for audience participation and direct mail viewer participation as a popularity gauge. I do not believe it would be wise or serve a useful purpose to tell you exactly what it is, as it would have to be shown and demonstrated simultaneously to be presented effectively for evaluation. I most sincerely am ready to show and demonstrate it and all I desire is an appointment with someone to whom to show and demonstrate it. A new York trip takes time and I would like a definite time appointment of around two hours. And I feel satisfied and honest in saying that this appointment time would not be regarded as a waste of time on your part.

In the event you would like any further evidence of my ability, my personal reputation, my position of responsibility and esteem in this community and my reputation as an experienced showman, you are entirely at liberty to contact these references for corroboration:

Mr. Lester Rose, Executive Secretary, Raleigh Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. M. R. Gibson Jr., President, Lions Club of Raleigh, P. O. Box No. 63.

Mr. Edward L. Rankin Jr., Secretary to the Governor, State Capitol, Raleigh, N. C. (Ed is secretary to Governor Luther H. Hodges).

And if CBS is not interested in taking a look at my program, I would be grateful for a reply to that effect so that I may make appointment contact efforts elsewhere.

Yours most sincerely,

Neil Hester

1426 Mordecai Drive,
Raleigh, North Carolina.

GOINGS ON by Raymond Lowery

Truman-Murrow Chat On TV

DISTILLIZATION (atrocious word!) of four days of wide-ranging conversations — on a host of significant subjects —between former President Harry S. Truman and Edward R. Murrow will be the "See It Now" presentation on some of the CBS television stations at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The program, titled "From Precinct to President: Some Reflections by Harry S. Truman," was originally filmed by Murrow and co-producer Fred W. Friendly in February, 1957 to provide posterity with a visual document on a President of the United States. However, during the past 12 months, much of Mr. Truman's pungent commentary is said to have become so pertinent and timely that the producers decided to release portions of the nearly 50,000 feet of film in the form of the Feb. 2 program.

During the days of relaxed conversation at Mr. Truman's vacation retreat on Islamorada, one of the semi-tropical islands in the Florida Keys, he and Murrow discussed almost every topic that had made news during the seven-year Truman occupancy of the White House, as well as intimate details of Mr. Truman's childhood, his young manhood, his early entry into politics, and his historically significant career since then.

"RUMPELSTILTSKIN," second presentation in the "Shirley Temple's Storybook" series, will be telecast "live" on NBC-TV stations this evening at 6:30 o'clock.

Shirley Temple, the hostess and narrator, will introduce John Raitt as the handsome young king, Phyllis Love as

HARRY S. TRUMAN and EDWARD R. MURROW. At Islamorado in the Florida Keys.

ahad who befriends runaway millionairess. Jack Lemmon, June Allyson. UNTAMED—Action-filled and beautifully-photographed film tells the love story of an Irish heiress and a Boer leader, but the plot is as confusing as all get-out. Tyrone Power, Susan Hayward. (WAKE)

Neighborhood

OLD YELLER—Walt Disney tale of boy and dog on Texas frontier, bathed in beautiful Technicolor and some sentimentality, with several scenes of animals fighting. Dorothy lend spectacular pictorial values, which come off as good entertainment . . . John Ericson plays a young cavalry lieutenant intent upon capture of the Shoshone chief, whose plans are constantly being opposed by his new commanding officer, a martinet insanely jealous of his wife, whom he thinks had an affair years before with Ericson . . . Entire cast perform in acceptable fashion." **Hollywood Reporter:** "The Indians dig holes in the ground to ambush the cavalry. Then the cavalry, getting wise, buries itself in

JET PILOT—Entertaining, but unconvincing, yarn about Soviet aviatrix who enters U.S. as spy and marries U.S. Army colonel. John Wayne, Janet Leigh. (VARSITY)

Drive-In

GUNSIGHT RIDGE—Joel McCrea, Mark Stevens. **FIRE OVER AFRICA**—Maureen O'Hara. (CENTER)

THE DEVIL'S HAIRPIN—Cornel Wilde, Jean Wallace. **ZERO HOUR**—Dana Andrews. (FOREST)

APRIL LOVE—Pat Boone, Shirley Jones. (TOWER)

GOD IS MY PARTNER—Walter Brennan. (SOUTH NO. 1)

*First-run and opening today.

MISCELLANY

BRUBECK COMING—The Dave Brubeck Quartet, top modern jazz combo, will give a concert at East Carolina College in Greenville on Wednesday night at 8 o'clock in Wright auditorium on the college campus. The group includes Brubeck at the piano, Paul Desmond, alto saxophone, Joe Morello, drums and Norman Bates, bass.

OPENER SELECTED — "Here Today," a farce by George Oppenheimer, has been selected by the producers, Fred and Patricia Carmichael, to open the current season of the Caravan Theater, a summer stock company at Pinehurst. The play will be seen one night only, Feb. 21.

ORGAN DEDICATION — The new Reuter organ console in Hill Music Hall on the University of North Carolina campus at Chapel Hill will be dedicated at a special recital Tuesday night at 8 o'clock. Robert Baker, noted organist, will be the guest artist for the program.

DUKE RECITAL — The Duke

N. C. Delegates Oppose Pay-TV

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2 (AP) — North Carolina's House delegation is turning thumbs down on pay television in the wake of overwhelming Tar Heel mail against it.

The state's only Republican congressman, Charles R. Jonas, said a television appeal "to let your congressman know" on the issue deluged him with 25,000 letters and telegrams in the last three days.

Inquiries of 11 of the state's 12 House members of their offices showed the members opposing pay TV. Rep. Bonner was the member who could not be reached, but an informed source in the delegation said he believed all were opposed.

Only factory-authorized
Electrolux®
© ELECTROLUX CORP.
sales and service
2005 Fairview Road
RALEIGH
Dial TEmple 4-6971

2ND HIT—"FIRE OVER AFRICA"

YOU CAN FINISH
HIGH SCHOOL
AT HOME
As fast as you can do the work. If you are between the ages of 16 and 60 and have left school write for free sample lesson and 35 page high school booklet.
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CHICAGO
Eastern District Office Dept. RNH
216 Center Bldg., Upper Darby, Pa.
Name
Address
City State

CHILD 15¢ PHONE 592-1 WAKE ADULT 35¢
LAST DAY
Big Double Hit Show!
HIT NO. 1—SAVAGE ACTION!
TYRONE POWER · SUSAN HAYWARD
UNTAMED
CINEMASCOPE TECHNICOLOR
HIT NO. 2—LAUGH LOADED!
JUNE ALLYSON · JACK LEMMON
YOU CAN'T RUN AWAY FROM IT
CINEMASCOPE Technicolor
COLOR CARTOON

TODAY TUES.
Woody Woodpecker Cartoon
Features:
1:40-3:35-5:25
7:20-9:15
State

Forest Drive-In THEATRE
NORTH U. S. 1
On Our Giant Wide Screen
LAST NIGHT
TWO BIG FEATURES!
HIT NO. 1—FIRST DRIVE-IN SHOWING
GREAT SPORTS CAR THRILLS!
The Devil's Hairpin
CORNEL WILDE · JEAN WALLACE
TECHNICOLOR VISTAVISION
— HIT NO. 2 —
Sky-High Suspense
DANA ANDREWS · LINDA DARNELL · STERLING HAYDEN
ZERO HOUR!
COLOR CARTOON
OPEN 6:15 — STARTS 6:

Village
CAMERON VILLAGE
Now Playing!
. . . Sure To Become One Of The Most Talked-About Pictures In Years!
WALT

BETTY GRABLE and DESI ARNAZ Introduce "The Bayamo" on TV.

HARRY JAMES and Betty Grable will guest star on CBS television's fourth "Lucille Ball-Desi Arnaz Show" at 8 o'clock tonight, with Vivian Vance, William Frawley and little Richard Keith in supporting roles.

Making one of their infrequent appearances together, the husband and wife team of Miss Grable and James will portray themselves in the madcap comedy hour, which finds Lucy in possession of a love-starved trotting horse won in a breakfast cereal contest. Lucy's and Betty's determination to keep the horse despite Ricky's (Desi Arnaz) objections is climaxed by the inevitable "big race."

Highlighting the show is a musical number, "Bayamo," danced by Arnaz and Miss Grable to the trumpet music of band leader James.

ED MURROW's hour-long conversation with former President Harry S. Truman was about as entertaining and enlightening as any personality program ever seen on television. Mr. Truman was interviewed a year ago on the Florida keys, and part of the filmed session was presented yesterday on the always-excellent "See It Now" series.

Among the former President's pithy comments:

"The Missouri Waltz"—"It's a ragtime song and if you let me say what I think—I don't give a damn about it, but I can't say it out loud because it's the song of Missouri . . ."

Gen. Douglas MacArthur —"I never had anything personal against the general. He's a great military man . . . but he brought it on himself—fired as Far East commander — and it had to be done."

Sir Winston Churchill—"One of the most agreeable men I ever met . . . A hard bargainer."

India's Jawaharlal Nehru—"An honest man, but he doesn't think down our line very well."

Former Soviet Foreign Minister V. Molotov: "One of the pigheadest men that I've ever come in contact with."

The late Soviet Premier Stalin: "He made a very agreeable impression on me at Potsdam. Of course, I didn't know at the time he had no intention of keeping it—the agreement."

Mr. Truman recalled working as a handyman in an Independence, Mo., drug store—and prominent men in the town would stop by there in the mornings for "an eye-opener."

He said he did not know who originated the phrase, "Give 'em hell, Harry."

"I always told them," he said, "when they would say that to me in a crowd, that I never did give anybody hell. I just told the truth on 'em and they thought it was hell."

While Mr. Truman's strong convictions have been stated before (in other context), these off-the-cuff remarks beamed to a TV audience of millions undoubtedly did more to reveal Truman the man to Americans than any previous interview with the former Chief Executive. Murrow says he has far more controversial matter on film, but it won't be aired before—if I recall correctly—1990.

MOVIES

Downtown

THE ENEMY BELOW—First-rate suspense story of duel between German submarine and American destroyer in World War II, with notable characterization by graphed film tells the love story of an Irish heiress and a Boer leader, but the plot is as confusing as all get-out. Tyrone Power, Susan Hayward. (WAKE)

Neighborhood

OLD YELLER—Walt Disney tale of boy and dog on Texas frontier, bathed in beautiful Technicolor and some sentimentality, with several scenes of animals fighting. Dorothy McGuire, Fess Parker. (VILLAGE)

OREGON PASSAGE—Interesting western—in CinemaScope and DeLuxe color—set in the early Northwest and describing more unrest between the U. S. Cavalry and the Indians. John Ericson, Lola Albright. (COLONY)

JET PILOT—Entertaining but unconvincing yarn about Soviet aviatrix who enters U. S. as colonel. John Wayne, Janet Leigh. (VARSITY)

Drive-In

GUNSIGHT RIDGE — Joel McCrea, Mark Stevens. **FIRE OVER AFRICA** — Maureen O'Hara. (CENTER)

THE DEVIL'S HAIRPIN—Cornel Wilde, Jean Wallace. **ZERO HOUR**—Dana Andrews. (FOREST)

APRIL LOVE—Pat Boone, Shirley Jones. (TOWER)

Leading Events

TELEVISION

*3 p.m.—Pat Langton and Catherine McLeod appear in "Cave-in" on **MATINEE THEATER.** During all the years of their married life Helen has been bullied by her husband, Phil. (WRAL - TV, WITN, WSOC-TV, WFLB-TV, WSJS-TV)

*7:30 p.m.—**THE PRICE IS RIGHT** quiz show. (WRAL-TV, WITN, WSOC-TV)

8 p.m.—**LUCILLE BALL-DESI ARNAZ** show. (WTVD, WFMY-TV, WNCT, WBTV)

8:30 p.m.—**OPINIONS FROM ABROAD** features a panel of N. C. State College foreign students discussing world affairs. (WUNC-TV)

9 p.m.—Ex-boxing champ Max Baer guest-stars as himself on the **DANNY THOMAS** show. (WTVD, WFMY-TV, WNCT, WBTV)

RADIO

8 p.m.—**COLLEGE BASKETBALL**—S.C. vs. Duke. (WPTF, WRAL, WDNC)

10:05 p.m.—Violinist Michael Rabin—a guest on the **TELEPHONE HOUR**—will play the Finale from "Scottish Fantasy" by Bruch, "Romanza Andaluza" by Sarasate. Donald Voorhees' orchestra will play the "Moritat" from "Three Penny Opera" by Weil. (WPTF)

OTHER HIGHLIGHTS: A. Godfrey (WDNC) 10; H. Anderson (WKIX) 10; True Story (WPTF) 10; H. Miller (WDNC) 11:45; Hayes and Healey (WDNC) 12; Party Line (WPTF) 1; H. Pressly (WPTF) 1:30; One Man's Family (WPTF) 2:30; P. Young (WPTF) 3:45; Morgan-Daly-Harvey, (WKIX) 7 - 7:30; Our Best To You (WPTF) 10:30.

Monday Telev

Network Stations.

The Schedules Below Are Furnished by

WRAL-TV — Channel 5, Rale

7:00 Today	1:00 Farm Today	3:00 Popeye
9:00 Toast & Coffee	1:30 Susie	6:15 Stateline
10:00 Arlene Francis	2:00 Sketchbook	6:25 Spts., Wea
10:30 Treasure Hunt	2:30 Kitty Foyle	6:45 News
11:00 Price Is Right	3:00 Mat Theatre	7:00 Sheriff
11:30 T. or C.	4:00 Queen for Day	7:30 Right Price
12:00 Tic Tac Dough	4:45 Romances	
12:30 Could Be You		

WTVD — Channel 11, Durha

8:00 C. Kangaroo	12:00 Hotel Cosmo	3:00 Big Payoff
8:45 News	12:15 Love of Life	3:30 Your Verdict
9:00 Miss Brooks	12:30 Movie	4:00 Bandstand
9:30 Top Plays	1:45 Peggy Mann	5:00 Superman
10:00 Garry Moore	2:00 Beat Clock	5:30 M. Mouse
10:30 A. Godfrey	2:30 House Party	6:00 Movie
11:30 Dotto		

WUNC-TV — Channel 4 — Chap

8:45 Music, News	12:15 Art Images	6:00 Geophysical
9:00 U. S. History	12:45 News	6:30 News
9:30 Gen. Science	1:00 Farm Today	7:00 Garden Wall
10:00 World History	1:30 Potpourri	7:30 Darkroom
10:30 Math	2:00 Sign Off	8:00 Travelogue
11:00 Sign Off	5:45 Giant	8:30 Help Yourself

WFMY-TV — Channel 2, Green

7:30 Good Mornin'	12:15 Love of Life	4:00 Brighter Day
8:00 C. Kangaroo	12:30 Search	4:15 Secret Storm
8:45 News & Wea.	12:45 Guiding Light	4:30 Edge of Night
9:00 Devotions	1:00 Stu Erwin	5:00 Old Rebel
9:15 2nd Breakfast	1:30 World Turns	5:30 Careers
9:30 What's Cookin'	2:00 Beat Clock	6:00 Tele. Story
10:00 Garry Moore	2:30 Houseparty	6:15 Playhouse 15
10:30 A. Godfrey	3:00 Big Payoff	6:30 News, Wea.
11:30 Dotto	3:30 Your Verdict	6:45 Doug Edwards
12:00 Piedmont		

WBTV — Channel 3, Charlot

6:45 The Pastor	12:30 Search	4:15 Secret Storm
7:00 Carolina Call	12:45 Guiding Light	4:30 Edge of Night
8:00 C. Kangaroo	1:00 Betty Freezor	5:00 Margie
8:50 Movie	1:30 World Turns	5:30 Little Rascals
10:00 Garry Moore	2:00 Susie	5:45 Nature
10:30 A. Godfrey	2:30 Houseparty	6:00 Annie Oakley
11:30 Dotto	3:00 Big Payoff	6:30 News
12:00 Hotel Cosmo	3:30 Your Verdict	6:45 Wea, Closeup
12:15 Love of Life	4:00 Brighter Day	7:00 Broken Arrow

WSOC-TV — Channel 9 Char

6:45 Farm-Home	12:00 Tic Tac Dough	3:00 Superman
7:00 Today, News	12:30 Could be You	5:30 M. Mouse
9:00 U. S. History	1:00 Movie	6:00 Popeye
9:30 Gen Science	2:30 Kitty Foyle	6:30 News, Wea.
10:00 Arlene Francis	3:00 Mat. Theater	6:45 Doug Edward
10:30 Treasure Hunt	4:00 Queen for Day	7:00 Zorro
11:00 Right Price	4:45 Romances	7:30 Right Price
11:30 T or C		

WNCT — Channel 9, Greenvi

6:45 RFD 9	12:15 Love of Life	4:00 Brighter Day
7:30 Cartoon	12:30 Search	4:15 Secret Storm
7:45 News	12:45 Guiding Light	4:30 Edge of Nigh
8:00 C. Kangaroo	1:00 Debnam	5:00 Miss Brooks
8:45 News, Medit	1:15 Camera 9	5:30 Little Rascal
9:00 Romper Room	1:30 World Turns	6:00 Big Picture
10:00 Garry Moore	2:00 Beat Clock	6:30 News, Wea.
10:30 A. Godfrey	2:30 Houseparty	6:45 Adventure
11:30 Dotto	3:00 Big Payoff	7:00 Spts. Focus
12:00 Farm News	3:30 Your Verdict	

WITN — Channel 7, Washington

7:00 Today	12:00 Tic Tac Dough	4:00 Queen for Da
9:00 TBA	12:30 Could Be You	4:45 Romances
9:30 Public Serv.	1:00 Farm Front	5:00 Comedy Tim
9:45 Devotions	1:15 Wea., News	5:30 Gene Autry
10:00 Arlene Francis	1:30 Hospitality	6:30 News, Wea.
10:30 Treasure Hunt	2:30 Kitty Foyle	7:00 B. Blackie
11:00 Right Price	3:00 Mat Theater	7:30 Right Price
11:30 T. of C.		

WFLB — Channel 18, Fayette

8:00 C. Kangaroo	12:15 Love of Life	4:45 Romances
8:45 News, Wea	12:30 Could Be You	5:00 Teen Time
9:00 Little Rascals	1:00 Farm Today	6:00 Little Rascal
9:30 Lift Eyes	1:30 H Miller	6:15 Batten Breez
10:00 Garry Moore	2:00 Beat Clock	6:30 Wea., Today
10:30 A Godfrey	2:30 Houseparty	6:45 Doug Edwar
11:30 T Or C	3:00 Mat. Theater	7:00 At 7
12:00 News	4:00 Queen for Day	7:30 Robin Hood

WMFD-TV — Channel 6, Wilm

7:00 Today	12:30 Message	4:15 Secret Storm
10:00 Arlene France	12:45 Guiding Light	4:30 Edge of Nigh
10:30 Treasure Hunt	1:00 Matinee	5:00 Comedy Tim
11:00 Right Price	2:30 Kitty Foyle	5:30 Kiddie Time
11:30 Dotto	3:00 Big Payoff	6:00 Looney Tune
12:00 News	3:30 Your Verdict	6:30 Safari
12:15 Love of Life	4:00 Brighter Day	7:00 Wea. News

WCSC-TV — Channel 5, Charlest

8:45 Religion	12:45 Guiding Light	4:15 Secret Storm
9:00 C. Kangaroo	1:00 On Camera	4:30 Edge of Nigh
9:45 News	1:30 World Turns	5:00 Superman
10:00 Garry Moore	2:00 Beat Clock	5:30 M. Mouse
10:30 A. Godfrey	2:30 House Party	6:00 Legionaire
11:30 Dotto	3:00 Big Payoff	6:30 Wea., Spts
12:00 Hotel Cosmo	3:30 Your Verdict	6:45 News
12:15 Love of Life	4:00 Brighter Day	7:00 Pat Boone
12:30 Search		

WBTW — Channel 8, Florence

10:00 Garry Moore	2:00 Beat Clock	5:00 Cartoons
10:30 A Godfrey	2:30 Houseparty	5:45 Vespers, Spt
11:30 Dotto	3:00 Big Payoff	6:00 Wild Bill
12:00 Hotel Cosmo	3:30 Gildersleeve	6:30 News, Wea
12:15 Love of Life	4:00 Brighter Day	6:45 Doug Edwar
12:30 News, Wea.	4:15 Secret Storm	7:00 Zorro
12:45 Movie	4:30 Edge of Night	

WTAR-TV — Channel 3, Norfolk, Va.

7:15 Comedy	12:00 Hotel Cosmo	3:30 Your Verdict	7:30 26 Men
7:45 News, Wea	12:15 Love of Life	4:00 Brighter Day	8:00 Burns & Allen
8:00 C. Kangaroo	12:30 Search	4:15 Secret Storm	8:30 Talent Scouts
8:45 Bob & Chaunc	12:45 Guiding Light	4:30 Edge of Night	9:00 Danny Thomas
9:00 Beat Clock	1:00 Farm News	5:00 Movie	9:30 Dec. Bride
9:30 World Turns	1:05 Movie	6:30 News, Wea.	10:00 Studio One
10:00 Garry Moore	2:30 Houseparty	6:45 Doug Edwards	11:00 News, Wea.
10:30 A. Godfrey	3:00 Big Payoff	7:00 Death Valley	11:15 Movie
11:30 Dotto			

WXEX — Channel 8, Petersburg, Va.

6:15 Your Trouble	11:30 T. Or C.	5:00 Phoebe	8:00 Restless Gun
6:30 Open House	12:00 Tic Tac Dough	5:30 Cartoons	8:30 Wells Fargo
7:00 Today, News	12:30 Could Be You	6:00 Public Serv	9:00 "21"
9:00 Doodlers Club	1:00 Movie	6:30 News, Spts	9:30 Turn of Fate
10:00 Arlene Francis	2:30 Kitty Foyle	6:45 News	10:00 Suspicion
10:30 Treasure Hunt	3:00 Mat. Theatre	7:00 Death Valley	11:05 Wea., News
11:00 Right Price	4:00 Queen for Day	7:30 Right Price	11:15 Movie
	4:45 Romances		

WAVY — Channel 10, Portsmouth, Va.

1:30 Live & Learn	3:30 Trust Wife	6:00 Popeye	8:30 Sea Hunt
2:00 Funorama	4:00 Bandstand	6:25 Waterfront	9:00 Voice
2:30 Kurt Webster	5:00 Superman	7:00 Hy. Patrol	9:30 L. Welk
3:00 Bandstand	5:30 M. Mouse	7:30 Amos & Andy	10:35 Movie
		8:00 Love Jill	12:00 News

WLVA-TV — Channel 13, Lynchburg, Va.

3:00 Bandstand	5:30 M. Mouse	7:00 Spts. Focus	8:30 Janet Dean
3:30 Trust Wife	6:00 News, Spts.	7:15 John Daly	9:00 Voice
4:00 Bandstand	6:15 Washington	7:30 26 Men	9:30 L. Welk
5:00 Superman	6:30 Flash Gordon	8:00 The Reids	10:30 S. Holmes

WTVR — Channel 6, Richmond, Va.

7:00 Morning Show	1:30 Religion	5:30 M. Mouse	8:00 Love Jill
9:00 Dandy Doodle	2:00 Mat. Theater	6:00 Annie Oakley	8:30 Playhouse
10:00 Telequiz	2:30 China Smith	6:30 Youth	9:00 Voice
10:30 Movie	3:00 Bandstand	6:45 Sportlight	9:30 L. Welk
12:00 Camerama	3:30 Trust Wife	7:00 News	10:30 Rita Gam
12:30 Farm Family	4:00 Bandstand	7:15 John Daly	11:00 Movie
1:00 Menus	5:00 Superman	7:30 O.S.S.	12:30 Tomorrow

The News and Observer – THE RALEIGH TIMES

Morning and Sunday *Afternoon*

RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA

February 4, 1958.

My dear Ed:

You may or may not have heard of me personally, but no doubt you are well acquainted with The News and Observer, still commonly known as "The Old Reliable" of Josephus Daniels fame. I am the perennial front page editor and next May round out my 38th year. I joined up with the Old Man when he got out of the Navy secretaryship in 1920. It was a great privilege to have worked with him for approximately 30 years.

In addition to my newspaper career, I have been in the show business for nearly 25 years as toastmaster, emcee, after-dinner entertainer and civic club inspirational speaker. When the paper went into the radio business with WNAO-AM-FM back in 1949-50, the Daniels boys drafted me as so-called manager for a year and a half. During that time we got the Hooper up to 30 across the board against WPTF and WRAL, got the station in a salable condition - and they sold it.

For some years I have been working on an original entertainment idea of my own; and it gobbled up many, many hours of time and thought as it developed. I now believe I have simplified and perfected it to the point where it is presentable as a novel and salable television program production. And it is unlike anything on the air - TV or radio - or in newspapers and magazines. As I am about ready to show it in its present form for the first time - it still is a local secret - I was wondering if your organization would be interested in taking a look at it. If so, I would be glad to make the trip to New York for that purpose at any time it would suit the convenience of CBS. And I would appreciate the name of whatever CBS official I should contact for such an appointment. It would take a couple of hours or more to demonstrate my program creation. And if CBS would not be interested, I would be grateful for the referential name or names of some other groups or individuals who might be interested in new TV program ideas. Any reply you might wish to make to this letter would be deeply appreciated. I enclose a reply envelope for you convenience.

In conclusion, I would like to say that your Truman program last Sunday afternoon was one of the greatest and most constructive expositions of the philosophy of government that I ever had the privilege of viewing or hearing. I hope history will agree with my long-held opinion in due time that Mr. Truman was one of the most human, honest and efficient Presidents we ever had. Our TV boy gave you a good spread in our Monday paper and wished he had room for more. I told Jonathan Daniels what he missed while he was away from home Sunday afternoon. He said he sure was sorry that he didn't see it. I understand you have some more Truman interview material. If so, I hope you will find it usable before long.

Your "Person to Person" is a must with my TV-minded family and I get to see it myself when I go home to supper after putting the first edition to bed. And we take the liberty to point with pride to your North Carolina background.

Yours sincerely,

Neil Herndon

[illegible] etc.

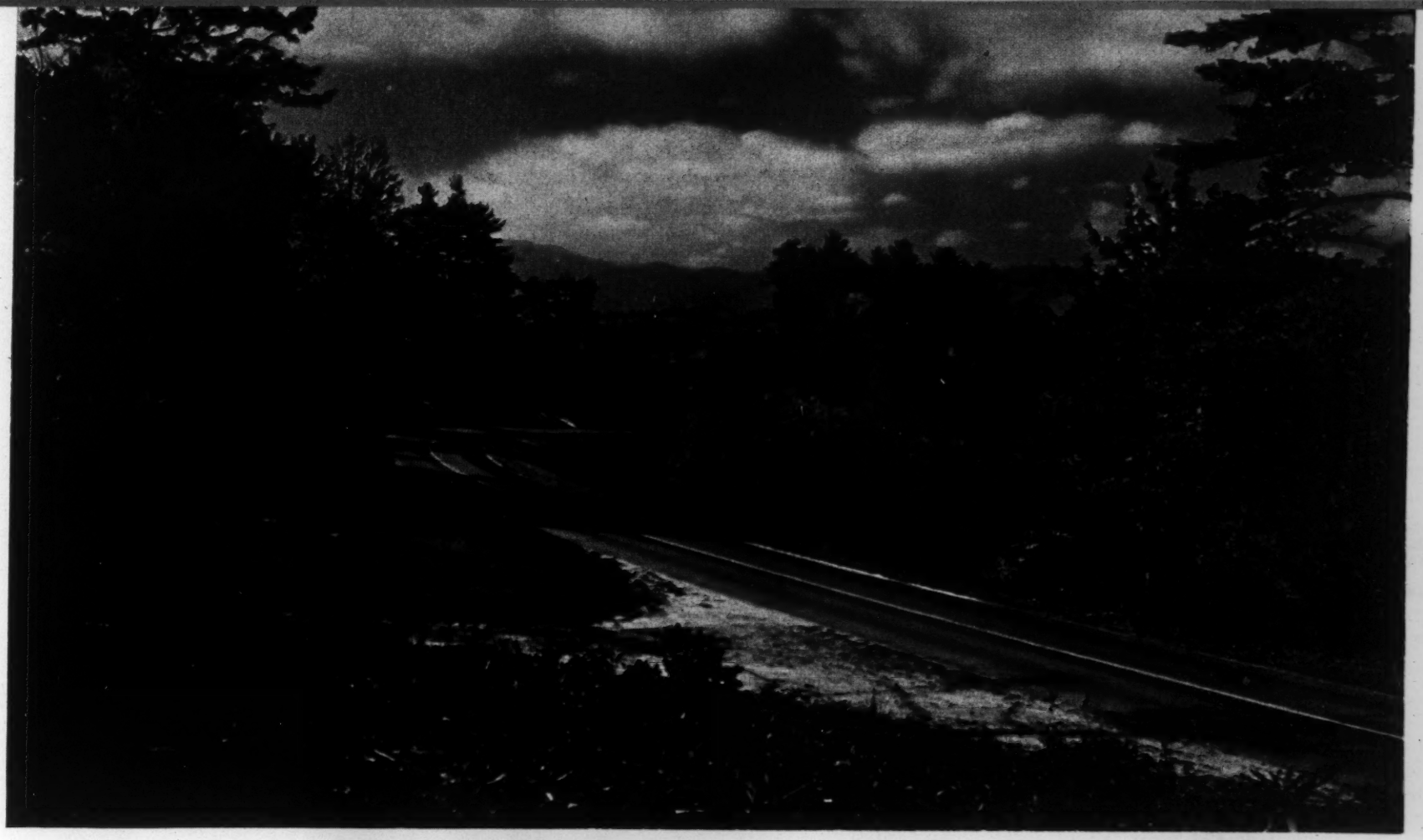
NORTH CAROLINA

YEAR 'ROUND MID SOUTH

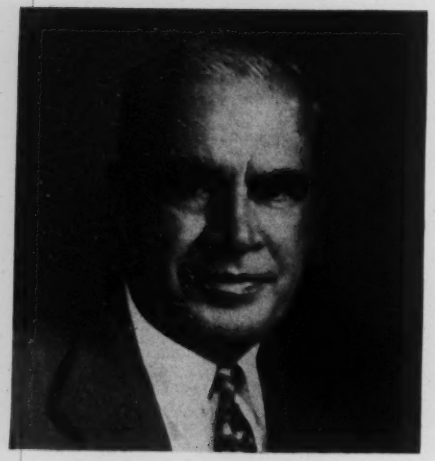
MORE VACATIONISTS TRAVEL this road than any other in the National Park System. It is the Blue Ridge Parkway, which enters from Virginia and skims the crest of the Southern Appalachians in North Carolina to meet the Great Smoky Mountains on the North Carolina-Tennessee border. It is a highway so safe that it is difficult to believe you are driving in the mountains—until you stop at the many overlooks and revel in the spectacular vistas. The Parkway is ever-changing, even within the four seasons. Here you see it in Spring.

This booklet is a Sampler. It is impossible within the scope of a single publication to show even a major fraction of the attractions within the State known as Variety Vacationland, but on the inside back cover you will find suggestions for obtaining more information about them.

The Cover—There are very few natural rhododendron gardens to compare with those atop Roan Mountain. The flat, moss-bedded crest of The Roan, rising 6,286 feet, commands a view of three states and the highest mountains in Eastern America. It is easily accessible from the Blue Ridge Parkway. Turn north on N. C. 26. The Rhododendron Festival is held in the last week of June.



THIS IS THE BLUE RIDGE PARKWAY in Autumn. It is so well-graded and devoid of sharp curves, characteristic of most mountain roads, that it is possible to drive its entire length in a day. The famed travel writer, Wyatt Blassingame, says however that you ought to have your head examined if you do. The Parkway is for leisurely driving; for stopping and enjoying.



Peaks, Pageants and Porpoises

Gilbert Love, writing in the Pittsburgh Press, titled the account of his vacation journey from North Carolina's Great Smokies and Blue Ridge Mountains to the beach at Cape Hatteras, taking in the three outdoor dramas en route, "Peaks, Pageants and Porpoises." North Carolinians—who always pronounce the "o" and roll the "i" softly when referring to person rather than domain—find this a pleasing description of their Variety Vacationland State.

Visitors to North Carolina are likely to run into Governor Luther H. Hodges anywhere. He's the State's No. 1 tourist, logging over 44,000 miles in his first year in office. A more approachable fellow you'll never meet—so don't hesitate to introduce yourself when your paths cross in Variety Vacationland. In the Capital City of Raleigh, be sure to visit the Capitol. It is an architectural gem, and there's an information desk in the rotunda.

This booklet published for free distribution by the

State Advertising Division

DEPT. CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT

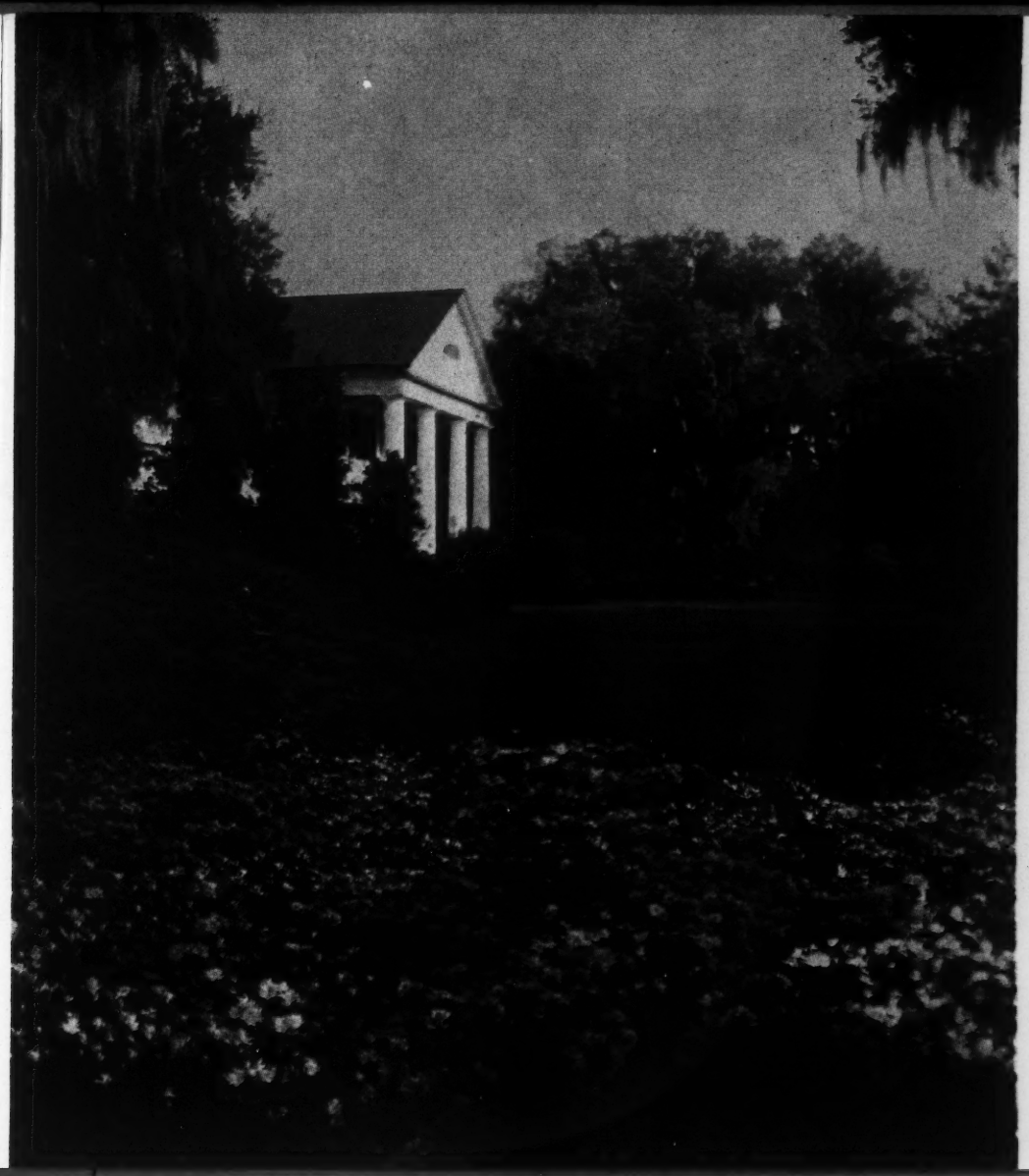
Raleigh, North Carolina

GOVERNOR LUTHER H. HODGES, *Chairman of the Board*

MILES J. SMITH, *1st Vice Chairman*
CHARLES S. ALLEN
W. B. AUSTIN
F. J. BOLING
CARL BUCHAN, JR.
SCROOP W. ENLOE, JR.
VOIT GILMORE
ROBERT M. HANES
LEO H. HARVEY

WALTER J. DAMTOFT, *2nd Vice Chairman*
CHARLES H. JENKINS
AMOS R. KEARNS
H. C. KENNETT
R. WALKER MARTIN
CECIL MORRIS
HUGH M. MORTON
W. EUGENE SIMMONS
T. MAX WATSON

WILLIAM P. SAUNDERS, *Director*



ORTON IS A SYMBOL, one of several ante-bellum plantations on the Southeastern Coast, where spring begins in North Carolina and is heralded by the Azalea Festival at Wilmington, usually in the first week of April. The blooming season sweeps westward, and is marked by Garden Tours and Festivals until late June, when the incomparable Catawba Rhododendron tints the highest mountains. On the Carolina coast are beaches and famous salt water fishing centers from Southport to Cape Hatteras and Oregon Inlet, on the Outer Banks Islands, and at Kitty Hawk, Kill Devil Hills, Nags Head and Roanoke Island—Land of Beginnings about which there is more further along in this booklet.

Orton House is illustrated in azalea season. This plantation dates from 1725. It and other famous plantations of the Lower Cape Fear Country are easily accessible from U. S. 17 (The Ocean Highway) which passes through the Port City of Wilmington. These Plantations are open to visitors the year around and include Airlie, near Wrightsville Beach, and Clarendon and Pleasant Oaks.

THE FORMAL GARDENS at Orton on the coast, Duke University Gardens at Durham, in the central part of the State, and Biltmore House at Asheville stand out in a tour of many gardens across North Carolina.

GREENFIELD LAKE is a place of a million azaleas in spring and a fairyland of moss-draped live oaks and lagoons the year 'round. It is in a public park in Wilmington on U. S. 421, en route to Carolina and Kure Beaches and historic Fort Fisher at the Mouth of the Cape Fear.

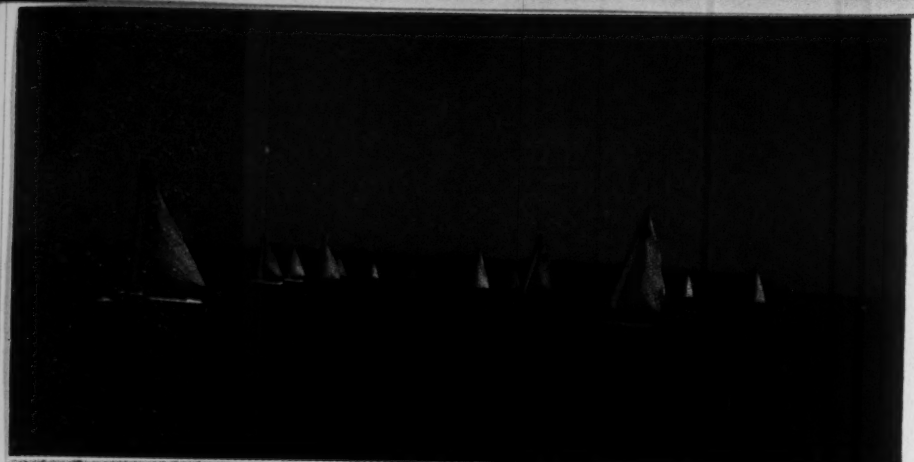
a
in
of
la-
is
g-
to
es
at
ar.

DOGWOOD IS NORTH CAROLINA'S STATE FLOWER. It abounds from coast to mountains, and its blooming season extends from early April on the coast into May in the mountains. It blooms in dazzling array in the Mid-South resorts of Pinehurst and Southern Pines.

THE CARNIVOROUS VENUS FLYTRAP (lower right) is found in Southeastern North Carolina, and is one of a number of rare wild plants found in the State. There are 26 species of wild orchids in the Great Smokies, and Shortia Galacifolia, lost for a century, was rediscovered near Cashiers and Whiteside Mountain in the waterfall country.

CAMELLIAS USHER spring into the gardens of Southeastern North Carolina. The Wilmington Camellia Show, around March 1, is famous.

BEACHES ARE DIFFERENT along the Variety Vacationland coast. They are uncongested gateways to places of great historic interest. There are many small beaches with modest accommodations. Those with larger hotels include Nags Head, Atlantic, Wrightsville, and Carolina. All beaches are bases for year 'round fishing, from surf, pier and charter boats that range out to the Gulf Stream.



BOATING IS POPULAR in sheltered waters along North Carolina's coast. Here are sailboats testing the famed Pasquotank River race course at Elizabeth City.

CHARTER BOATS are ready to go after big ones in the Gulf Stream and smaller game inshore. Morehead City, illustrated, is North Carolina's largest salt water sports fishing port.

WATERFOWL HUNTING along the North Carolina coast is fabulous. Currituck for ducks, Mattamuskeet for wild geese. The geese darkening the sky in this picture, however, are for shooting with camera only. They are at Gaddy's Pond, a popular tourist attraction well inland on U. S. 52 at Ansonville.

CAPE HATTERAS is called Gamefish Junction. The young ladies didn't catch this blue marlin, though. They are part of the coastal scenery that greets the rough and ready anglers who match their skill with the big ones of this fishing coast where more than 30 varieties of salt water fish are caught.

WORLD RECORD CHANNEL bass are caught here, and surfcasting is in season from March to December along the North Carolina coast.

FISHING'S FOR EVERYBODY in North Carolina. They'll bite on hundreds of streams and ponds for youngsters and folks with elemental gear as well as the complete angler.

FONTANA LAKE, in the Great Smokies, is fabulous for largemouth bass. Trout streams border it.

TROUT CHALLENGE the skillful fly-rodder in mountain streams of Western North Carolina. Some of the best streams are in the Great Smoky Mountains National Park and Pisgah and Nantahala National Forests.

The booklet "Fishing and Hunting in North Carolina" contains a map of 100 favorite fresh water fishing spots in North Carolina's mountain vacationlands. This booklet also has information about salt water fishing—when they are in season and where to go for them.

Hunting, all the way from wild boar and bear and deer to small game, is covered in this book, too. Current fishing and hunting regulations, and information about hunting in national parks and forests is also included.

A copy of "Fishing and Hunting" will come to you free on request to the State Advertising Division, Dept. of Conversation & Development, Raleigh.

THE HISTORICAL DRAMA, as presented today, is a major tourist attraction. It is a North Carolina original. "The Lost Colony," on the actual site of the first English Colony on Roanoke Island, pioneered this type of entertainment and education in 1937. It has continued with growing popularity. This elaborately costumed scene shows Indians from the New World being presented to Queen Elizabeth by Sir Walter Raleigh.

The outdoor historical drama season is late June to September, nightly except Monday.

DANIEL BOONE is the popular character in "Horn In The West" at Boone, near the Blue Ridge Parkway, and Blowing Rock, both popular resorts. The drama is about pioneer life in the Southern Appalachians during the Revolutionary period and constitutes a stirring story of the Colonists' struggle for independence.

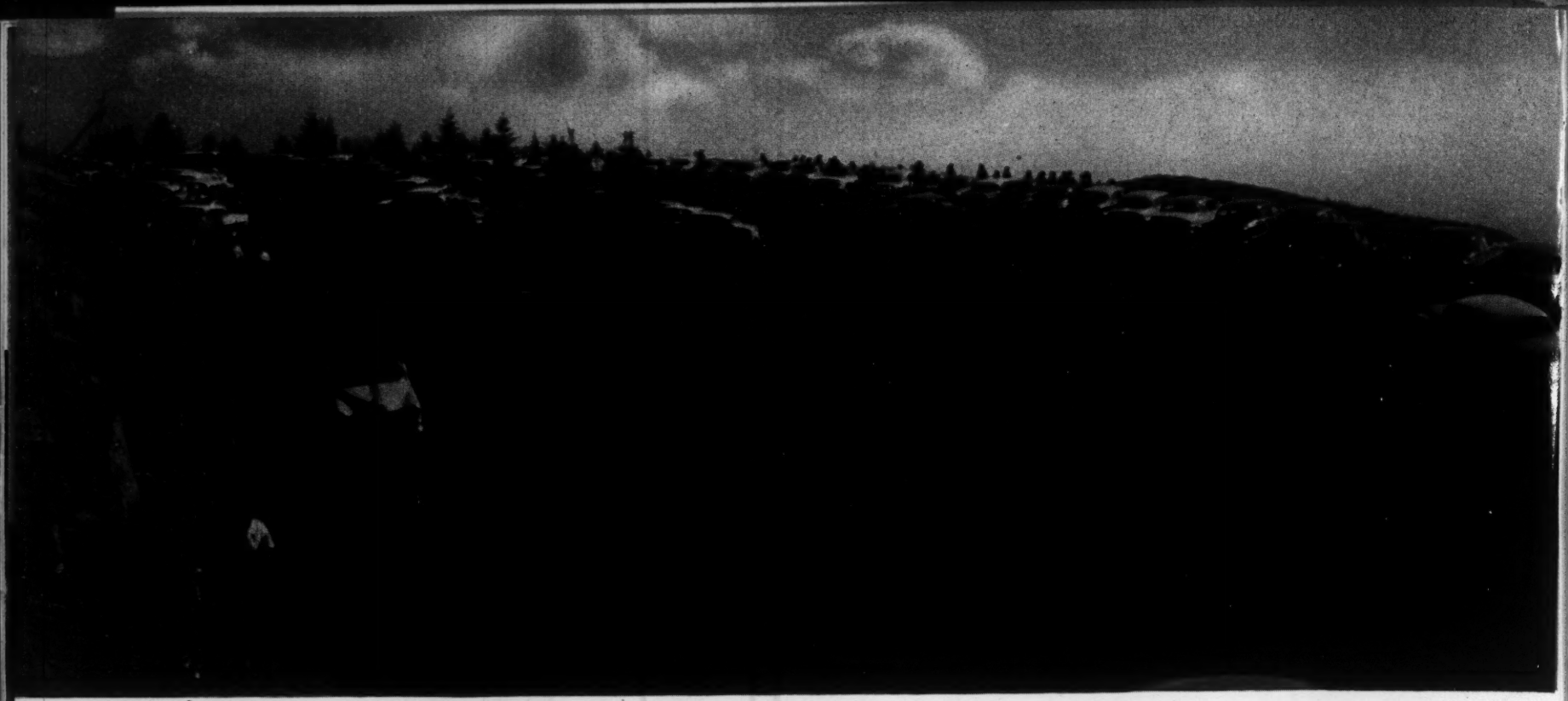
INDIANS ARE FEATURED in all the outdoor dramas, but Indians actually act in "Unto These Hills" in the Great Smokies. Nearly three-quarters of a million people have seen this stirring drama since its premiere in 1950. Oconaluftee Indian Village is adjacent to the theatre, recreating Indian life of 200 years ago. It's open May to November, and allow an hour for the guided tour and more for other sightseeing in Cherokee, at the junction of U. S. Highways 19 and 441.

HIGHEST SAND DUNES along the Atlantic Coast are those near Nags Head, Kitty Hawk and Kill Devil Hills on the Outer Banks of North Carolina. These are restless mountains of sand, shifting with the coastal winds. The most famous dune is no longer restless, however. It is Kill Devil Hill, where the Wright Brothers made the first heavier-than-air flight. This site of a famous first is firmly anchored with grass. It overlooks Roanoke Sound, across which is Fort Raleigh, site of the "Lost Colony" on Roanoke Island. Surf bathing is enjoyed from May until October along North Carolina's coast, dotted with resorts, but still containing long and uninhabited stretches.

PIRATES JAMBOREE is the colorful title of the April festival along the Outer Banks, which in earlier days were infested with pirates, of whom Blackbeard, the most infamous, met his fate at Ocracoke.

CAPE HATTERAS LIGHTHOUSE is the symbol of the new and only National Seashore in America. Cape Hatteras National Seashore preserves in its natural state over 70 miles of the Outer Banks from north of Oregon Inlet to Ocracoke. Hatteras Island itself, reached by free ferry, has a hard-surfaced road the length of the island and to the famous lighthouse. Hundreds of ships were wrecked off Hatteras before the advent of modern navigational aids, giving it in former days the dread title "Graveyard of the Atlantic." Some wrecks still lie bleaching and rusting on Outer Banks beaches.

MAN FIRST FLEW here in heavier-than-air craft. The first flight by the Wright Brothers near the base of Kill Devil Hill lasted only 12 seconds and covered less than a third the length of a football field — but it made history that is celebrated each December 17. The village of Kitty Hawk, where the Wrights stayed during their experiments, is not greatly changed from 1903 when the first flights were made, but across the Dunes on the then lonely beach are now the booming resorts of Nags Head and Kill Devil Hills, open the year 'round.



ON TOP OF OLD SMOKY vacationers view the most visited of all National Parks, lying along the North Carolina-Tennessee Border. This is Clingman's Dome, elevation 6,642, third highest peak in North Carolina and highest in the Great Smokies. It is reached by an easily graded, hard-surfaced highway from Newfound Gap on U. S. 441. In the Great Smokies Park are 16 peaks topping 6,000 feet elevation. The Smokies get their name from the mist constantly hovering at this height, for here these mountains range above 5,000 feet for 36 consecutive miles and form the highest land mass east of the Black Hills of South Dakota.

BEARS ARE FAVORITES with vacationers in the Great Smoky Mountains Park, where they are protected. They are also found in the National Forests of North Carolina, where in season they are highly prized game. The 1,107,000 acres of National Forests in the Variety Vacationland State contain 28 recreational areas, miles of trout streams, and beautiful stands of timber.

LOOKING GLASS FALLS in Pisgah National Forest is one of many waterfalls in the mountains of North Carolina.

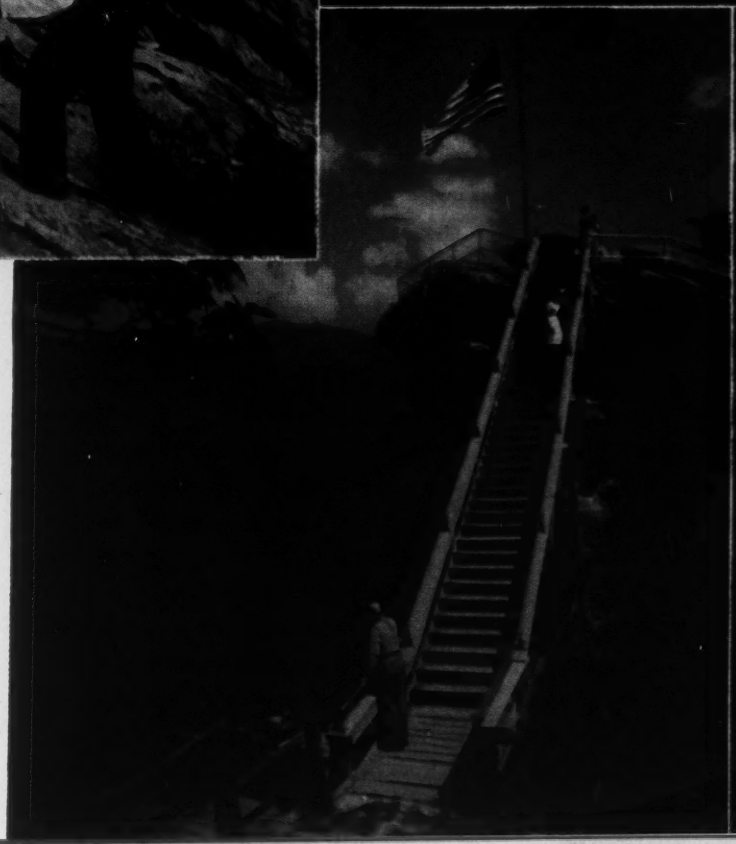
BILTMORE HOUSE near Asheville, containing priceless art treasures, is open to the public the year 'round.

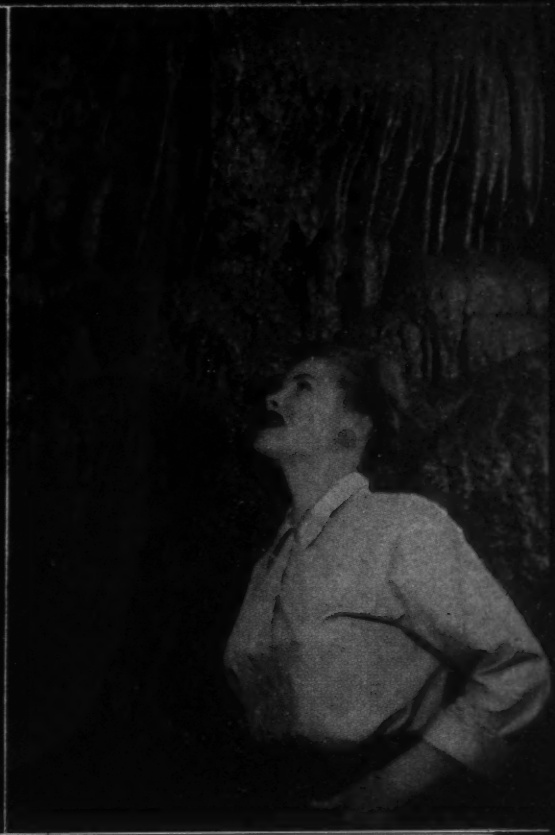
CAMERA IS INDISPENSABLE on North Carolina vacations, mountains to coast.

WHITESIDE MOUNTAIN on U. S. 64 is a sheer cliff, but you can drive to the top.

CHIMNEY ROCK has an elevator to its summit, overlooking Lake Lure.

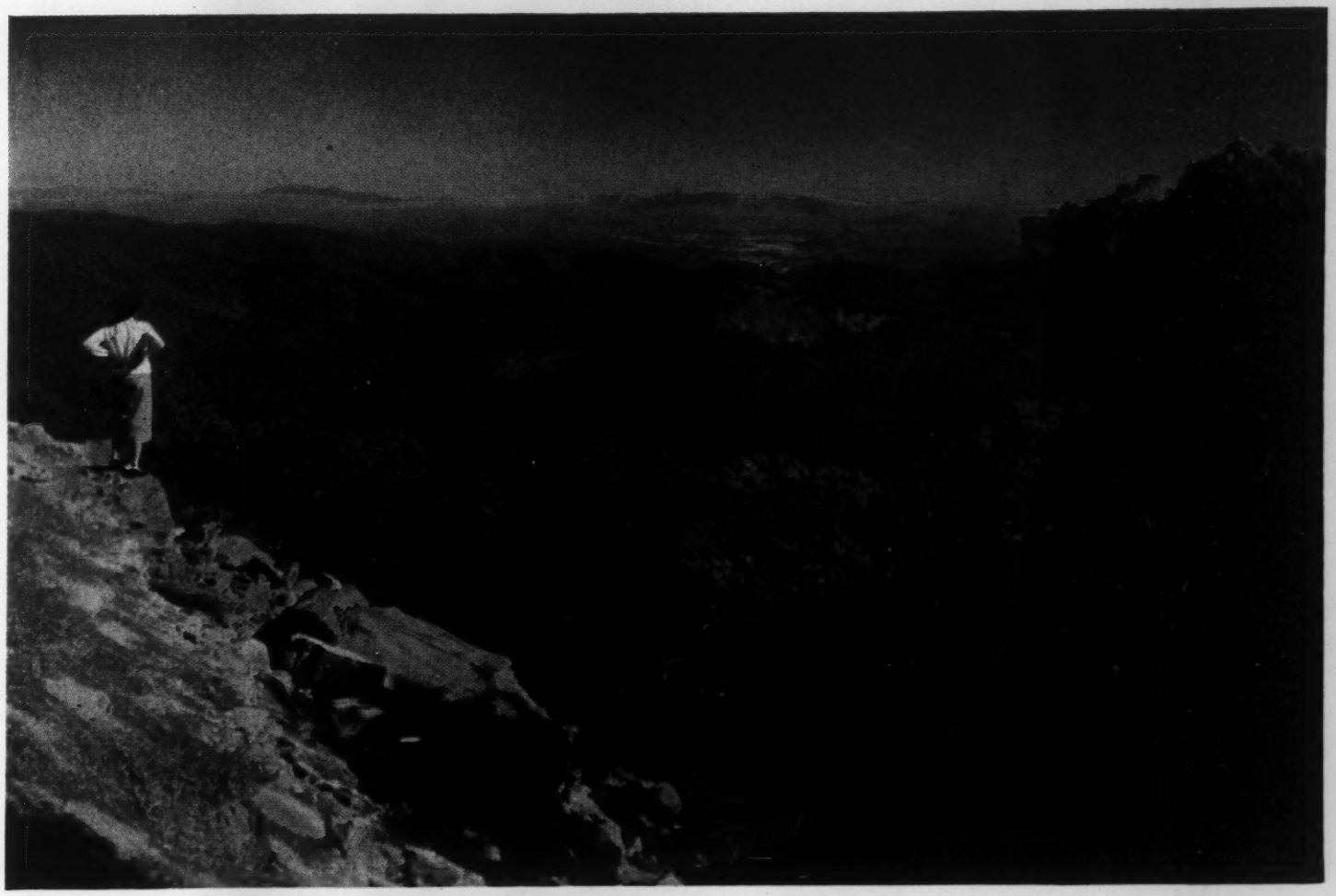
LINVILLE CAVERNS, beneath the Blue Ridge, is a fascinating study in miniatures.

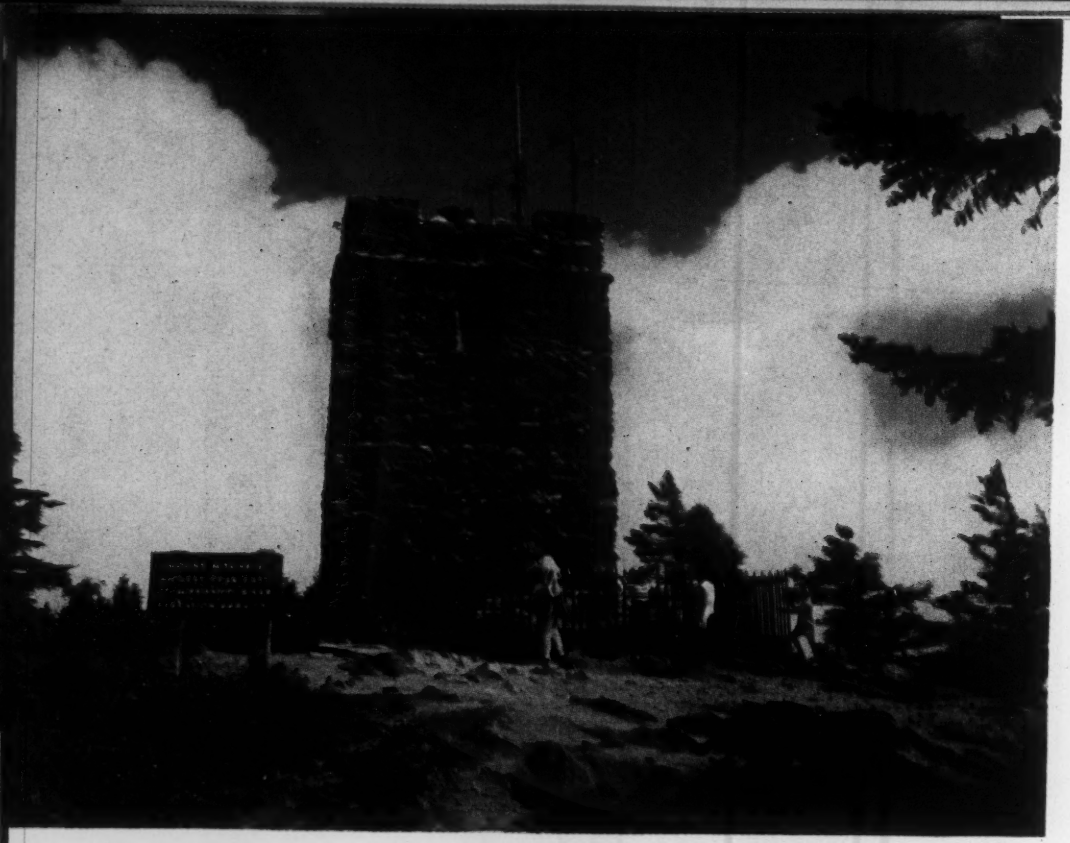




YOU CAN TAKE the high roads with safety in North Carolina's mountains. The Blue Ridge Parkway is graded like a low country highway. Here it is seen near Doughton Park, one of the oldest sections constructed nearly 20 years ago, east of Asheville.

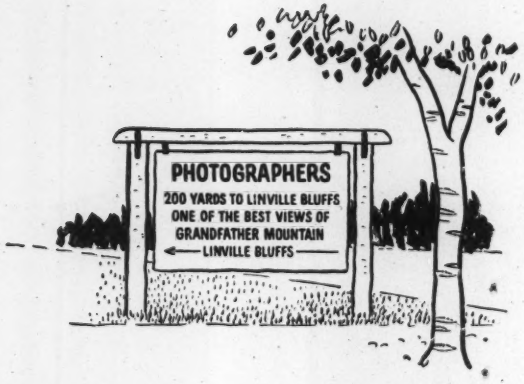
NEW SKY ROAD is called Wagon Road-Beech Gap section of Blue Ridge Parkway. This is west of Asheville.





PEAKS ARE SERVED up tall in North Carolina. Here, at the crest of Mt. Mitchell, is the Rooftop of Eastern America—6684 feet above sea level. The grave of Dr. Elisha Mitchell, who first determined its height, is here beneath the observation tower. Mitchell is reached by hard-surfaced road from the Blue Ridge Parkway. On the page opposite it is seen from 30 miles away on the new highway to The Roan.

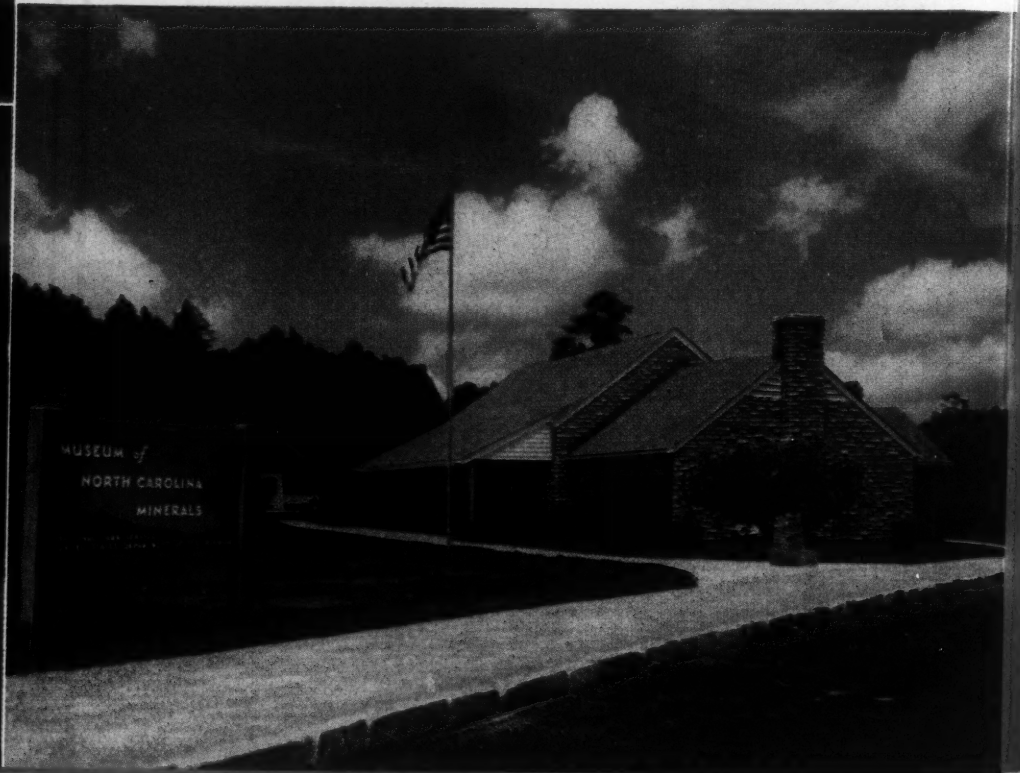
"But Westward now he caught a glimpse of the western range. It was more spacious there. The hills climbed sunward to the sun. There was width to the eye, a smoking sun-hazed ampliture, the world convoluting and opening into the world, hill and plain, into the west." Thus Thomas Wolfe saw his native North Carolina mountains as vacationers now see them from the top of Grandfather Mountain, and on the page opposite as they view Grandfather, in the Blue Ridge, in autumn.



CONE MEMORIAL is the craft center on the Blue Ridge Parkway.

MUSEUM OF ART in Raleigh is the only State institution of its kind, housing a $3,000,000 collection of over 200 Old Masters.

MINERALS MUSEUM on the Blue Ridge Parkway near Spruce Pine is a sample case of over 300 minerals found in North Carolina.



RIDING IS A MAIN ingredient of the Mid-South vacationlands of North Carolina—in Summer Camps, at Dude Ranches and Guest Farms, and in the famous Mid-South resorts of Pinehurst, Southern Pines, Tryon and Sedgefield. The riders at top are setting out on a trail ride into the Great Smokies. At bottom, jumpers are going over brush in the Stoneybrook Steeplechase at Southern Pines. The U. S. Olympic Equestrian team trained at Tryon.

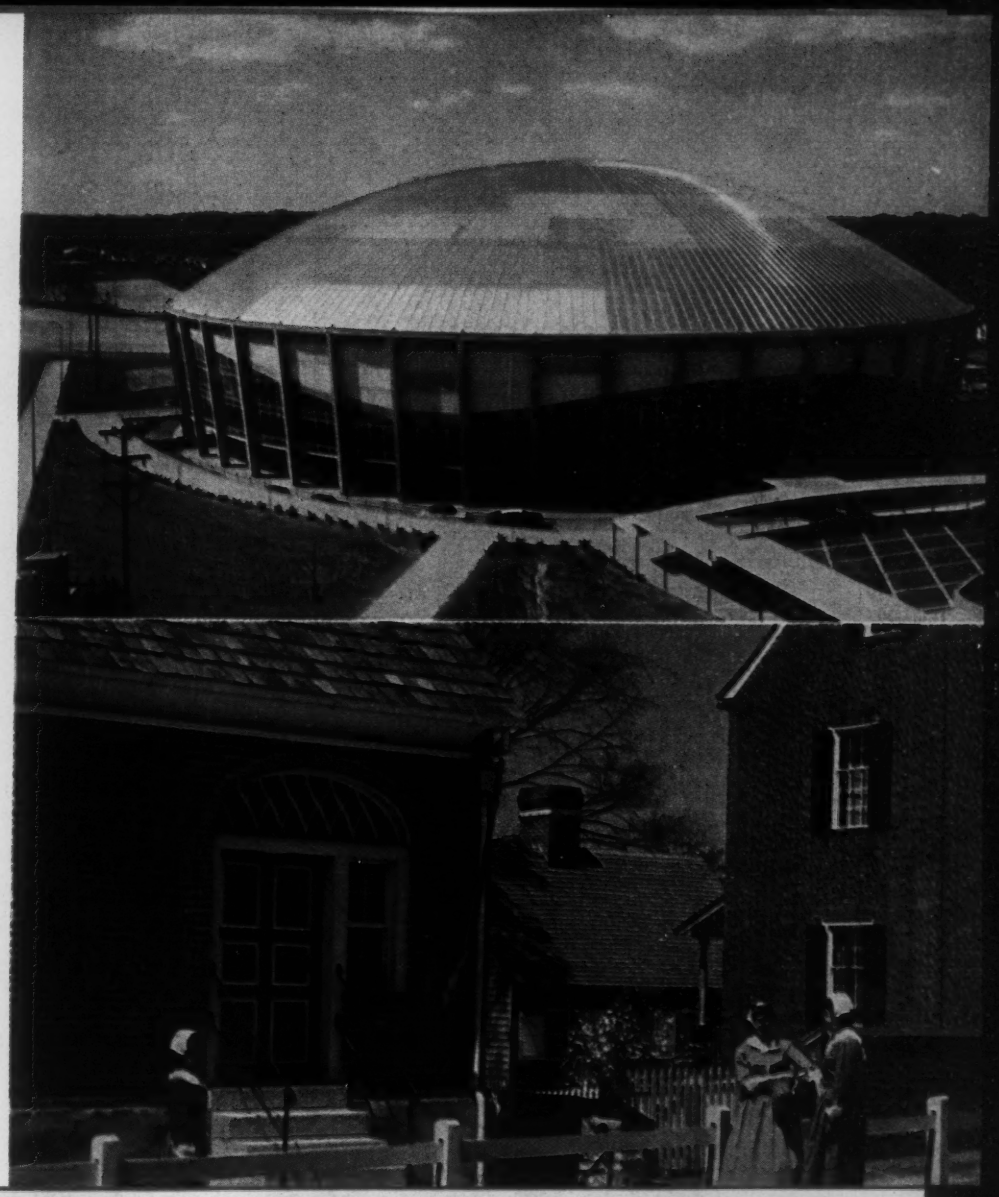
Golf is tops at Pinehurst and other Mid-South resorts. A famous hole on the Pinehurst Country Club is shown on the back cover.

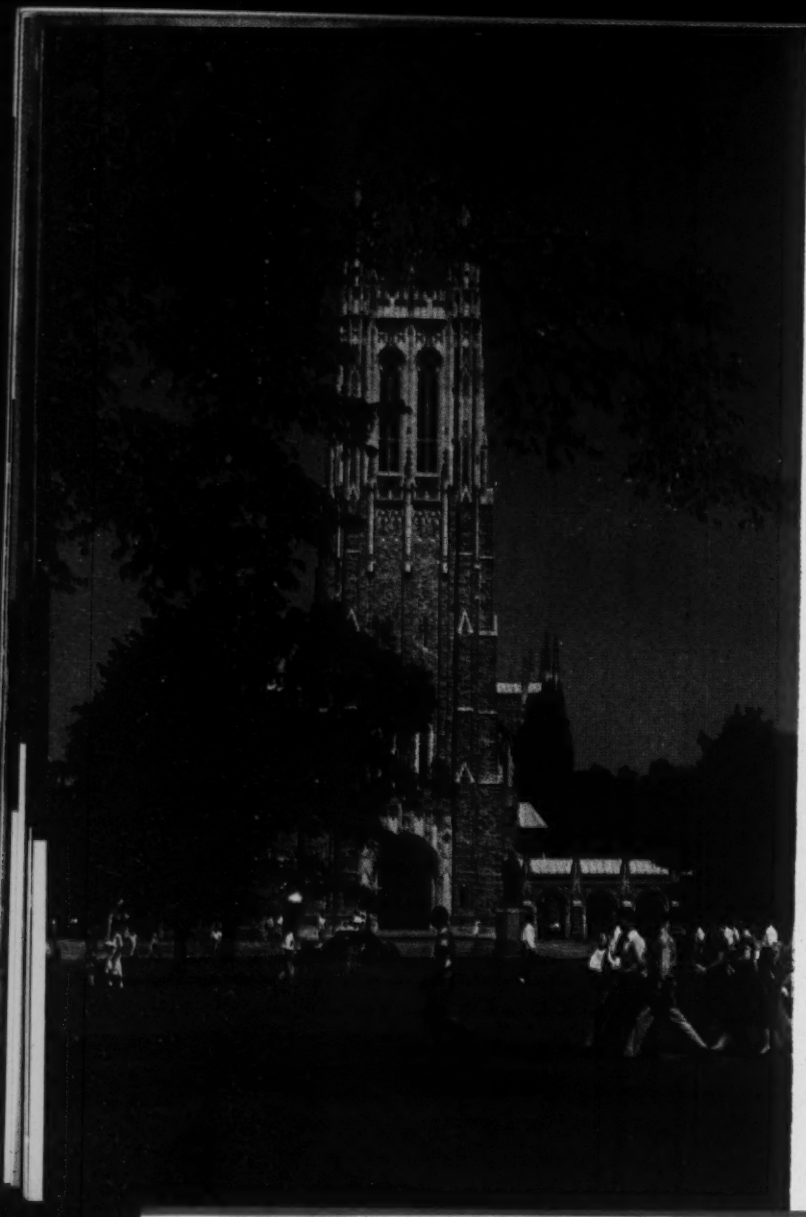
TOBACCO is North Carolina's No. 1 crop, and the State leads the nation in its production. Auction sales, from July to December and from the Coastal Plains to Mountains, are open to visitors.

VISITORS ARE WELCOME at tobacco factories at Winston-Salem, Durham, Reidsville and Greensboro.

BIG DOME, some say the world's largest, tops the Coliseum in Charlotte, North Carolina's largest city. The Arena in Raleigh is another example of advanced architecture.

OLD SALEM, recapturing the atmosphere of the 17th Century, is being restored in the industrial city of Winston-Salem. At New Bern, a Colonial Capital near the coast, the palace of the Royal Governor Tryon has been recreated in its original splendor.





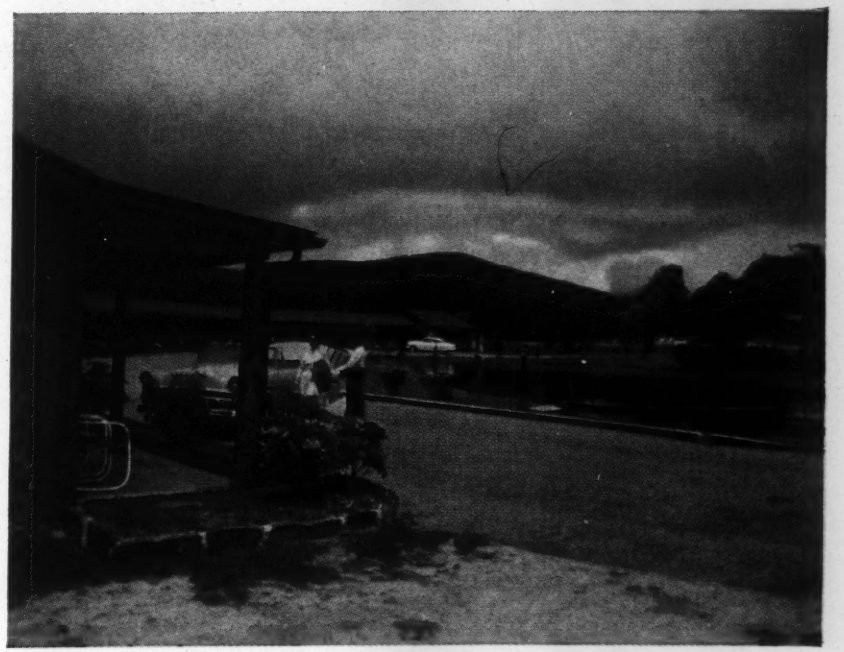
DUKE UNIVERSITY Chapel at Durham towers above a famous campus. Nearby at Chapel Hill is the University of North Carolina, first State University to open its doors. Wake Forest College occupies a splendid new campus in Winston-Salem. In Raleigh is North Carolina State College, with its famous textile, architectural, engineering and agricultural schools, and in Greensboro the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina is the largest institution of its kind in the world.

The State Library is in Raleigh, as are the Hall of History, Museum of Art and Museum of Natural History.

State and National Parks and Forests dot the State—20 of them including the Great Smokies National Park, the Blue Ridge Parkway, Cape Hatteras National Seashore and Mt. Mitchell and Fort Macon State Parks, which are most visited.

Guilford Courthouse, a famous Revolutionary War battlefield, is preserved as a National Monument near Greensboro, a great textile and insurance center.

PHOTO CREDITS—Color Photos in this book are all from the State Advertising Division—by Hugh Morton, John Hemmer, Bill Gulley, Gus Martin, Sebastian Sommer and Miles Hughey.



PLACES TO STAY range from modest to luxurious in North Carolina. Many good motor courts and commercial hotels serve the transient, and a great variety of resort hotels and inns offer full resort American plan service. These are both year 'round and seasonal, and are described in detail in the North Carolina Travelbook, free from the North Carolina Advertising Division.

INFORMATION in detail is available from Chambers of Commerce throughout the State and from principal Regional Promotional organizations, which include Asheville, Blowing Rock and Hendersonville Chambers of Commerce and the Western North Carolina Highlanders, Waynesville, for mountain information; Dare County Tourist Ass'n., Manteo, for Outer Banks; Wilmington Chamber of Commerce and South Eastern Beach Ass'n., Wilmington, for Southeastern Beaches, Morehead City Chamber of Commerce, for central coastal vacationlands.

For the North Carolina Travelbook, which contains a comprehensive listing of accommodations, a main highways map, and nutshell descriptions of many cities and towns, and for the latest issue of Travel Notes, listing festivals and other current attractions, write direct to the

STATE ADVERTISING DIVISION
Dept. Conservation & Development
Raleigh, North Carolina

BACK COVER—The 1st hole on the No. 3 Course at Pinehurst, world-famed Mid-South Golf Capital.

Printed In USA

This is an unusual and interesting Project x

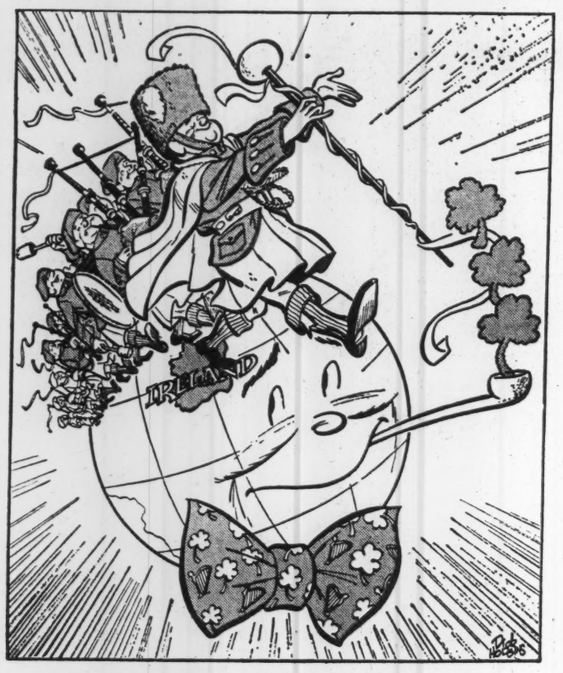
Section III Features—Books Editorial Amusements Garden—Building

The News and Observer

Features—Books Editorial Amusements Garden—Building Section III

Vol CLXXXVI. No. 75 Raleigh, N. C., Sunday Morning, March 16, 1958 Daily, 5c; Sunday, 15c

St. Patrick's Day
Great Day for the Irish



On Top of the World

By HUGH A. MULLIGAN.

What's it like to be in Ireland on St. Patrick's Day?

It's not like Christmas or New Year's or Easter Sunday morning, when relatives inhabit the parlor and wee Brendan gets a bright new shilling from Uncle Tim.

It's not like the fourth of July in America or Bastille Day in France or any of those other national holidays that the seafaring men talk about.

It's not even remotely like St. Patrick's Day in New York or Boston or Chicago or wherever it is that Ireland's wandering sons and daughters get together to laugh a little and cry a little and do grievious battle with anyone foolish enough to suggest that their homeland is not a misplaced corner of heaven.

The Irish in Ireland have a sneaking suspicion that they already are Irish, through and through, and hence find no need to advertise it.

A Very Different Day.

Their St. Patrick's Day is nothing like what you imagined it, if indeed you imagined it at all.

Oh, there's a parade all right, up O'Connell St. in Dublin with banners flying and pipes skerling, but it goes by so fast you'd miss it entirely if a pretty wisp of a colleen happened by at the same time.

And there are shamrocks, real shamrocks, home grown and fresh picked, peeking out of every lapel and tucked smartly into the band of every hat.

There's dancing too, at most every crossroads hall and schoolhouse, far into the night, with the fiddlers frantically screeching out wild jigs and reels and hornpipes, and throngs of quick-footed boys and girls kicking up the dust in time to the ancient airs.

But you won't find a shillelagh anywhere except in the tourist shops, and nobody will be sporting a green cardboard hat or weeping his eyes out over a throaty tenor's rendition of "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling."

No Gold Harps.

The shop windows won't be decked out with gold harps or clay pipes or any of the other vaudeville trappings usually associated with the race.

Why, you might even go through the whole day without once getting into a fight or even seeing one.

And, most startling of all, you'll have enormous difficulty getting a drink in Ireland on St. Patrick's Day. It's a religious holiday, first and foremost. All pubs and bars and shabeens —as they call after hours drinking spots-are closed.

To the Irish, it is their day of days and spring, at last, is definitely in the air, with the drizzle gone from the gray limestone mountains and a bright sun smiling on the yellow rose blossoms in the emerald-jewel fields.

The day begins early with church bells calling the faithful to 6 a.m. mass, during which the priest will deliver a special sermon in the Gaelic tongue. Those who have been "wetting the shamrock," indulging in a few pints the night before, will probably go to the later masses, which run all the way until noon. There will be special services also at the Protestant churches and at the numerous St. Patrick shrines throughout the land.

Day of Adventure.

For schoolboys, this is their day of adventure. With a blackened tea kettle, a paper satchel crammed with eggs and cheese and meat, and a little extra pin money for buying sweets along the way, they cycle off to the mountains for a cook-out over a sweet smoking cedarwood fire.

Older brothers and sisters, up to 30 and beyond, likewise catch the wanderlust and head for a seaside resort like Greystones or Bray or Warren Point for a bracing walk along the strand and a good meal at an inn.

At home, whether in a whitewashed thatch cottage in some remote county or a stately Georgian mansion in the heart of Dublin, custom rigidly dictates that the main meal — a chicken or a roast—be held at noon. St. Patrick's Day provides the only exception to lenten fasting regulations and Irish appetites are usually whetted for the challenge.

In the Afternoon.

The afternoon is given over to sporting events: Horse and dog racing, soccer, rugby, Gaelic football, golf, plowing contests, track meets. Fans by the thousands queue up for stadium buses in towns and cities, and by the cut of their clothes and the hue of their cheeks you can tell whether they're headed for rubgy, soccer or gaelic football.

Rugby, introduced by the British, is mainly an upper class affair. Soccer, Ireland's only professional sport, has its main appeal to the middle classes in the big cities. Gaelic football, the rowdiest and roughest of all, is played everywhere and comes the closest to being a national pastime.

But each has its own avid following and an air of excitement and freedom hangs in the air as the fans push their way to the top of the double-deck buses, where smoking is allowed, and noisily argue the merits of this or that goalie or center-forward. Feelings run high, even without stimulus of a jar, as they call a drink. A few, however, make amends for the shuttered pubs by strapping a brace of stout bottles about their middle "like bandoliers of bullets," as a native observer put it.

And Then to Dance.

When night falls on what Dr. Johnson called "the quiet habitation of sanctity and literature," St. Patrick's Day celebrants all over Ireland, from Ballycastle in Antrim to Ballydehob in Cork, break out their dancing brogans and head for a cailide—a dance.

In big cities, the toffs and swells — otherwise known as the sophisticated set — converge on a hotel ballroom to dance modern style to name bands like David Curry, the Hibernian equivalent of Guy Lombardo.

Rabid Irish traditionalists prefer the big annual dance in the rotunda room of the Lord Mayor's house in Dublin, where boys and girls in kilts and tams dance intricate jigs and 16-handed reels to genuine Irish music.

This is the one night in the year when the musical halls and movie houses make concessions to a tourists's idea of St. Patrick's Day by engaging a special Irish act, usually a singer or dance team.

But to catch the real contagion of Ireland on St. Patrick's Day, you have to drop into a crossroads dance in some remote country district and feel the floorboards tremble under your feet as laughing couples whirl by in time to "The Rakes of Mallow" or "Shoe the Donkey."

St. Patrick's Day in Ireland is a happy day, a genuinely warm and friendly day, almost entirely devoid of the flag waving, chest pounding, thirst quenching, ballad bellowing activities usually associated with it in America.

"Maybe," explained a homeward bound ex-patriot, "it's because, when you get right down to it, every day is St. Patrick's Day in Ireland."

RESEARCH TRIANGLE

By CHARLES CLAY.

Plans for North Carolina's Research Triangle are beginning to jell much quicker than most imagined.

The first building in a projected "research campus" already is in the planning stage and may be a reality within 18 months.

It will house the heart of the Research Triangle idea — an institute for "pure" or basic research.

The institute will be the hub around which a wheel of industrial laboratories is expected to turn.

Several industries now are seriously considering establishing research labs in the Triangle area embraced by State College in Raleigh, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and Duke University at Durham.

Choice Spot for Research.

The State's Research Triangle Committee was named in 1956 to promote the area as a choice spot for industrial research because of the heavy concentration of research facilities and people at the three institutions.

Tentative plans call for locating the "research campus" in the center of the so-called Research Park, a 4,000-acre slice of the Triange area near here which is being developed by a group of businessmen headed by Karl Robbins of New York.

Robbins and his associates formed the Pinelands Company, a commercial enterprise distinct from the Governor's Research Triangle Committee, to purchase the park and develop it.

Pinelands has purchased 2,161 acres and plan to exercise options it has on 1,900 more in the Triangle.

At a meeting in Chapel Hill on March 20, Pinelands directors will take up a proposal to give between 150 and 200 acres in the center of the park to the Triangle Committee as the site for the research institute building.

T-Shape for Planners.

The committee would take over from there and put up the $300,000 building with the aid of private funds. An architectural firm has drawn up plans for a T-shaped building with 15,000 square feet of floor space.

In addition to the research institute, the building will house the Triangle Committee's staff, offices of the Pineland Company, and temporary quarters for industries with pending plans for purchasing land and constructing research labs in the park.

Long-range plans envision five or six buildings comprising the "research campus" in the park.

While plans for the research institute are strictly tentative at this stage, it would be supervised and operated on a non-profit basis by the three cooperating institutions of higher learning which define the Triangle area.

With the recent employment of City Planner Pearson Stewart, the Triangle Committee took a vital step looking toward the orderly growth of the entire, Triangle area.

A Regional Planning Authority.

It's likely that the 1959 Legislature will be asked to establish a regional planning authority composed of municipalities and the three counties in the area.

"The Research Triangle will bring growth to rural areas as well as urban growth," Stewart said. "It can be good or bad, depending upon how it's directed. For this reason, the Triangle Committee is promoting the power planning of the entire area."

Stewart will work with city planners A. C. Hall of Raleigh, Paul Brooks of Durham and Stuart Chapin of Chapel Hill as well as city and county governing bodies in the Triangle in an effort to guide the growth a concentration of research labs would bring.

A regional planning authority would give the counties and cities joint control over zoning. Durham is the only county in the State with county-wide zoning authority. Raleigh and Chapel Hill zoning powers extend only a short distance outside their city limits.

"We've got to plan the area so that the cities and counties will continue to provide the good living conditions we've got and must have in order to get the kind of people we want," Stewart said.

Living conditions in the Triangle area and its "cultural atmosphere" have been strong points in the committee's efforts to sell the area to research-minded industry.

Durham County, eager to cooperate in the ventune, already has a policy against making zoning changes in the area before consulting the Triangle Committee.

Also, Home Security Life Insurance Company of Durham has offered temporary office space in its new building to the Research Triangle Committee pending completion of the building in the Research Park. No action has been taken on the offer so far.

'A Marvelous Thing.'

The news last September that Robbins and his associates would develop the Research Park was hailed by Governor Hodges as "a marvelous thing" not only for the evolution of the Research Triangle but the entire State.

Robbins bought the initial $500,000 worth of stock in the park venture and since that time, North Carolina business interests have invested $108,000 more in it.

Pending the sale of additional stock, Pinelands Company has made a temporary loan of $200,000 from Durham Bank and Trust Company, the Bank of Chapel Hill and Wachovia Bank and Trust Company here.

The total investment is expected to reach $1.5 million.

Pinelands plans to develop a small portion of the park which would serve as a model for industrial prospects. Streets and utilities will be included in the model layout.

Plot Planning.

Overall plot planning of the park proper is being done by the architectural engineering firm of Voorhees, Walker, Smith and Smith of New York City. It has been at work eight months.

Pinelands has arranged to buy 5,000,000 gallons of "potable" or filtered water a day from the City of Durham. The developers will hook an 18-inch water main onto the Durham system at a cost estimated at between $250,000 and $300,000.

In the long haul, both Durham and Raleigh may have to increase their water supplies to meet the needs of the Research Triangle. The possibility that Raleigh may have to turn to the Falls of the Neuse for an abundant supply and Durham to Eno River has been suggested.

By highway, the center of the Research Park is about 12 miles from Raleigh and less than half that from Durham. Most of the park lies in Durham County, with the southern end extending over into Wake.

Strict Restrictions.

Pinelands plans strict control over what comes into the park. It will supervise site selections, architecture and planning on the land it sells. If an industry so desires, the investment company will construct facilities for it in the park under a lease arrangement.

The Research Triangle Committee has been going strong since the appointment about a year and a half ago of Dr. George L. Simpson of the Universtiy of North Carolina as director. Stewart was brought in as associate director.

A graduate of Amherst College and Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Stewart came to Raleigh from Warwick, R. I., where he was city planner. He also has worked in Fayetteville, Hickory and Raleigh and was on the faculty of the Department of Regoinal Planning at UNC.

Hurricane Planner.

Stewart worked up North Carolina's hurricane rehabilitation campaign back in the fall of 1955.

Until Stewart was brought into the picture, efforts to develop the Triangle area as an industrial research center were confined to a selling job.

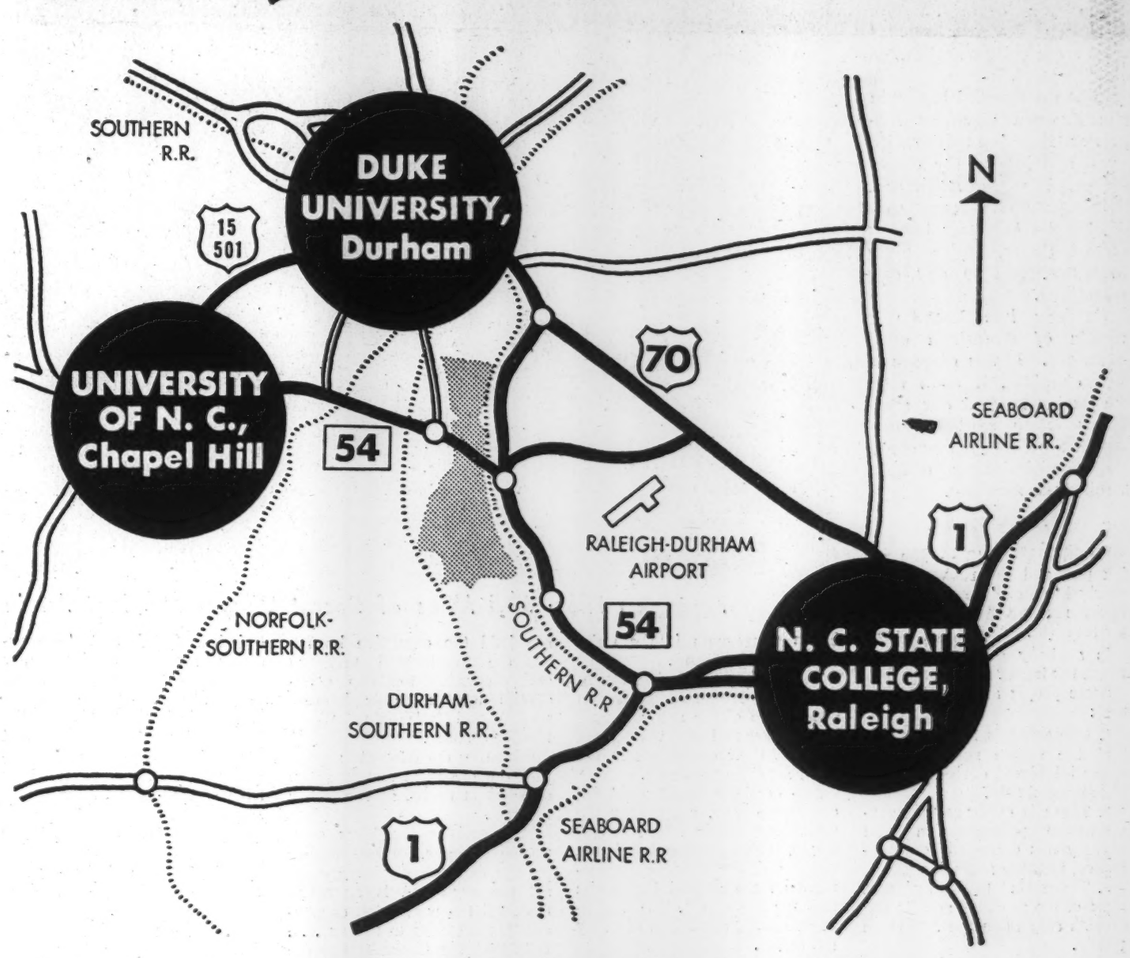
Simpson and others connected with the effort call it a "natural development." While it would be unique in the South, the same development has taken place in other parts of the country where the research potential is much less than that of the three institutions of the Triangle.

About $7,000,000 in basic and applied research is budgeted annually at the institutions. It keeps more than 850 research people at work in the area.

Thus the task of the Triangle Committee is to hold this potential out as a lure to industry, which has come to put a premium on research people because they are in critically short supply in many areas.

State College's nuclear reactor, the Institute of Statistics at the University of North Carolina and Duke University's first-rate Physics Department are examples of the facilities the Triangle area has to offer.

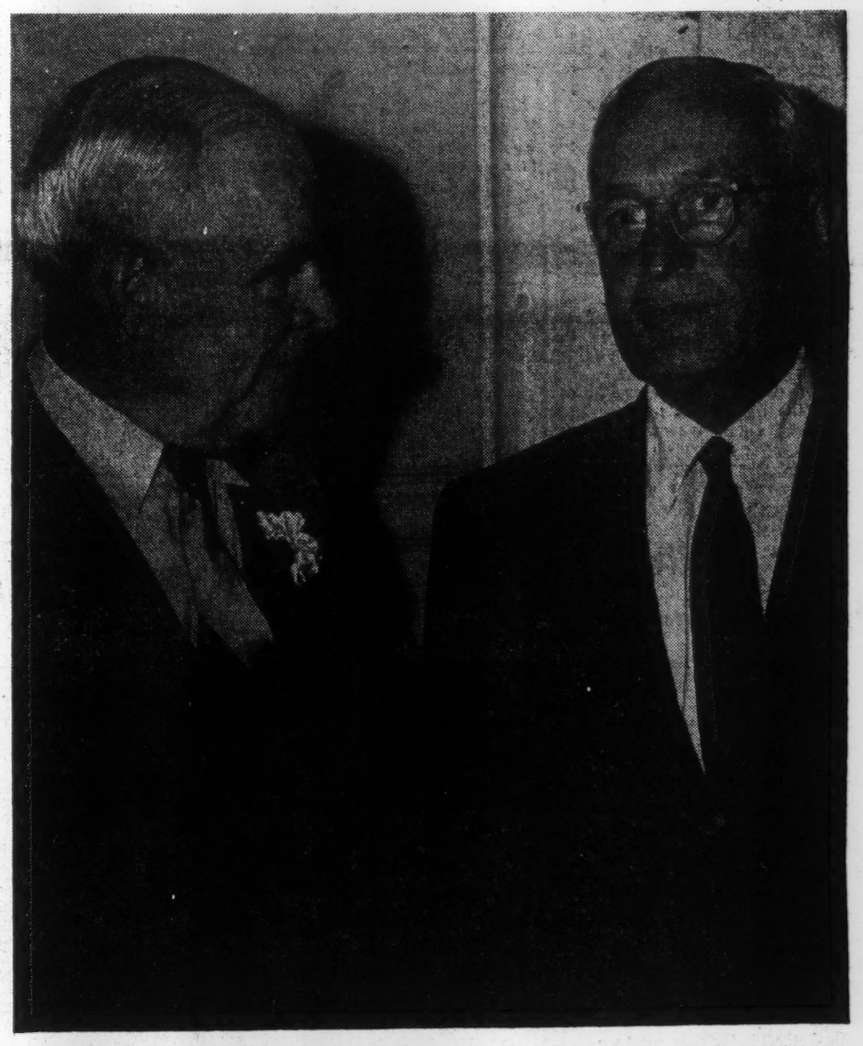
While the Triangle Committee's immediate goal is to attract industrial research labs to the area, it envisions a much larger development. Once the research park is a fact, it would serve to draw plants to this vicinity.



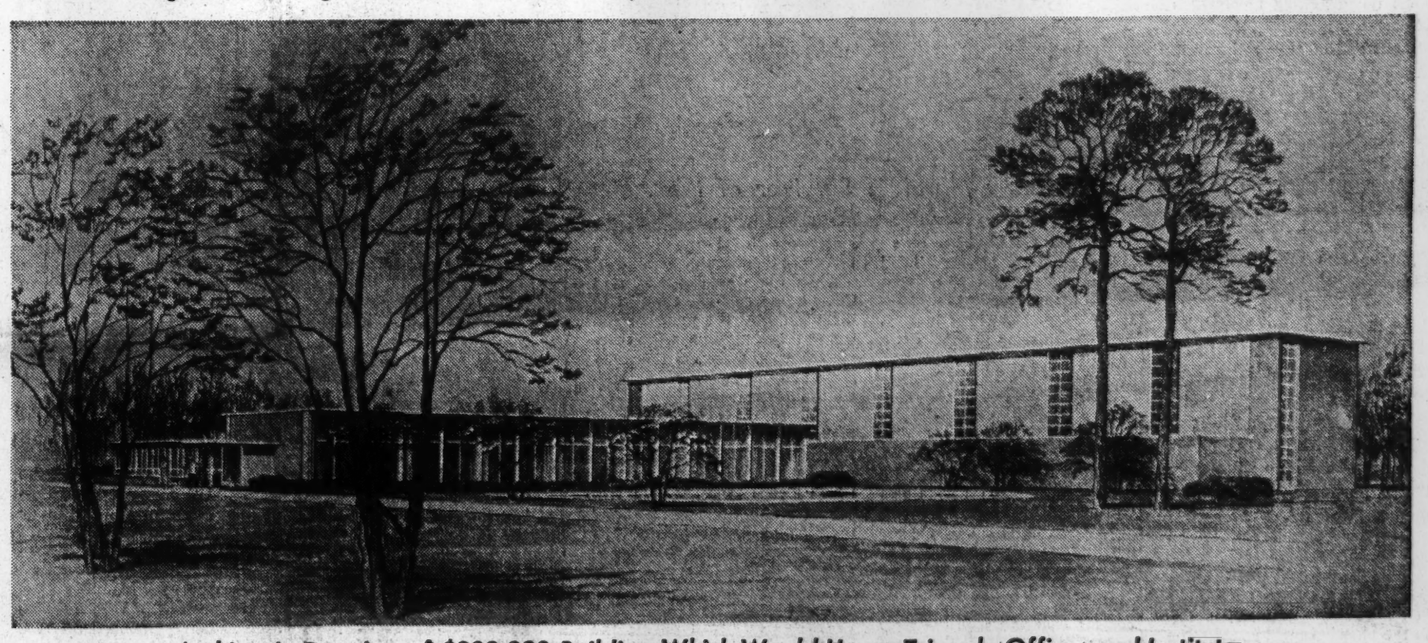
Shaded area indicates site of new Research Park

Pearson Stewart

George Simpson



Research Triangle Promoters Governor Hodges and Karl Robbins



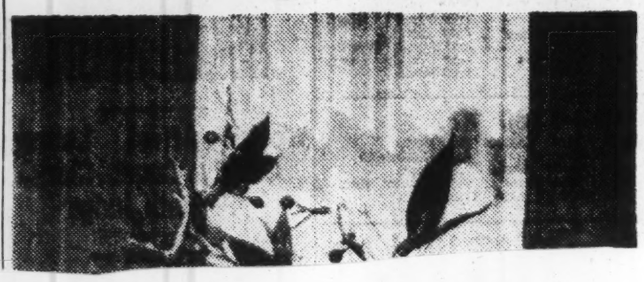
Architect's Drawing of $300,000 Building Which Would House Triangle Offices and Institute.

Breakfast Hour

LUTIE McGEE

HI DELTA PSI SORORITY and their dates have a full evening. To begin the fun, Pitts Steak House for steaks. the home of Charlotte and

For George's Birthday



Robert A Native Son

'Rules Of Order' Now Used For 82 Years

By DEL BOOTH

COLUMBIA, Feb. 21 (AP)—Every time the General Assembly meets, it pays tribute to a native South Carolinian and his famous evolution of the "rules," along with many of Robert's letters and other papers, and much of his parliamentary correspondence.

Robert was a descendant of Pierre Robert, a leader of South ...lony.

...'t a gar- ...meeting, ...govern- ...n't use ...s laid

...nentary ...te sen- ...f Rep- ...fficers ...obert's ...n. ...ON ...in re- ...s too ...Sta. ...eute ...g. ...length ...e sen- ...edent ...parlia- ...Tim- ...r au- ...mer- ...derive ...le of

...SS

...two ...s to ...k N. ...They ..., at- ...freez- ...rried ...went ...t the ...pped, ...ewed ...read ...first ...is ...nate ...ton, ...ists ...he ...b- ...es ...k. ...h- ...u ...nd ...elf ...n, ...er, ...de ...no ...c- ...ut ...id ...d- ...x- ...al ...s, ...s ...S ...e

A Defendant Could Do Right Well In Jury Box

BAKERSFIELD, Calif., Feb. 21 (AP)—One of three defendants in a jury trial before Municipal Judge J. Kelly Steele was missing when the case was called Wednesday.

The judge demanded that defense attorney Richard Hosking produce the defendant.

Hosking pointed to the jury box and said, "There he is."

There sat Junior Lee Beeson, the third defendant. He was removed to the defense table and another juror seated.

The three defendants were acquitted on charges of being drunk and disturbing the peace. Beeson then demanded his $3 jury fee, plus mileage.

Court officials said Beeson's name had been picked from 2,500 veniremen to sit in judgment at his own trial. They said he would get his jury fee.

Faulkner Asks Virginia To Lead

Would Teach Negroes 'First Class' Living

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., Feb. 21 (AP)—Nobel Prize winning author William Faulkner last night called on Virginia to take the lead in the South in teaching Negroes the responsibilities of "first class citizenship."

Faulkner said Negroes throughout the South must be taught "that in order to be free and equal he must first be worthy of it, and then forever afterward work to hold and keep and defend it."

"He must learn to cease forever more thinking like a Negro and acting like a Negro. This will not be easy," Faulkner told three honor societies at the University of Virginia.

"His burden will be that, because of his race and color, it will not suffice for him to think and act like the best among White men. Because where the White man, because of his race and color, can practice morality and rectitude just on Sunday and let the rest of the week go hang, the Negro can never let up nor deviate," he said.

The Oxford, Miss. author said White Southerners must teach the Negro responsibilities, "either by taking him into our White schools, or giving him White teachers in his own schools until we have taught the teachers of his own race to teach and train him in these hard and unpleasant habits."

PICKS VIRGINIA

Faulkner, a writer-in-residence at the university, said the place to begin is in Virginia, "the mother of all the rest of the South."

"A hundred years ago, the hotheads of Mississippi and Georgia and North Carolina would not listen when the mother of us all tried to check our reckless and headlong course; we ignored you then, to all our grief, yours more than any since you bore most of the battles. But this time we will heed you," he said.

Faulkner said it did not matter if the Negro failed to learn "his ABC's or what to do with common fractions."

"What he must learn are the hard things — self restraint, honesty, dependability, purity, to act not even as well as just any White man but to act as well as the best White man.

"If we don't . . . we will look forward each year to another Clinton or Little Rock not only further and further to wreck what we have so far created of peaceful relations between the two races, but to be international monuments and milestones to our ridicule and shame," he said.

The author said it was "easy for the North to blame" the South that the problem is unsolved.

"Nor will it help us any to remind the North that, by ratio of Negro to White in population, there is probably more of inequality and injustice there than with us," he said.

IT'S OUR PROBLEM

"Instead, we should accept that gambit. Let us say to the North: all right it is our problem, we will solve it.

"For the sake of argument let us agree that as yet the Negro is incapable of equality for the reason that he could not hold and keep it even if it were forced on him with bayonets; that once the bayonets were removed, the first smart and ruthless man, black or White, who came along would take it away from him because he, the Negro, is not yet capable, or refused to accept, the responsibilities of equality."

Common Pleas Jurors Drawn

PICKENS, Feb. 21—The Court of Common Pleas for Pickens will convene on Monday at 10 a.m. with Honorable James M. Brailsford Jr. of Orangeburg, presiding.

The following men have been drawn to serve as jurors:

Dewey T. Fortune, Easley; W. H. Farr, Easley; Edgar O. Holder, Pickens; R. E. Benjamin, Easley Mill No. 2; Samuel A. Snead, Glenwood; Ralph W. Finley, Liberty; S. C. Whitlock, Easley Mill No. 2; Broadus A. Duncan, Easley Mill No. 2; Landon Dobson, Norris; Norman H. Wood, Praters; Isaac Donald Hopper, Liberty; Ray King, Arall Mill; Sidney L. Britton, Easley; Jay Meece, Pickens; J. B. Couch, Easley; Claude Satterfield, Glenwood; F. W. Garrison, Easley Mill No. 2; William J. Oates, Easley; Furman Norris, Central Mill and Roy R. Ferguson, Alice Mill.

Also, Bobby Atkinson, Easley Mill No. 2; W. C. Baldwin, Liberty; Frank R. Hunt, Croswell; Robert A. Waters, Norris; J. E. Stokes, Pickens Mill; William T. Phillips, Central; Tom M. Owens, Norris; W. A. Perry, Central; W. L. Hitt, Easley Mill No. 2; J. Lake Williams, Easley; J. L. Stewart, Easley Mill No. 3; Raymond A. Lynch, Alice Mill; Floyd E. Ellison, Easley; Homer C. Ellison, Easley; J. B. McCall, Croswell; Lloyd Fant, Central Mill; J. B. Owens, Glenwood; W. C. Grant, Pickens; Earl Murphree, Pickens and J. P. Holder, Glenwood.

EYE DEFECTS

NEW YORK — About 20 per cent of American eight-year-olds and 95 per cent of the 70-year-olds have marked eye defects.

SYRACUSE
HERALD-JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR JENKINS

PUBLISHED BY THE HERALD COMPANY
Herald Place, Syracuse, N. Y.

F. A. O'HARA, *President and Publisher*
Alexander F. Jones, Executive Editor
Clarence H. Rinne, Business Manager
Chauncey S. Hurley, Advertising Director
Lewis T. Kennedy, Circulation Manager

EDITORIAL—Karl R. McElroy, Managing Editor; Harold E. Addington, Chief Editorial Writer; Kenneth F. Sparrow, City Editor; Arnold Burdick, Executive Sports Editor.

ADVERTISING S. A. Stone, Classified Manager; William J. Kuhn, Retail Manager; Robert O. Smith, National Manager.

Subscription by mail must be paid in advance.

	1 Yr.	6 Mo.	3 Mo.	1 Mo.
Daily	$15.00	$ 7.50	$3.75	$1.25
Sunday	10.00	5.25	2.65	.95
Daily and Sunday	25.00	12.80	6.40	2.20

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for republication of all the local news printed in this newspaper as well as all AP news dispatches.

Entered as second-class matter Oct. 19, 1939, at the Post Office at Syracuse, N. Y.

Telephone HA 2-0211

"Ignoring party politics and pursuing an independent course, we shall not hesitate to discuss public questions and to support such men and measures as seem best calculated to advance the best interests of the people."

ARTHUR JENKINS,
In the first issue of The Herald,
JAN. 15, 1877

THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1958

Legislature Can't Ignore Scholarship Request

Starting next July 1 Cornell's tuition will advance to $1,250 a year, $150 above current rates for students enrolling in any of the university's endowed divisions.

A student in engineering or medicine, consequently, who lives with another student taking agriculture, will pay several times his roommate's tuition costs. For state and federal funds finance the College of Agriculture at Cornell ($6,137,703 being in the new state budget).

For years, the state has supported a narrow bridge of equity by offering scholarships to five per cent of its high school graduates. The Board of Regents wants to double the offer. Let 10 per cent be eligible. The cost? $2.6 million now. Eventually, around $17 million each year.

The recommendation was skipped by Governor Harriman in his new budget. While school aid for communities is getting a more sympathetic hearing in the Legislature, the scholarship boost was greeted with silence. Republican leaders during a December policy making session did promise to double the 500 special science and engineering scholarships given by the state.

This is more like the attitude we prefer to see.

The state may not go all the way with the regents' plan.

The plan shouldn't be kissed off.

A scholarship increase should be authorized, fitted into the state's whole educational aid financing and what may come from Uncle Sam.

Local school districts are being asked to meet their share of new educational costs. The state has an obligation, too.

The reason is easily identified. The two students at Cornell cited above are living it.

Big Road Job For State's Delegation

We're still firmly convinced the Empire State's congressional delegation should join voices and pressures to maintain New York's share of federal road money.

Testimony recently before the Senate Public Roads Subcommittee shows why:

For the first three years of financing, planning and constructing the interstate highway system, New York is receiving 7.1 per cent of the $4.7 billion allocated each year. The money is divided among the states for (1957, '58, '59) on a complicated population-area-mileage formula.

Beginning with the 1960 fiscal year, New York will receive 4.95 per cent of whatever funds are available. Then, the switch will be made to a new cost-based formula.

New York's share drops partly because of the Thruway mapped into the million-dollar-a-mile interstate system.

New York should get credit, and, considering the contributions of its motorists to the Highway Trust Fund, a continuing share of the fund at the 7 per cent level.

This is a task for the delegation in Congress.

* * *

Posterity is a most limited assembly. Those gentlemen who reach posterity are not much more numerous than the planets.—Benjamin Disraeli.

An Unpleasant Subject

BY ALEXANDER F. JONES
Executive Editor, Herald-Journal

The school picture in New York City is fast becoming the worst advertisement racial integration presents.

Negro and Puerto Rican gangs are running wild — to the point that George Goldfarb, principal of John Marshall Junior High School of Brooklyn, where crimes have repeatedly occurred, committed suicide by jumping from his apartment after asking a grand jury for police help at the school.

That same grand jury has now suggested, through its foreman, that parents boycott schools where crime is prevalent, such as John Marshall Junior High.

At that school, and this was evidently preying on Principal Goldfarb's mind, a Negro boy was reported to have raped a 13-year-old white girl in the basement of the school.

A few days before five drunken Negro boys from this school had stabbed two white girl students when they were refused money.

On top of this a patrolman stationed in the school yard was beaten up and the school recreation director savagely attacked.

John Marshall School is 45 per cent Negro and 10 per cent Puerto Rican.

The superintendent of schools, Dr. William Jansen, and the Board of Education have been opposing the request of the grand jury and Principal Goldfarb for a policeman in every New York school.

There is little doubt that Principal Goldfarb was not only overwrought by the wild surge of crime in his school, but that pressure was being put on him from school management sources because of his grand jury testimony.

So now parents are being advised to keep their children home to avoid the gangs from the back country of the Carolinas and Puerto Rico.

▼ ▼

It is no answer that gangs of white boys in New York City are as vicious and as undisciplined as the Negro and the Puerto Rican mobs.

There are many such white gangs, it is true, but the bulk of the major crimes are being committed, so far as schools are concerned, by the other elements, according to every survey.

That is true, also, in Washington where Negro students and teachers outnumber the whites and the standards of education have dropped by nearly three years. A new school there, occupied by Negroes, was a shambles in three years.

JUST WHAT THIS CONDITION IS DOING TO THE FEELING FOR INTEGRATION OF SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH IS DISTRESSING TO CONTEMPLATE.

THE VERY THINGS THE WHITE COUNCIL OF LITTLE ROCK WARNED AGAINST ARE HAPPENING — WHITE GIRLS ARE BEING RAPED IN SCHOOLS AND NEGROES ARE ATTACKING POLICE AND TEACHERS.

Negro leaders have successfully pleaded with newspaper publishers not to break down crime figures into racial brackets.

The idea is to protect Negroes and show that color is not a factor among Americans.

This is fine so long as the Negro leaders do everything possible to insist upon an equal sense of responsibility from their own people.

It is my belief that the leaders of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People are not devoting the attention they should to instilling a sense of responsibility to people coming from Georgia cotton fields.

There is more to being an American citizen and enjoying its rights and freedoms than the accident of birth.

▼ ▼

Nothing could be more profitable than a well planned campaign by the NAACP, and by the Negro clergy and educators making indoctrination of newcomers from the South a top priority objective.

An immense amount of good could be accomplished.

And they owe it to the thousands of fine Negro boys and girls who are a credit to any community or any race.

New York City educators have leaned so far backwards in an effort to be scrupulously fair and to ignore race and color that Negroes and Puerto Ricans, too many of whom are without background in discipline, are taking over.

This failure to meet the situation in its true dimensions is resulting in an increasingly frightening state of affairs.

It requires action by Negro leaders, discipline by school authorities and strong support from the police — with night sticks at the ready.

SYRACUSE
HERALD-JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR JENKINS

PUBLISHED BY THE HERALD COMPANY
Herald Place, Syracuse, N. Y

E. A. O'HARA, *President and Publisher*
Alexander F. Jones, Executive Editor
Clarence H. Rinne, Business Manager
Chauncey S. Hurley, Advertising Director
Lewis T. Kennedy, Circulation Manager

EDITORIAL—Karl R. McElroy, Managing Editor; Harold E. Addington, Chief Editorial Writer; Kenneth F. Sparrow, City Editor; Arnold Burdick, Executive Sports Editor.

ADVERTISING S. A. Stone, Classified Manager; William J. Kuhn, Retail Manager; Robert O. Smith, National Manager.

Subscription by mail must be paid in advance.

	1 Yr	6 Mo.	3 Mo.	1 Mo.
Daily	$15.00	$ 7.50	$3.75	$1.25
Sunday	10.00	5.25	2.65	.95
Daily and Sunday	25.00	12.80	6.40	2.20

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for republication of all the local news printed in this newspaper as well as all AP news dispatches.

Entered as second-class matter Oct. 19, 1939, at the Post Office at Syracuse, N. Y

Telephone HA 2-0211

"Ignoring party politics and pursuing an independent course, we shall not hesitate to discuss public questions and to support such men and measures as seem best calculated to advance the best interests of the people."

ARTHUR JENKINS,
In the first issue of The Herald,
JAN. 15, 1877

FRIDAY, JANUARY 31, 1958

New Parking Policy Apply East of Salina?

The city administration has swung directly behind the thesis: Syracuse should underwrite cheap parking downtown.

So far, at least, the policy applies to expected demolition of the old welfare building at W. Willow and N. Clinton Sts.

All right.

What's cooking to supply parking east of Salina St.?

With this policy enunciated, a decision should be forthcoming soon.

Give Utica Help For a Cleanup

Neighbors of ours in Utica have been entertained by a story of who leaked what from a district attorney's letter for state police help. Turns out the district attorney didn't exactly ask for a wiretap on a local man's phone (who had turned up at the recent Apalachin convention of hoods) but anyway, the local fellow knew the contents of the letter, the district attorney asserts.

This is a matter that calls for clearing up despite the comedy of assertions, denials, and refashioning of claims.

Behind it is Utica's concern over crime and vice in its community which has led a grand jury to ask for state police help. The jury members aren't particularly entertained nor are they getting much information. Thus, the request for two investigators from the state police Bureau of Criminal Investigation.

The jury, apparently, is supported by Oneida County's district attorney in its request. The mayor of Utica is quoted as backing such an investigation.

By all means, the help should be given.

Meanwhile, citizens of Utica could well ponder the import of the request. The grand jury doesn't trust local law enforcement agencies. Or the jury has decided they can't perform their jobs.

From this short distance, the request presents a sorry state of Utica and Oneida County police affairs. And an unspoken demand for more than just a brothel and gambling house cleanup.

While the grand jury is seeking outside police help, citizens of Utica and Oneida County could well be seeking a cleanup and refashioning of their own enforcement agencies.

Commission Studying Constitution Stays Alive

As anticipated, the Legislature has approved extension of the Rockefeller commission which, since 1956, has been looking into the possibilities of altering the mish-mash which is now our State Constitution.

It is unfortunate that politics had to be a factor in this matter although, because of the personalities involved, perhaps it was inevitable.

Nelson Rockefeller, who heads the commission, is fast developing into the No. 1 Republican threat to another term for Governor Harriman. The governor wanted to replace the 15-man GOP-dominated group with a five-member unit with a Democratic edge. In other words, politics undisguised. As a matter of fact, it is a bit surprising that Republican legislative gubernatorial hopefuls so readily backed the old commission, considering Rockefeller's growing stature.

As far as the public is affected, however, it is well that some form of constitutional investigative group will continue to be operative. Changes in the document will become more necessary and it is a relief that the whole idea of a commission didn't dissolve in political smoke.

Not So Cozy In Moscow Either

Interested in what Ivan Communivitch is worried about? Shoes. Pravda reports crowds of young students keep watch at tourist hotels in the hope of buying a visitor's shoes.

Then, on Spartakovsky St., long lines of new cars are parked. Their owners are nearby. Why? Trying to make a deal.

So, all isn't always well within the monolithic domain of the Soviet. Their small troubles pile up, too.

More Unpleasantness

BY ALEXANDER F. JONES
Executive Editor, Herald-Journal

A number of complaints were registered protesting the frankness of yesterday's leader captioned "An Unpleasant Subject."

The naming of Negro and Puerto Rican gangs in New York public schools as being a major factor in crimes and disturbances in the metropolis was ascribed to bias.

Nothing could be further from the truth and I would like to explain why I respectfully decline hypocritically to cover my head, as so many seemingly do, and say if I don't look a threatening situation will disappear.

When the Little Rock, Ark., school crisis broke and President Eisenhower had to call out federal troops to maintain order every newspaper above the Mason-Dixon line pointed out that the trouble was caused by the efforts of nine young Negroes to go to high school.

These young Negroes were named and pictured going to class under troop protection in the effort to implement the Supreme Court decision.

No effort was made by any newspaper I saw to hide the fact that these nine boys and girls were Negroes.

That was the crux of the trouble—that these students were Negroes.

And most of us were highly sympathetic with their difficulties in trying to get an education while threatened by white mobs.

I said it was tragic and un-American that sons and daughters of citizens had to be protected by soldiers to get an education.

▼ ▼

The scene shifts to New York City.

There integration of schools has been in effect for many years.

And over the last two decades the influx of Negroes from the south and Puerto Ricans has increased to the point where, in many schools, they constitute the major school population.

And in these schools, as was so tragically demonstrated this week with the suicide of a school principal in Brooklyn because of a crime wave in his school, including rape of a white girl by a Negro boy, discipline has disappeared to the point where delinquents have threatened to take over.

School authorities in New York City, and elsewhere in the north, have leaned backwards so far to be fair that the undigested Negroes and Puerto Ricans are about to take them over.

At Little Rock it is a soldier at the school door, because Negroes want to go to school.

At New York it is a policeman at the door because, in many cases, there are so many Negroes and Puerto Ricans in the schools.

But on this point there is a conspiracy of silence.

Rapists become "youths" and the same newspapers that emphasize color so strongly in the Little Rock stories never mention it in reporting the New York City outbreaks.

▼ ▼

I respectfully decline to join this short-sighted conspiracy.

I will battle for any boy or girl who wants an education, or for any citizen who is seeking equal rights and privileges, just so long as they accept equal responsibilities and abide by the rules of civic and school discipline.

When they fail in this respect they deserve every penalty they may incur.

Negro leaders, and particularly the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, are so busy fighting legal battles in the south that they have little time for indoctrination courses, for newly arrived families – night courses for parents and special citizenship courses for school age new arrivals in the north.

Why should teachers in our schools be forbidden to defend themselves when attacked by young hoodlums, whatever their color?

The spectacle of that Brooklyn recreation teacher having to stand there and submit to a vicious beating because he could not hit back is revolting.

How can discipline be maintained if teachers' hands are tied and these mobsters cannot be expelled from school?

A thorough examination of all school and work laws for minors in the state of New York is needed.

The problems which the New York City school situation presents can be solved if there is a frank meeting of facts as they are and strong bolstering of the control of school authorities, backed by every agency of law and order.

They cannot be solved by hypocritical denial that present conditions exist.

With Everybody, It's Just Plain 'Campy'

It was a half-hour before anyone discovered the auto accident that critically injured ball player Roy Campanella. Then, as the inevitable crowd gathered—even at 3:30 in the morning—someone said:

"Hey, it's Campy."

There are celebrities and celebrities. In the news stories, it was "Roy Campanella, veteran catcher of the Los Angeles Dodgers." To everyone else, it was just "Campy."

Campanella is a notable with that unaffected common touch. Sincerely, everybody from the President to the lowliest sandlotter, cares what happens to this particular baseball star. This can't be said for all headliners, and certainly not all ball players. But people recognize qualities of genuineness—so people everywhere are pulling for Campy to come out of it.

Hetzel, Dorn

April 14, 1959

Dear Dorn Hetzel:

Casey Murrow asked me to send you this 16 mm. print of our SMALL WORLD with Carl Sandburg.

We will send a messenger to collect it when you have finished with it.

Sincerely yours,

Dorn Hetzel
200 East 66 Street
Apartment B 1903
New York, New York

mcc

Hewett, Prof. Ed

May 6, 1959

Professor Edwin Hewitt
Yale University
Department of Mathematics
Box 2155
Yale Station
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Professor Hewitt:

I write to say my thanks for your gracious note of April 29.

Since you are a mathematician, you will be aware that the odds against frequent presentation of programs of this type are very considerable. Thank you for writing as you did. I shall share your communication with my colleagues, who did most of the work on the program.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

YALE UNIVERSITY
DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS
BOX 2155 · YALE STATION
NEW HAVEN · CONNECTICUT

29. IV. 59

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My warmest congratulations on your interview yesterday with Montgomery. It was magnificent. Give us more of the Field Marshal! While you are doing these things, how about Khrushchev?

Let me also thank your employers for keeping your hour free of commercials. A few more programs like this one & I'll have to buy a TV set.

Yours sincerely,

Edwin Hewitt

Professor of Mathematics

Hickey

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
OF BOSTON
28 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

December 10, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Again, my thanks for the generous amount of time you gave me yesterday and, even more important, for your promise to lend a hand. To find a man in your position so tremendously concerned with our future survival is reassuring. To say that I feel the same way is true, but I have always taken refuge in the thought, that through my lack of experience, my conclusion could easily be wrong.

After leaving you, Nate White and I paid a visit to John Howe who is apparently a big cog in Bill Benton's Encyclopedia Britannica. According to White, Howe is one of the top idea men in the country where education is concerned and is responsible for the creation of the "Chicago Round Table" and "Great Books". He, too, has promised to help.

The present setup, then, leads to our first step: the shaping of a one-page specific plan that a half dozen of us can work on and be responsible for. The group to date includes yourself, John Howe, Nate White and Saville Davis of the Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Arnold Soloway, Professor at Harvard and a good business-idea man in his own right, Frank Christian who is a real power in New England business, and myself. I have one other man that I will call on to help in January - William H. Whyte of Fortune, who is now in Europe.

After putting all ideas together, our local group here will refashion the plan to fit and send you back what we hope will be a tighter, sounder program.

I can't tell you how glad I am to have you on our side.

Cordially yours,

Edward V. Hickey
Director of Advertising
And Public Relations

EVH:cc

TO Mr. Murrow

742-4000

FROM Sheila Hogg

December 9.

You are lunching with Mr. Hickey and Mr. White at the Barberry Room, (Madison at 52nd) at 1 p.m.

This is the correspondence, in case you wish to refresh your memory.

~~ape.~~
Hickey, Ed

November 19, 1958

Mr. Edward V. Hickey
The Merchants National Bank of Boston
28 State Street
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Hickey:

The thing that bothers me about your foundation is the old problem of whether financial support could be divorced from editorial control. For example, I cannot imagine the National Association of Manufacturers aiding in the financing of a truly informative program in the mass media.

This requires talking about rather than writing. Is there any chance of your being in New York in the near future?

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
OF BOSTON
28 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

November 14, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have just read the full text of your Chicago address this morning in The Reporter. Your prose is as excellent as your delivery. And the content - exciting and exhilarating.

I am enclosing a write-up of my idea referred to in my previous note which you have acknowledged. Maybe it was childish of me to select this particular approach to you, but some months back, when I mentioned to your Lou Hausman and an old friend of mine that I had an idea I wanted to put before you, he told me not to waste my time: You wouldn't even read it much less give it any consideration. (He was mistaken in saying it and I was wrong to believe it.)

This set me back a bit because, in a way, you were instrumental in giving me my initial lead: A broadcast you made about two years ago in which you related how Henry Ford II addressed his company's national sales convention - not on Ford and its problems but on foreign policy. Remember? It struck you as it struck me - an important event.

One final word. I've written a lot of copy in the past, but I can't say that I would like this idea of mine to be judged on its quality of expression. So - read it for the meat in it, will you?

To say 'thanks' for your help is perhaps not necessary. When our goal is to survive, you're scared and I'm scared. This should place our relationship in pretty good perspective.

Cordially yours,

Edward V. Hickey

Edward V. Hickey
Director of Advertising
and Public Relations

FOUNDATION FOR THE FUTURE

I

The midwestern housewife, standing in her doorway, smiled uncertainly at the young man who was conducting a public affairs survey. "John Foster Dulles," she repeated slowly. "I'm not sure, but isn't he a TV announcer?"

In placing in perspective our housewife's ignorance of Mr. Dulles, we can all agree that degrees and species of ignorance hide--or are openly displayed--in all of us. The kind illustrated here, however, seems clearly to be one we as a nation can no longer afford. The implications are too frightening.

In this satellite age, much attention is being concentrated on the education of our children. This coffee-break consensus (there has been little follow-through to date), reveals an optimism I cannot share in its casual assumption that there will be a future. For it assumes the good old U.S.A. will still be doing business at the same old tailfinned stand ten and twenty years from now. It may. But I'd want longer odds than the going ones on that proposition.

I'm as unlikely as the next man to recoil at people's ignorance of a best-selling novel, Hollywood's latest epic or the relative merits of Ted Williams and Mickey Mantle. It is my conviction, however, that there are specific areas of what might be called critical ignorance among adults about national problems that collectively

place in jeopardy the future we so casually count on...problems that should have us running scared until that happy time when all our kids will be inventing anti-anti-anti-missiles with one hand and holding Leaves of Grass in the other.

The question, then: How can we better educate our adult population which--beyond the reach of any school--is handing down the verdicts today which will certainly restrict the freedom of action of our children when they take over, no matter how brilliantly they may have been trained? Having assumed the leadership of the free world, voluntarily or no, can we afford the luxury of awaiting another generation to prove we were worthy of this leadership?

In any definition of critical ignorance, the element of time cannot be ignored. For us, as adults, critical ignorance must be overcome, now or never. It is now that we are being called upon to render vital judgments in our daily lives and in the voting booth. As Theodore Roosevelt said, "The fate of the twentieth century will in no small degree depend upon the type of citizenship developed on this continent." If we apply ourselves to deserving--instead of merely accepting--this moral leadership, the chances are that we may eventually succeed in our awesome role. Otherwise, we may find ourselves forced to relinquish this leadership to another nation which may be much more a leader while much less of a moral force.

While it may be fair to say that the majority of American adults are content to work out, day by day, their own personal destinies, we all know that there are groups of individuals whose personal concerns embrace our national problems for which solutions must be found if we are to survive, let alone lead.

An excellent example currently is found in the intensive efforts of the Foreign Policy Association to make us all more aware of what it terms "Great Decisions...1958." Commercial radio and newspapers, League of Women Voters' groups and civic organizations of all kinds in many sections of the country are supporting this effort.

As a case in point, let's review the eight critical problems under scrutiny in this ambitious program:

Can We Deal With Russia?

What Security in the Rocket Age?

United Europe--Partner or Rival?

Middle East--New U. S. Responsibility?

Awakening Africa--Promise or Threat?

What U. S. Economic Policy for Survival?

Should U. S. Trade with Red China?

Whose U. N. Is It?

What are your conclusions on what the average American adult could say--knowledgably--about these issues when called upon for his views in the voting booth--or at a cocktail party, for that matter? I can hear him now and it makes me wince.

Anyway, we must face one fact. No matter how intelligent and industrious these efforts are, on the part of groups such as the Foreign Policy Association, to combat critical ignorance, their impact is tiny in terms of what needs to be done.

If we do recognize that we must shed our indifference to our present state of general adult ignorance, how are we to get going? How can we do it in such a way that it will answer the observation of Sir William Haley, editor of the London Times: "Somewhere in the future lies the catalyst that will precipitate a new American foreign policy with a more constructive character...but until that moment comes, America is, in international affairs, likely to stagger from crisis to crisis." Joseph C. Harsch commenting on the above (Christian Science Monitor, 1/9/57) says: "This is not the carping criticism of a congenital Americanophobe. It is the careful conclusion of one of the staunchest and most sympathetic friends the United States has in Great Britain. It was written, not in anger, but from thoughtful, professional, journalistic reflection."

As far as the next ten years are concerned, it is my conviction that the catalyst Sir William Haley is hopefully looking for can only come from a concerted drive to build adult education in areas critical to our national future. We just can't shrug and look the other way, saying: "There's nothing I can do about it--let Ike handle it." As Roscoe Drummond has pointed out: "No president of the United States has ever laid upon the shoulders of the American people and the American government such vast responsibility in world affairs."

Thus it would seem that at this moment, we have the responsibility without the awareness or the knowledge--based on education--to permit us to fulfill this responsibility.

The broad question, then, is one which we can't duck. What means can logically be used to awaken the American adult--and keep him awake--to his responsibility which could readily lead to intelligent analysis, and action on a national basis?

II

I suggest that there is an ideal vehicle for this effort: American Business. The brains, vision and guts contributed by American Business to make and keep our nation strong and free in the past represent just the force needed to achieve this ambitious but urgently needed educational objective in the future.

The only alternative is to pass the buck to the Federal Government who, American Business itself has told us repeatedly, is already doing too much in too many fields where it should not be active at all.

American Business, then, already a monument to materialism, could cover itself with glory by balancing material success with intellectual attainment, as their over-all contribution to our national welfare.

In one way, such a balance would be poetic justice for, in one important sense, American Business is responsible for the present

unhappy state of affairs. To the extent that this all-encompassing force has captured these creative assets of brains, vision and guts for itself--to solve the problems of American Business on a full twenty-four-hours-a-day basis, to the same extent, it has created a vacuum in the available supply of talent needed to cope with our national problems.

At this point it should be clearly recognized that there are many businesses and many more businessmen who are on record as aware of the dangers we face in being too much of a business-oriented economy, and who would agree with what Woodrow Wilson's vision led him in 1911 to note as an impelling need of our country: "A kind of liberal education which connects a man's feeling and his comprehension with the general run of mankind, which disconnects him with the special interests and marries his thought to the common interests of great communities and of great cities and of great states and of great nations and, if possible, with that brotherhood of man that transcends the boundaries of nations themselves."

While American Business today might be gently described as being on a wave-length different from Woodrow Wilson's, there is much to make us hopeful in the business scene today. There are important voices which are doing much to refashion the climate of business opinion concerning its overriding obligation to the national community...whether individuals such as Clarence Randell and Henry Ford or businesses such as International Latex or Container Corporation.

As you can see - This was written some time ago!

We can be hopeful, I am certain, because many businesses basking in the sunshine of what they feel is a somewhat warmer governmental climate, may now be able to pause, take stock and decide that in the times in which we now live, something new must be added... in the nature of something greater and of more lasting value to our country than the mere monetary dividends dictated by traditional concepts which (beep...beep) appear to be less than adequate today.

There can be hope too about the contribution that American Business may desire to make toward our objective of cutting down our critical areas of ignorance, because the value of the public relations aspect is one that American Business cannot afford to pass up without serious consideration. Time magazine said recently: "Six years ago, Elmo Roper conducted a survey to find out which groups were thought to be doing the most good for the nation--religious, business, governmental, congressional, or labor. Business garnered 20% of the votes, second only to the religious category--34%. But when Roper ran the same survey two years ago, business slumped from 20% to 10%, while the religious groups rose to 40% and government jumped from 11% to 18%. On the question of who was doing the least for the country, business which got only 6% of the votes in 1948, got 9% in 1953.

Time goes on to quote one of the deans of public relations, Public Relations Earl Newsom, whose clients include Ford, Jersey Standard and American Locomotive: "Businessmen are so preoccupied with the notion of making and selling things, they often fail to recognize developing public relations problems until it is too late."

This observation, fortunately, seems progressively less true, for an increasing number of businesses are coming to the conclusion that public opinion is as important as any problem they have to deal with. For not only is public opinion decisive in the matter of providing money for investment, but also in the matter of the amount and kind of government regulation and control that it is possible to apply. There are numerous instances where public-opinion pressures have forced government into certain industries to do what the public thought needed to be done.

Therefore, assuming that American Business would realize the unique opportunity offered to it in the nature of a chance to support the cause of adult education in matters we can no longer muddle through, the first question that might well come from businesslike American Business could be, "Is there a market for this product? Who wants it?" In other words, does the average adult want education along the lines we are here concerned with? The answer seems definite. The evidence is not difficult to find.

Standard Oil of New Jersey has, for some years, been very active in educational affairs. So it seems worth while to recall some remarks made in 1954 by its Board Chairman, Frank W. Abrams:

"The findings of a recent Roper Poll are at once sobering and heartening. They show uncertainty and puzzlement about our gravest international problems--a kind of hopeful skepticism about the future. In my opinion, at least three significant and related meanings come through the statistics.

"First, the American people are achieving a higher order of political maturity.... There is no question that most Americans recognize their world role today.

"A second significant point is the sharpening sympathy for the plight of less fortunate peoples and the growing toleration and understanding of their problems displayed by Americans...whose response is not to withdraw, but to become more concerned.

"Third, Americans appear as willing to accept social evolution on an international scale as they have accepted it in this country...."

Mr. Abrams was certainly on the right track if we are to accept the conclusion of another Roper Poll during the 1956 election campaign: "Despite people's expectations that the campaign will focus on domestic questions, their deepest concern is with international problems."

In the last few months, there seems to have been a measurable upsurge in people's interest and concern with matters beyond the three-mile limit. At the same time, this current of thought appears largely leaderless...in terms of adult education. Certainly the government and various private groups have taken tentative steps toward increasing the educational opportunities for our youth. As early as 1955, 72 business concerns gave $22,500,000 to colleges according to a survey by the Council for Financial Aid to Education.

As this was written, the Wall Street Journal (February 19, 1958) carried a front page story from which are drawn the following excerpts:

"...Deluged with appeals for funds from colleges and universities, many corporations say their aid to education programs are being impeded by some very practical considerations: Fear of being outshone by a competitor's give-away scheme; concern over stockholder reactions; worry that rejected bids for aid may be 'bad public relations.' Philanthropy, they've concluded, bears its own special risks.

"Spurt of Giving

"...Nontheless, in the months since Russia's educational gains first achieved wide publicity there's been a renewed spurt of corporate gifts to education. And instead of confining themselves to the usual scholarships and older aid programs, many companies are pioneering some unusual gift-giving schemes: Refresher courses for science teachers, accelerated programs for 'gifted children,' to cite two examples.

"...Says one Midwestern college president: 'At least six big companies in our area recently have asked how they can help us expand facilities--especially in the sciences.' This is a far cry, he notes, from former times when college officials returned from many a 'begging expedition' with empty pockets....

"...Originally, of course, it was not 'traditional' for any corporation to contribute money for educational purposes. But more and more concerns have been getting into the field--particularly in higher education. Last year nearly 30% of the $520 million dispensed by corporations for philanthropic purposes went to education. In 1952 only 20% of all gifts went into this area. Even in the confines of higher education, however, there's been much uncertainty about the best means of channeling funds.

"...Some companies have discovered that possible stockholder opposition is more imagined than real. 'We've found to our surprise that stockholders expect management to come up with a better aid program than any offered by our competitors,' says another official of General Foods. 'Besides,' he adds, 'the Russian challenge will forestall stockholder opposition if any should arise....

"...Even after going through all this, many companies readily admit that their gifts are only token efforts in the overall higher education picture. 'Take our two bits worth,' says Standard Oil's Mr. Holman. 'It isn't going to solve the problem. But it may help a bit--we hope even stimulate others...."

All this urgency is wonderful. It can't help but be worth while--ten and twenty years from now. That's our trouble. That's always been our trouble. We never have been in the position before of having to worry about survival now. There was always time for our industrial might in the past and, now, it seems, our intellectual might in the future, to assert itself. And we just can't get used to the idea that the circumstances are any different this time. Thus the American adult who wants help, who wants leadership in his quest for knowledge, finds no concerted effort to answer a need he can't even articulate.

III

How can this answer be formed? I propose that a foundation be started--"The Foundation For The Future"--to tackle the job. It would be the Foundation's job to make it as easy as possible for the American adult to get at the facts of our critical national problems in order that he might form his independent informed judgment in each instance.

How would the Foundation make it "as easy as possible" for the American adult to get at the facts? By intercepting him, as he goes about his customary day, through all the mass communication media--in positions that command high audience ratings--in Television...Radio... Newspapers...Magazines...Books...Pamphlets...Billboards.

James Young of advertising fame puts it bluntly: "Philanthropic foundations spend an undue proportion of dollars in the increase of knowledge, but not nearly enough on its distribution. And when they occasionally do distribute it, they use old-fashioned methods: platform speakers, stiff-covered books. One fine day, one of them will learn that if he took a piece of knowledge and put some money into advertising it, he'd see the difference in spreading vital information to the people."

And as the raw facts were made available, so also would be the varying interpretations, projections, and shadings of these facts as they might seem worthy of note.

Worthy of note? To whom? And there would be a trap to be avoided. For the men appointed to operate the Foundation would naturally have as their job the selection and commissioning of the material which would make up the Foundation's output. Therefore, these men would have to be chosen precisely because they were best fitted for the job of seeing the facts were presented without fear or favor. Men, in short, who commanded public confidence. If these men happened to be high-salaried business executives, governmental or university personnel, the Foundation should have at its disposal the means to attract them on a financially competitive basis.

The question then arises, who, on behalf of this currently nonexistent Foundation, would hire these men...the top echelon men who would be responsible for the operating management of the Foundation?

E.M. I see you as Executive Director

E.V.N.

I suggest a Board of Directors--which would include men whose prestige and reputation would be the Foundation's most important asset. It might well be comprised of two leading industrialists and two top labor leaders, a ranking senator from each major political party, three nationally prominent educators and three topflight newspaper editors.

All this sounds like a major undertaking. And that, as any businessman can tell you, takes money. And so it would in the case of The Foundation For The Future. But since the product the Foundation would be concerned with would need no tremendous physical plant, the principal item of expense other than the material itself and its distribution would be the same kind of brains, vision and guts that American Business prizes so highly. That means that the Foundation should be able to compete with business in the market place for enough men with these qualities to guarantee success.

And here is where American Business would come into the picture. For my proposal is that The Foundation For The Future be financed, though not controlled as to output, by American Business, company by company right across the country, regardless of size, product or location. And since this program is one of vital adult education and would embrace thereby all company employees, each company would be asked to contribute the sum of fifty cents a year for each employee on its payroll...an opportunity, for fifty cents a year, to make their employees--from the president on down--better citizens of our nation.

From General Motors
to the cobbler on
the corner

The advantages to the country of such an all-out attack on our areas of critical ignorance are self-evident. The advantages to an individual company--perhaps for the first time able to contribute to an effort of such sweep and scope--would include the knowledge that it was supporting a most worth-while project and the proud admission of a larger responsibility to our national community than could ever be expressed in any other terms. (a FF seal could be used in all of a co's own sales promotions)

An assist for businessmen: Three years ago, the New Jersey Superior and Supreme Courts both rejected, and the U. S. Supreme Court refused to review a stockholder's suit against the A. P. Smith Manufacturing Company. The stockholder claimed that a $1,500 gift to Princeton University for general education purposes was illegal because there was no direct benefit to the Corporation. The court ruled that "what promotes the general good inescapably advances the corporate weal."

I see a "Foundation For The Future" which could move quickly to buy--not beg-- all the television time--Class A and otherwise--that is necessary to blanket the country--with urgent UN proceedings such as the debates on Hungary and Suez...or with a dual presentation on the state of our defense by Mr. McElroy and Congresman Vinson on the feasability of arms inspection by Drs. Teller and Pauling.

I see a "Foundation For The Future" which would commission an A-B-C story on these and other national problems--and then distribute copies, free of charge, to railroad stations, factories, barber shops, churches, libraries and other spots where the American adult is likely to be found.

I see a "Foundation For The Future" which would provide, under one cover, the expert pro and con on any one of a number of issues that concern our nation today, whether it be segregation, reciprocal trade or the reunification of Germany...and would then provide for its saturation-distribution as well.

I see...well, I see a magnificent effort by American Business and the American people to fit themselves for the job to be done...the catalyst to intelligent, informed action--in our homes, in our voting booths, in our lives.

Should American Business undertake this program? The pro's and con's could be argued forever. I say American Business ought to try.

I can think of no more appropriate close than to turn to the editorial column of the London Times which perhaps may see us in a clearer light than we see ourselves.

> "Can a nation--whose power and prosperity demand that more and more of its people shall have a scientific, technological or vocational education--at the same time produce the amount of wisdom needed for the successful leadership of the free world?
> ... "Of all nations, United States history has a higher proportion of greatness than of baseness... of all peoples, its motives are the least suspect. Its errors have been, and are, many. Its instincts have been, and are, magnificently right. We see the

small debits from day to day. Let us look rather at the huge credit through the years. Amidst all the dangers that beset us, we can be thankful that it is to this dynamic, humorous, impatient, impulsive, generous people, there has passed the leadership of the world."

5/5/58

Edward V. Hickey
215 Temple Street
West Newton
Massachusetts

upc.

November 11, 1958

Mr. Edward V. Hickey
The Merchants National Bank of Boston
28 State Street
Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Hickey:

Thank you for your letter of November 7. I shall certainly listen to what you have to say.

Yours very truly,

KRM:skh

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
OF BOSTON
28 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

Tell him I'll listen +

November 7, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I just hope it wasn't cause and effect that saw you taking out after the brass hats in your Chicago speech only to find yourself back in the trenches on Election Night.

This note is something in the nature of an experiment. I sit here drafting it and asking myself: How the hell do I phrase my thoughts in such a way as to avoid merely a tactful if impersonal note of thanks from your secretary?

For I have a planthat makes a stab at the heart of the problem you outlined in Chicago. And if you are as deadly serious as I am and you sound about the mortal danger our country is in, I think you'll want to hear more about this - this - well right now I guess you could call it a vision rather than a plan.

It's a big plan, even in its present rough state. If you threw in your lot - to help shape it and make it work - it would probably break your back - and maybe even your heart. But my God, somebody's got to do more than talk. Somebody's got to lead!

I've tried to. But I'm a zero. You might just pull it off. All I'm asking from you right now is your promise that you will read or listen to what I have to tell you with the care I hope it deserves.

My only reference, my only tangible evidence that I am responsible and not hare-brained, I am enclosing here (together with a fan letter of the kind that makes me keep trying). It is not inappropriate.

Don't let me down. There aren't enough of us around to go chasing off on our own individual tangents.

Cordially yours,

Edward V. Hickey

Edward V. Hickey
Director of Advertising
and Public Relations

EVH:cmc

J. M. MATHES INCORPORATED
Advertising
NEW YORK • CHICAGO • SAN FRANCISCO

September 10, 1958

Home Office
260 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 16, NEW YORK

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. Edward V. Hickey
Director of Advertising and Public Relations
The Merchants National Bank of Boston
28 State Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Mr. Hickey:

This is simple, straightforward, fan mail both to compliment and encourage you, if I may, for the magnificent letter reproduced in the WEEI advertisement in the September 8th issue of ADVERTISING AGE on page 33.

You and The Merchants National Bank should get national recognition for publicly espousing a philosophy that would advance the cause of world peace and understanding a hundred years if more of us in positions of responsibility would actively support it in the manner you have.

There must be thousands who, like myself, are taking off our hats to you and the Bank. We salute you.

Sincerely,

A. F. Monroe

A. F. Monroe
Director of Public Relations

The Case of the Bank That Refused to Take Money

—not out of charity, but out of esteem. Recently, The Merchants National Bank in Boston told WEEI Radio to disregard the credit due them for pre-empting two programs they sponsor. WEEI had felt the U. N. proceedings on the Mideast warranted unconditional radio coverage. CBS News was at the Security Council meetings, its microphones relaying some of the world's most historic moments. Holding the conviction that business should "take a larger part in larger matters than its own personal ones," The Merchants National Bank elected not to accept their credit.

Now this may appear as a simple gesture of appreciation, but to us it meant a great deal more. It was a sponsor's vote of confidence in what WEEI stands for. WEEI has always had an earnest belief in its role of public service: Each week we schedule at least 32 hours of news, representing over 269 different programs. 165 of these shows originate at WEEI. The station maintains the largest radio news staff in Boston. Each of its announcers is, in addition, a well-known, respected personality. CBS News, of course, is world renowned. There is probably no finer, more enterprising news agency in the world. Working together, these local and network journalists have brought to WEEI the finest reputation a station can enjoy.

THE MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
OF BOSTON
28 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

August 14, 1958

Mr. Thomas O. Gorman
Station Manager
WEEI
182 Tremont Street
Boston, Massachusetts

Dear Tom:

The Agency has just notified me that, because of your United Nations broadcasts, we are in line for a credit for two of our daily broadcasts in July to the tune of $190.00.

For a long time now I have had the conviction that business must take a larger part in larger matters than its own personal ones, and in line with this, I have instructed our Agency not to accept the credit due us.

When you drop commercial broadcasts to devote your radio time to the United Nations, you are really doing a job which is ours as much as yours. I can only applaud wholeheartedly your company's willingness to assume a responsibility which all too many of us are quick to duck.

While, of course, I would always like the option of accepting the credit for radio time of ours which you have used for other purposes, I am most happy, in this instance, to contribute our "widow's mite" to the cause of greater public awareness of the deep and unsettling problems which lie beyond the three mile-limit thinking of too many of us.

Please do everything you can to keep up this tremendously vital work, and thanks for your station's many contributions along this line in the past.

Cordially yours,

Edward V. Hickey
Director of Advertising
And Public Relations

EVH:cmc

From letters, personal thanks, surveys and ratings, we know what our listeners think of us. Just recently, for example, they told a leading research organization that of all the media in Boston, they thought radio was the most indispensable. In particular, they felt that WEEI was the most trustworthy, authoritative station. In a time of national crisis, they said, this is the station they would turn to for information and instruction.

It takes a long time and a lot of effort for a station to achieve this kind of distinction. And though WEEI operates chiefly in the "public interest, necessity and convenience"—we are proud, too, to acknowledge the unqualified support of our sponsors.

To The Merchants National Bank, our sincerest thanks.

WEEI Radio
REPRESENTED BY CBS RADIO SPOT SALES

Hiebert, Angie

November 20, 1958

Mrs. Robert Mateen
2906 Turnagain Blvd. West
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Mrs. Mateen:

Many thanks for your letter of November 17th, which expressed your pleasure at two of our new programs, SMALL WORLD and PERSON TO PERSON.

We are especially happy to hear that you enjoy these two programs due to the fact that Mr. Ed Murrow personally made quite a concession to allow them to come to Alaska on a filmed delayed basis.

Until recently, this was impossible, until he worked out these arrangements with the CBS Television Network.

We are most gratified to know that our viewers enjoy these two programs.

I'm taking the liberty to send a copy of your very nice letter to Mr. Ed Murrow, and I know he will be as happy to receive it as I was.

Cordially yours,

AGH

A. G. Hiebert

AGH:mjs

CC: Mr. Edward R. Murrow ✓

Ed - your "Small World" show is causing a sensation up here — here never heard so much comment on any other show — Angie

Please Reply via Air Mail

2506 Turnagain Blvd. West

Anchorage, Alaska
November 17, 1958

Manager
KTVA Television Studio
McKinley Apartment Building
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear Sir:

We wish to express our pleasure at the high quality of several of your programs this season, especially "Small World" and "Person to Person". It is very stimulating to have entertainment of this caliber available and you are to be congratulated for your discrimination in selecting it for the people of Anchorage.

Very truly yours,
Willetta B. Matsen
(Mrs. Robert Matsen)

Hiebert, A. G.

October 3, 1958

Mr. A.G. Hiebert
KTVA
Mt. McKinley Building
Fourth Avenue & Denali Street
Anchorage
Alaska

Dear Augie:

I was delighted to hear that you had received an order for PERSON TO PERSON.

I cherish great hopes of doing some fishing in Alaska next year and, if I can, will look forward to seeing you then.

As ever yours,

A. G. HIEBERT
PRESIDENT AND
GENERAL MANAGER

KTVA
NORTH[illegible], INC.
MT. [illegible] BUILDING
FOURTH AVENUE AND DENALI STREET
CHANNEL 11
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

September 30, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television Network
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I'm sure you will be pleased to know that your program, PERSON TO PERSON has been commercially ordered by the P. Lorillard Company for KTVA, Anchorage and KTVF, Fairbanks.

Before the commercial order had been instituted, we had made attempts through Roy Smith to get this program on a sustaining basis, due to the fact that we wanted very much to program it on our two stations in Alaska.

Meanwhile the commercial order came through, and we not only have the pleasure of having you on our facilities on a weekly basis, but also have an alternate week sponsor in addition.

All of this adds up to the fact that we deeply appreciate your willingness to release your program on a delayed basis, Ed, and I know you will have a host of very loyal and ardent supporters in Alaska as a result.

I sincerely hope that Alaska will have enough interest to you in the near future so that you may consider making a trip to see this great country. I know you would find it most fascinating and so dynamic you would find the trip most enjoyable.

The time involved to make a round trip to Alaska is very small, just five hours more than going to Seattle, as a matter of fact, and I think the main problem is just to make up your mind to come up and see us some time.

Again, many thanks for your various courtesies in the past.

By the way, Alaska looks on you as one of the people responsible for influencing Congress to grant us Statehood. I know very well you would be greeted with open arms by everyone in Alaska who saw your special Alaskan Statehood program on SEE IT NOW.

Cordially yours,

Angie

A. G. Hiebert

AGH:mjs

Please Reply via Air Mail

Hiebert A. G.

A. G. HIEBERT
PRESIDENT AND
GENERAL MANAGER

KTVA
NORTHERN TELEVISION, INC.
MT. McKINLEY BUILDING
FOURTH AVENUE AND DENALI STREET
CHANNEL 11
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
CBS

February 7, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

It certainly was a pleasure meeting you in New York recently and to find you sympathetic to our Alaskan programming problems.

I heard in Seattle that you had released your programs for delayed broadcasting in Alaska, and of course, this is wonderful news for our Anchorage station (KTVA), and our Fairbanks station (KTVF).

We are ordering these shows on an Extended Program Service basis if they will be released by their sponsors, for sustaining scheduling on both stations. At the same time, with the programs established and drawing an audience, we are going to make an all out effort to convince their respective advertisers to buy our facilities on a commercial basis.

I feel justifiably proud of the fact that through television, we have brought Alaska another step closer to the continental United States through your programs. Among the items people seem to miss in Alaska are cultural things or, specifically, television programming which deals with world affairs. Your programs list among those which people most frequently write about when they ask us "Why don't you have more television programming of various types in Alaska"?

Again, many thanks for your courtesy and cooperation.

Cordially yours,

Angie

A. G. Hiebert

AGH:mjs

Please Reply via Air Mail

High, James W.

October 6, 1958

Mr. James W. High
City Commissioner
City of Miami
Florida

Dear Mr. High:

Thank you for your letter of September 29 and the interesting enclosures.

To my regret, SEE IT NOW has gone off the air and, with it, any control that I may have over the production of documentaries. I am therefore unable to make use of your material and return it enclosed. However, I am grateful for your thought in sending it.

Yours very truly,

enc.

ERM:skh

City of Miami, Florida

COMMISSIONER
JAMES W. HIGH
CITY HALL

September 29, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing herewith the results of some studies I have made regarding solution of growth problems in our urban areas.

Two facets of any plan for a new type metropolitan government should be given extremely close scrutiny: (a) effect upon sources of tax revenue, and the impact upon residents; (b) possible concentration of political power, thereby taking government further from the people.

Much luck to you in having a successful broadcast on this very timely topic, one of great importance to large urbanized areas throughout the United States.

Sincerely,

James W. High

James W. High,
City Commissioner

JWH:ma

Hill, Benton F.

November 24, 1958

Dear Mrs. Hill:

Your letter of November 17th addressed to Mr. Murrow has come to my desk.

I am so sorry that it is not possible for us to send you a favorite recipe of Mr. Murrow's to be published in your cook book.

I believe it is rather well known through various magazine stories that have been written about Mr. Murrow that he has practically no interest whatsoever in food. He eats to live rather than the other way around.

In view of this fact, I am sure you will understand why it is impossible for us to fulfill your request.

Sincerely yours,

KAY CAMPBELL
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Mrs. Benton F. Hill
National Cystic Fibrosis
Research Foundation
1744 South Boulevard
Houston, Texas

mcc

HOUSTON CHAPTER

NATIONAL CYSTIC FIBROSIS RESEARCH FOUNDATION

1744 SOUTH BOULEVARD
HOUSTON 6, TEXAS

Telephone
JAckson 2 8055

HONORARY MEMBER
OF THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

DR. MARTIN BODIAN
OF LONDON ENGLAND

CHAPTER OFFICERS:

MRS. FOY MARTIN
PRESIDENT

CARL RIES
1ST VICE PRESIDENT

MRS. NORMAN BOCK
2ND VICE PRESIDENT

MRS. M. F. KLICPERA
TREASURER

MRS. BENTON HILL
CORRESPONDING SEC.

MRS. ED. HILL
RECORDING SEC.

HOUSTON CHAPTER
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

BENTON F. HILL
CHAIRMAN

MRS. FOY MARTIN

MRS. BENTON F. HILL

EDWIN L. BRUHL

JACK GROVES

GUY HARRISON, M. D.

MRS. JOHN MORTIMER

CARL RIES

RANDOLPH SCHAFFER, M. D.

DAVID SCHRUM, M. D.
HARRIS COUNTY
PEDIATRICS SOCIETY

FRED TAYLOR, M. D.

GRANT TAYLOR, M. D.

REV. L. VAJDA

MRS. JOHN L. WELSH, JR.
JUNIOR LEAGUE OF HOUSTON

GEORGE J. MERRIMAN, M. D.
HARRIS COUNTY
MEDICAL SOCIETY

November 17, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Because we all have a mutual interest in the health and happiness of children, we are writing you concerning a cookbook of recipes of famous people we are compiling, the proceeds of which will go to organizations doing research on incurable diseases of children.

We would surely like to include your favorite recipe in our book, and would greatly appreciate it if you could take the time from your busy schedule to jot it down for us. Enclosed is a self-addressed envelope and questionnaire which may be helpful to you. We would appreciate your signing your recipe in order that we may have your signature reproduced on the cover of our cookbook.

We feel this may be a very good way to help those little ones who are in need of care. Your recipe will be used solely for this purpose.

Thank you for your kind cooperation, and we will look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Mrs Benton F. Hill

Mrs. Benton F. Hill
Sec'y., Houston Chapter
of National Cystic Fibrosis
Research Foundation

MPH:mp
Encl.

"MY FAVORITE RECIPE" - To be published in a cookbook to aid in the research of incurable children's diseases.

NAME: Edward R. Murrow

Is this a favorite family recipe?

Do you prepare it personally?

If this is a seasonal food, at what time of year is it most popular?

NAME OF RECIPE:

INGREDIENTS:

PREPARATION OF INGREDIENTS:

YOUR COMMENTS:

We would like to assure you that this recipe will be used solely for the purpose stated above. Thank you most sincerely.

HOUSTON, TEXAS CHAPTER OF NATIONAL
CYSTIC FIBROSIS RESEARCH FOUNDATION

A Reader's Digest
REPRINT

This insidious and once-fatal infant disease can frequently be controlled—while a crash program to find a cure for it goes forward

C/F—Mystery Killer of Children

Condensed from New York World-Telegram & Sun
Saturday Feature Magazine

James C. G. Conniff

EARLY one morning during last June's heat wave my wife and I woke to find that our youngest child, Robert, was ashen, apparently suffocated. While I worked to restore breath to his yet warm body, my wife telephoned our doctor and the police. They came immediately, and fought hard to save him with oxygen. The battle was in vain.

Afterward our doctor said to me, painfully, "All I can tell you is that if it had to be, then better at seven weeks than at seven months or seven years."

Dazed with shock, I could only nod. But since that bitter morning I have come to disagree profoundly with the idea that "it had to be."

Bobby's killer was a relatively little-known disease which bears half a dozen names. The best known is cystic fibrosis of the pancreas—C/F, for short. Unmasked only 20 years ago, C/F is estimated to threaten the lives of some 6000 babies a year in the United States—about one in every 600 infants born to white parents. (Negroes rarely have C/F, Orientals never. Why, nobody knows.) It sets in at birth or soon after, and until about 1950 it meant almost certain death before age five. It is completely non-contagious.

Bobby, I have learned since his death, had a number of symptoms characteristic of C/F. In spite of repeated increases in his formula, he continued to have a voracious appetite while showing little weight gain.

New York World-Telegram & Sun (March 29, '58) © 1958 by New York World-Telegram & Sun Corp., 125 Barclay St., New York, N. Y.

He had loose, frequent, bulky bowel movements—sure sign that his food wasn't getting a chance to nourish him. He had a dry, hacking cough, and frequent, excessive sweats.

But it is not to rebuke our doctor that I am writing this article; even doctors well acquainted with C/F sometimes have trouble identifying it. I write because much progress can be reported in dealing with this disease. Because recently developed laboratory tests are helping practitioners to distinguish C/F from other deceptively similar childhood ailments. Because experts believe that 50 to 60 percent of C/F sufferers can, if diagnosed early enough, count on survival while the crash program to find a lasting cure goes forward.

What, then, was going on in Bobby's tiny body?

Those who know most about cystic fibrosis say it is an insidious raid on an infant's whole exocrine (mucus, tear, salivary and sweat) gland system. As early as 1650 anatomists began to suspect that some mysterious entity now and then invaded the pancreas, the vital gland which empties into the small intestine a clear, watery fluid containing enzymes that break up food for digestion. These early doctors observed that the pancreatic juice sometimes thickened and kept the enzymes from doing their job. But the term cystic fibrosis did not enter medical lexicons as a formally recognized disease until 1936, when Dr. Guido Fanconi, of Zurich, Switzerland, described three cases and gave what is still their commonest name to the linked symptoms afflicting both digestive system and lungs.

The Fanconi find made no headlines, unfortunately, and it was not until 1938 that Dr. Dorothy H. Andersen, now chief pathologist at New York's Columbia-Presbyterian Babies Hospital, performed parallel studies and alerted the profession. In autopsies of infants who had died of "pulmonary disease," Dr. Andersen was disturbed by the frequency with which she found plugged-up pancreatic ducts. The pancreas had produced not its usual thin, clear fluid, but a thick, gelatin-like substance.

With the pancreas blocked, Dr. Andersen reasoned, no baby can manufacture the enzymes to digest his food. Undernourished, he becomes a pushover for infection. This pancreatic blockage, if unchecked, extends also to the lungs; the same kind of sticky mucus gradually plugs them, too. With less and less air ventilating their honeycomb passages, the lungs become the focus of infection which in a weakened child is almost always fatal.

Dr. Andersen's first thought was: forestall this fatal lung involvement by making up for the pancreatic insufficiency; give extra nourishment to youngsters who show signs of C/F. This she did with a high-protein diet, massive doses of vitamins, rivers of "percomorph oil" (oleum percomorphum)—a C/F regimen still very much in use. To fight infections that already had a lung foothold, Dr. Andersen at first used sulfathiazole. She is still partial to the sulfa drugs, because children seem to take longer than adults in building up resistance to them. But it is to penicillin and the ensuing antibiotics that she credits the phenomenal rise in C/F survival rates.

Where 20 years ago more than 75 percent of C/F victims died before their first birthday (and were diagnosed only at autopsy), today better than 50 percent of nearly 500 fibrocystics diagnosed at Columbia-Presbyterian Babies Hospital early enough to benefit by these treatments are still alive. Fifty-five of them are over ten years old; the oldest is 22. Most are a bit smaller than average, and tend to be non-athletic. But, by and large, they have been able to keep up with normal interests of childhood and youth.

Since Dr. Andersen's first work, medical researchers have learned, step by step, how to make more consistently accurate diagnoses on each of C/F's several frontiers. They have painstakingly mapped the widely differing courses of treatment that C/F calls for when attacking lungs or digestive system, sweat mechanism or even liver. These treatments, taken together, are essentially a delaying action until a cure is found, but they give solid hope to thousands everywhere.

For all-important early detection, conventional X-raying of chest trouble by experts can help. One of the core discoveries, however—which too few doctors and almost no par-

ents know about—is a fast, 99-per-cent-foolproof diagnostic procedure pioneered by Dr. Paul A. di Sant-'Agnese, Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center.

Known as the "sweat test," this key to C/F owes its discovery to a heat wave in New York City in August 1948, when heat prostration brought ten children to Columbia-Presbyterian Babies Hospital. Five were known from previous visits to be suffering from C/F. Di Sant-'Agnese reasoned that since in these patients other exocrine glands were functioning abnormally, perhaps the sweat glands, too, were shirking their job of cooling. So he ran comparative sweat analyses on four "control" subjects (non-C/F children) and on four known fibrocystics. The laboratory findings: the C/F children's sweat yielded a salt content so much higher as to indicate strongly that 1) here was a superior diagnostic tool to identify C/F, and 2) by giving extra salt to C/F sufferers it might be possible to save them from heat prostration.

Since 1949 all C/F children at Babies Hospital Cystic Fibrosis Clinic have been given extra salt (up to two grams a day) in hot weather. There have been no troublesome cases of heat prostration since.

Anxious to make the di Sant'Agnese sweat test so quick and simple that anybody could use it, Dr. Harry Schwachman, of the Children's Medical Center, Boston, and a group

of co-workers devised a scheme for testing *hand* sweat. They dissolved silver nitrate and potassium chromate in boiling agar (seaweed gelatin), then cooled the combination to a firm red jelly in a shallow glass dish. Onto its surface they gently pressed the palm of a child suspected, for other reasons, of having C/F. A sharply defined yellowish-white handprint appeared at once. The hand sweat of non-fibrocystics left almost no trace at all. This test was repeated and repeated, with identical findings. Now, with subsequent refinements, it can be used to screen large numbers of children for cystic fibrosis.

Meanwhile, via laboratory and bedside studies, researchers are moving rapidly toward isolating the key mechanism which triggers the whole C/F syndrome.

It is now known, for instance, that a defective gene in both parents plays a crucial role in the risk that their children may be born fibrocystic. Something like one in 50 persons is believed to have this lurking gene, and its presence cannot be predetected. But even if both parties to a marriage have it, their offspring will not be fibrocystic unless the impaired genes combine in a certain manner—about which relatively little is yet known.

Inroads on the advanced-stage suffocation danger of C/F have been made in recent years by means of improved techniques of inhalation therapy. Almost all C/F authorities now use medicinal detergents in nebulizers (fine-mist atomizers) to loosen and liquefy the deposits of lung mucus; then, by postural drainage—kneeling, with forehead to the floor—the patients cough it up.

As a clearinghouse for information and as a spur to research, the non-profit National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation* was established in 1955 by an attractive young doctor, Wynne Sharples, who has a C/F son and daughter of her own. The Foundation, to which Dr. Sharples today gives most of her time, already has 47 chapters across the country, and it has raised more than $200,000 for research into every conceivable aspect of C/F. It cannot, unfortunately, undertake to provide financial help for stricken families. Realizing, however, that the cost of drugs, vitamins and protein foods for a C/F child may run as high as $150 a month (average: $700-$900 a year), it has organized committees to get expensive medicines at rock-bottom cost from coöperative drug houses for families least able to stand the financial strain.

But the big essential for a C/F victim is early detection. And Dr. Sharples has found that the one who often prompts the correct diagnosis is the mother. "Let her be sure to tell her baby doctor of symptoms that worry her," says Dr. Sharples. "Together they may know the satisfaction of saving a child's life."

*Address: 2300 Westmoreland St., Philadelphia 40, Pa.

Reprinted from the May 1958 issue of The Reader's Digest
The Reader's Digest Association, Inc., Pleasantville, N. Y. Printed in U. S. A.

Hill, Chuck

August 24, 1959

Dear Chuck:

This is dictated practically on the run for the boat. The main purpose is to say two things:-

(1) Whatever arrangements are agreeable to you about my small participation in your theatrical venture will be entirely agreeable to me, and

(2) if there is anything you want me to do via the overseas telephone route in connection with Saul Haas, you have only to let me know. Let me repeat one thing I said to you the other day - namely, that, if you do go out there, you should make quite sure in advance that your authority is sufficiently broad to permit you to make the operation work.

I will not embarrass you by saying fulsome thanks for your contribution to PERSON TO PERSON, because you are a pro and know full well how much you contributed to the program.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Charles Hill
29 South Manor Drive
White Plains, N.Y.

Hill, Chuck

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Chuck Hill

from: Ed Murrow

June 19
1959

I am terribly sorry to hear about your stage manager's death.

I am afraid I shall not be able to go to the performance on June 30, after all. The Canaveral shoot was postponed and now we have to be down there for a week starting June 28. I shall hope to be abée to get to a performance in the second week of July.

Meanwhile, good luck!

CBS TELEVISION NETWORK

Office Communication

to: ED MURROW

6/18/59

from: CHUCK

How many tickets would you like for June 30th, TUNNEL OF LOVE Also, are there any people you would like to invite to the after theatre party. We are progressing etc. Would very much like to meet with Haas again when he is in town.

One unfortunate incident. Our Stage Manager and his wife and child were killed while driving from California. Hit by a train last Tuesday morning. Puts us in a mood to make it a better theatre for their sake.

C.Hill

CHill

CHARLES N.HILL Producer
29 S. Manor Dr. White Plains, N.Y.
WH-6-1436

Mt.Kisco Playhouse

PLAYS Summer 59

6/30/59	TUNNEL OF LOVE
7/7/59	BLUE DENIM
7/14/59	SAY, DARLING
7/21/59	ORPHEUS ~~DARLING~~ Descending
7/28/59	Oh! GENEVIEVE
8/4/59	CAREER
8/11/59	WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS
8/18/59	DARK OF THE MOON
8/25/59	THE INNOCENTS
9/1/59	NEW PLAY (to be anncd.)

ALEC TEMPLETON	118 W 57th St.	N.Y
MEL ALLEN	Loop Rd	Bedford Village
DON AMECHE	Croyden Hotel	N.Y.
CLEVELAND AMORY	150 E 72nd St.	N.Y.
MARIAN ANDERSON	RFD# 1 Marianna Farms	Danbury, Conn.
ELIZABETH ARDEN	834 5th Ave.	N.Y.
PETER ARNO	Lincoln Ave	Port Chester, N.Y.
BILL & CORA BAIRD	334 W. 70th St.	N.Y.
Mr. & Mrs. J. Garfein	135 CPW	N.Y.
FAITH BALDWIN	RR# 2 Weed Ave	Norwalk, Conn.
T. Bankhead	230 E 62ndst	N.Y.
Red Barber	Ridge Crest Rd.	Scarborough Village, N.Y.
Mrs. C.U. Bay*	720 Park Ave,	N.Y.
Ralph Bellamy	205 W 57th St.	N.Y.
Sarah Gibson Blanding	Vassar	Poughkeepsie, NY.
Eddie Braken	2 Arrowhead Way	Darien, Conn.
Teresa Brewer	384 Pinebrook Blvd.	New Rochelle, N.Y.
Cab Calloway	1040 Knollwood Rd.	White Plains, N.Y.
Milton Caniff	Top Ridge	S.Mountain,Rd. New City,N.Y
John Cassavetes	7 E 75th St.	N.Y.
Bennett Cerf	132 E 62nd St.	N.Y.
J.Charles Daly	28 Griswold Rd	Rye, N.Y.
Meyer Davis	101 CPW	N.Y.
Agnes DeMille	25 E 9th St.	N.Y.
Tom Dewey		Pawling, N.Y.
Cyrus Eaton	Arcadia Farms	Northfield, Ohio
Clifton Fadiman	Old Stamford Rd.	New Canan
Martin Gabel	181 E 71st	N.Y.
Adam Gimbel	166 E 64th St.	N.Y.
Lillian Gish	430 E 57th St.	N.Y.
Jackie Gleason	40 W 55th St.	N.Y.
Andrew Goodman	Hilltop Rd.	Rye, N.Y.
Benny Goodman	Rockrimmon Rd.	Stamford, Conn.
Oscar Hammerstein	488 Madison Ave.	N.Y.
NO Huntington Hartford	1 Beekman Pl.	N.Y.
NO Helen Hayes	25 East End Ave.	N.Y.
Peter Lind Hayes	103 Mt. Tom R.	New Rochelle, N.Y.
Conrad Hilton	106-44 Bellagio RD.	Bel Air, Cal
Walt Kelly	1 Fifth Ave.	N.Y.
Aly Khan	1 Beekman Pl	N.Y.
Richard Kolmars (Killgallen)	45 E. 68th St.	N.Y.
Howard Lindsay	13 E 94th St.	N.Y.
Joshua Logan	435 E 52nd St.	N.Y.
Raymond Massey	Honey Hill Rd.	Wilton, Conn.
Edward T. McCormick	29 Reymont Ave.	Rye, N.Y.
Burgess Meredith	Mt. Ivy	Mt. Ivy, N.Y.
Mitch Miller	Rt. 210 Stony Point,	Stony Point, N.Y.
Garry Moore	56 Manursing Way	Rye, N.Y.
Arthur Murray	820 Park Ave.	N.Y.
Molly Parnis (livingston)	812 Park Ave.	N.Y.
Jack Parr	32 Studio Lane	Bronxville, N.Y.

Jan Peerce	370 Beechmont Dr.	New Rockelle,	N.Y.
J.C. Penny	888 Park Ave		
Bertram Fields (Peters)	64 Garden Rd.	Scarsdale,	N.Y.
Phillippe	Watchill Farm	Peekskill	N.Y.
NO Mary Roebling	Hotel Hildebrecht	Trenton	N.J.
Dr. Howard Rusk	50 Greenacres	Scarsdale	N.Y.
Dore Schary	100 W 58th		N.Y.
James Seward		Scarsdale	N.Y.
Alden Blodget (Skinner)	131 E 66th St.		N.Y.
H..Allen Smith	[redacted]		
	Old Roaring Brook Rd	Mt. Kisco	N.Y.
Red Smith	4 Cedar Tree Lane	Stamford	Conn.
Robert Paul Smith	17 School Lane	Scarsdale	N.Y.
Ed Sullivan	Del Monico Hotel		
Lowell Thomas		Bawling	N.Y.

May 6, 1959

Dear Agnes:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles N. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, beginning on June 30. I have always found him a fine workman and I feel this new endeavour will be a great success.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are BLUE DENIM, SAY DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CARRER, WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.p.m.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you wish to join me as a patron of the theatre and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60 (or more if you wish) would entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, N.Y.

I wonder whether it would be imposing on you too much to ask if you could offer drinks to thirty or forty people after the opening night performance. I shall just have been liberated and would be delighted to be invited to join you. However, if this is inconvenient in any way at all, I count on you not to hesitate to say so.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mrs. Agnes Meyer
1624 Crescent Place N.W.
Washington, D.C.

May 6, 1959

Dear Jack:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles N. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30 of this year.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY, DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CAREER, WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jack Parr
32 Studio Lane
Bronxville, New York

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

4/16/59

from: C.Hill

Here are the local WCBS names you requested re: Mt. Kisco.

Jack Sterling (stars in first show)
Martha Wright
Lanny Ross
Arthur Godfrey
Stan Freeman
Richard Hayes
Galen Drake
Jim Lowe
Bill Leonard
Allen Gray
Bob Keeshan (Capt. Kangaroo)
Jimmy Dean

Still rolling along with the theatre.

Chuck

Hill

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Ed Murrow

4/14/59

from: C. Hill

The wording of this patron letter is a very difficult one. My concern is to make damn sure you are not put in any position as related to asking for money! SO

Just a note to let you know one of my associates, Charles N.Hill will present a summer season of plays at the Mt.Kisco Playhouse, Mt. Kisco N.Y. beginning June 30th of this year with Jack Sterling in "Tunnel Of Love".

Subscription tickets for ten plays, first Orchestra 29.70

If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre and have your name listed, you will receive a season ticket by mail at an early date.

Chuck

50

May 18th

30th

Party afterwards

75 people

Quantity Paradise Playhouse

Opening at Playhouse

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Chuck Hill 4/13/59

Write this memo!

Just to let you know the facts. We are moving along. We are into liability insurance now. It is very difficult to get for summer theatre. However here are the facts for a letter to patrons or a subscription letter we discussed.

Jack Sterling will open June 30th with "Tunnel Of Love" We will play thru Labor day, with an 8:40 curtain. Dark on Mondays. Saturday we play two shows. One at 6:30 and one at 9:30. Plays selected for the season so far:

Career	Look Back In Anger
Blue Denim	Three Men On A Horse
Mousetrap	Dark At The Top Of The Stairs
Visit To A Small Planet	(new play to be selected)

*Look Back In Anger and Dark At The Top Of The Stairs not cleared as yet.

Price list.

First Orchestra	3.00 plus tax	3.30
2nd Orchestra	2.50 plus tax	2.75
Balcony	1.50 plus tax	1.80

SUBSCRIPTION: Based on one free play

10 plays for: 29.70 (Only 1st orchestra prices)

PATRONS: This allows season tickets plus a donation, with their names listed on the program as patrons. This can be 60.00 per person and up. However I would like your ideas on the matter.

Chuck

Chuck

May 6, 1959

Dear Agnes:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles N. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, beginning on June 30. I have always found him a fine workman and I feel this new endeavour will be a great success.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are BLUE DENIM, SAY DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CARRER, WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.p.m.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you wish to join me as a patron of the theatre and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60 (or more if you wish) would entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, N.Y.

I wonder whether it would be imposing on you too much to ask if you could offer drinks to thirty or forty people after the opening night performance. I shall just have been liberated and would be delighted to be invited to join you. However, if this is inconvenient in any way at all, I count on you not to hesitate to say so.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mrs. Agnes Meyer
1624 Crescent Place N.W.
Washington, D.C.

May 5, 1959

Dear Agnes:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles N. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30 of this year.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY, DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CAREER, WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Agnes DeMille
25 East 9 Street
New York, New York

May 4, 1959

Dear Mel:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles N. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30th of this year.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY, DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CAREER, WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Mel Allen
Loop Road
Bedford Village
New York

May 5, 1959

Dear John:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles H. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30 of this year.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY, DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CAREER, WALTZ OF THE TORREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John Charles Daly
28 Griswold Road
Rye, New York

May 4, 1959

Dear Tallulah:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles N. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30 of this year.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY,DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CAREER, WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Tallulah Bankhead
230 East 62 Street
New York, New York

May 5, 1959

Dear Ralph:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles H. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30 of this year.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY,DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CAREER, WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ralph Bellamy
250 West 57 Street
New York, New York

May 4, 1959

Dear Red:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles N. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30 of this year.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY, DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CARRER, WALTZ OF THE TORREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced at a later date. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Red Barber
Ridge Crest Road
Scarborough Village
New York

May 5, 1959

Dear Milton:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles N. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30 of this year.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY, DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CAREER, WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Milton Caniff
Top Ridge
South Mountain Road
New City
Rockland County, New York

May 5, 1959

Dear John:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles H. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30 of this year.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY, DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CARRIER, WALTZ OF THE TORREADOR, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John Cassavetes
7 East 75 Street
New York, New York

May 5, 1959

Dear Bennett:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles H. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30 of this year.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY, DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CARRIER, WALTZ OF THE TORREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bennett Cerf
132 East 62 Street
New York, New York

May 6, 1959

Dear Martin:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles N. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30 of this year.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY, DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CAREER, WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Martin Gabel
181 East 71 Street
New York, New York

May 6, 1959

Dear Peter:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles N. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30 of this year.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY, DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CAREER, WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Peter Lind Hayes
103 Mt. Tom Road
New Rochelle, New York

May 6, 1959

Dear Walt:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles N. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30 of this year.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY, DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CARRER, WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $[illegible].00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Walt Kelly
1 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

May 6, 1959

Dear Richard and Dorothy:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles H. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30 of this year.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY, DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CAREER, WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. & Mrs. Richard Kolmar
145 East 68 Street
New York, New York

May 6, 1959

Dear Joshua:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles N. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30 of this year.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY, DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CAREER, WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Joshua Logan
435 East 52 Street
New York, New York

May 6, 1959

Dear Raymond:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles N. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY, DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CAREER, WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Raymond Massey
Honey Hill Road
Wilton, Connecticut

May 6, 1959

Dear Burgess:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles N. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30 of this year.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY, DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CAREER, WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Burgess Meredith
Mount Ivy
Mount Ivy, New York

May 6, 1959

Dear Mitch:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles N. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30.

Mr. Hill's previous undertaking of this kind include seasons as director of Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY, DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CAREER, WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Mitch Miller
Route 210
Stony Point
Stony Point, New York

May 6, 1959

Dear Garry:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles N. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30 of this year.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY, DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CAREER, WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Garry Moore
56 Manursing Way
Rye, New York

May 6, 1959

Dear Jackie:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles H. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE MENUE, SAY, DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CAREER, WALTZ OF THE TORREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 P.M. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jackie Gleason
40 West 55 Street
New York, New York

May 6, 1939

Dear Benny:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles H. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY, DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CAREER, WALTZ OF THE TORREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 P.M. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Benny Goodman
Rockrimmon Road
Stamford, Connecticut

May 6, 1959

Dear Lillian:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles H. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY, DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CAMEKR, WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 P.M. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Lillian Gish
430 East 57 Street
New York, New York

May 6, 1959

Dear Clifton:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles N. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY, DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CAREER, WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Clifton Fadiman
Old Stamford Road
New Canaan, Connecticut

May 4, 1959

Dear Miss Anderson:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles H. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30th of this year.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY, DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CAREER, WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Marian Anderson
RFD #1
Marianna Farms
Danbury, Connecticut

May 4, 1959

Dear Mel:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles N. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30th of this year.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY, DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CAREER, WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Mel Allen
Loop Road
Bedford Village
New York

May 6, 1959

Dear Jan:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles N. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30 of this year.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Squnquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY, DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CAREER, WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jan Peerce
370 Beechmont Drive
New Rochelle, New York

May 6, 1959

Dear Ed:

This is just a note to let you know that one of my associates, Charles N. Hill, will present a summer season of plays at the Mount Kisco Playhouse, Mount Kisco, New York, beginning June 30 of this year.

Mr. Hill's previous undertakings of this kind include seasons as director of the Pasadena Playhouse and the Ogunquit Playhouse.

The season will open with Jack Sterling in TUNNEL OF LOVE. Other plays so far selected are - BLUE DENIM, SAY, DARLING, ORPHEUS DESCENDING, OH! GENEVIEVE, CAREER, WALTZ OF THE TOREADORS, DARK OF THE MOON, THE INNOCENTS, and a new play to be announced later. The theatre will play through Labor Day, with an 8:40 p.m. curtain, no performance on Mondays, but two shows on Saturdays, one at 6:30 and one at 9:30.

Subscription tickets for ten plays in the first orchestra cost $29.70. If you care to join me as a patron of this theatre, and have your name listed on the program, the sum of $60.00 (or more if you wish) will entitle you to receive a season ticket and program listing as a patron. Checks should be drawn in favor of the Mount Kisco Playhouse and sent to the County Trust, Hartsdale, New York. Official receipts for all sums received will be sent in due course.

Mr. Hill has been associated with me for a number of years, and I have always found him to be a fine workman. I feel that this new endeavor will bring him further success.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ed Sullivan
Del Monico Hotel
502 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Hill, Helen.

August 26, 1958

Mrs. Helen H. Hill
1735 West 100 Street
Seattle 77, Washington.

Dear Mrs. Hill:

I am answering your letter of August 18, in Mr. Murrow's absence from New York. He is at present on vacation and will be away until September.

I regret that, upon his return, his schedule will be extremely full with his various radio and television commitments, and he has regretfully had to decide not to undertake anything additional. I am therefore returning your summary to you enclosed.

Very truly yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

enc. 1.

1735 West 100 St.
Seattle 77, Washington
August 18, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This summer Dr. Theodore Andersson of the University of Texas has been a visiting professor at the University of Washington. A project which I started in his class in methodology has resulted in the topic for my M.A. thesis. The motivation of young people following two years or more of a foreign language is, I believe, of prime importance to the secondary-school, the college or university, and eventually to the nation itself.

I am making a detailed study of the U.S. foreign scholarships which now exist. Most of them are geared to those seventeen years or older, with emphasis on the college and graduate levels. This, in foreign language study, is regrettable when one considers that the younger student learns more quickly and with a much better accent. Also, there are too few scholarships to make an impact on the foreign language deficiency. In many cases there is no particular stress placed on language at all.

Enclosed is a one-page resume of my project. What I would wish for is a pilot project, on a small scale, to determine what actually would result with such a young group, as compared with an older, less pliable age. I am of the firm conviction that we do not give enough to or expect enough from our very young citizens.

Any comments you may have will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Helen Hill

Mrs. Helen H. Hill

DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT
CITY OF NEW YORK
135 EAST 22ND STREET
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

JOHN WARREN HILL
PRESIDING JUSTICE

May 9, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Do not give it a thought. The Executive Department at Albany has been a little sensitive about criticism which we have had to level in that direction. Promises of help in the matter of additional facilities have come down recently from Albany. Expressions of our appreciation have gone forth from here. My only purpose in writing Secretary Bingham was to make doubly sure that there was no misunderstanding in that quarter that the Governor did not think that we were continuing to complain. Personally, I do not worry about the matter.

~~Sincerely yours,~~

John Warren Hill
Presiding Justice

JWH:af

Hill, Judge

May 5, 1958

Dear Judge Hill:

I write to thank you for your courtesy in sending me a copy of your letter to Jonathan Bingham.

If your recorded remarks were in any way misleading, the fault is, of course, entirely mine.

I had thought that the context of the report had made it clear that the recordings were made immediately after the death of the Farmer boy and were not broadcast until this late date pending the verdict of the jury. If our failure to make this point explicit has caused you embarrassment in any way, I am deeply sorry. Our very considerable volume of mail does not indicate that listeners were under the wrong impression.

Nevertheless I am deeply sorry if our failure to be more explicit has caused you any degree of embarrassment.

Sincerely,

The Honorable John Warren Hill
Presiding Justice
Domestic Relations Court
City of New York
135 East 22nd Street
New York 10, New York

fc

cc: Irving Gitlin with letter

Hill, Ruth K.

November 19, 1958

Dear Miss Hill:

Thank you for your letter.

My colleague, Mr. Bliss, had already shown me the material you left with him the other day. I am sorry to have to tell you that with the kind of schedule I am trying to maintain at the moment, I have neither the opportunity nor the ability to assist you in your project.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Ruth K. Hill
49 East 96 Street
New York, New York

mcc

Sounds like a lot of work

Ed- This is what I left on your desk. E.B.

49 E. 96St
At9-8954
New York..New York..

Dear Mr. Morrow;

Several days ago I submitted to Mr. Bliss some research I have done in relation to the story "STRO90-in Nevada & Utah". I explained to your associate that Mr. Norman Cousins was interested in getting a grant for this group of scientists involved in doing followup studies apprapos the fallout in that area since the 1957 tests.Dr. Pfeiffer of the University of North Dakota(Anatomy Proffesor) along with Dr. Norman Bauer--University of Utah and Dr. Kelly--Medical school staff in Winnipeg all maintain that the level of STRO90 is so high in this still highly radioactive area-- it should not be drunk at all-- there have been many local news stories protesting to the Public Health Service Stations--we feel of course, it is a story that should be told- the thought ocurred as I listened to the delightful broadcast of Ustinoff Hurok etc last week-- how interesting it might be if perhaps you could see it fitting into your schedule to use Dr. Pfieffer at the U. of North Dakota- medical School--- perhaps Dr. Jim Nixon-- famous Radiologist at Memorial Hospital and one of the members of the United Nations Report on Radiation and per haps Norman Cousins(mind you I'm not at all sure that he'd be available)to discuss both pro and con the incredible story of STRO90 and is it here to stay.

I should appreciate an appointment with respect to the above material- in any event I hope the idea suggestion is not presumptous-- it's a devilish story and should be told in whatever way and watever form and as many times as possible-particularly since I learned in a telephone conversation with Dr. Lapp yesterday we are now picking up more fallout since the last recent Russian tests---enough for the serious outside it's a beautiful day. I should welcome discussing this with you.

Cordially yours,

Ruth K. Hill

Ruth K. Hill

She sounds a little whacky?

Ed - This is the what I left on your desk. E.B.

You may recall that a Miss Hill was coming in to see me about a Norman Cousins project. She came in today (Tues) and the project concerns an independent study made of radio-active fallout in Utah and Nevada by two scientists, Bauer and Pfeiffer of the Univ. of North Dakota. The material Miss Hill brought in is attached.

What Cousins wants, she said, is a grant so that this study can be continued. In short, she wants the study publicized and she thought of you because of the See It Now examination of the subject last season.

I told her I would give you the information.

eb

She sounds like a whacky?

EFFECTS OF FALLOUT IN THE U.S.

"STRO-90 - In new ADAT UTAH" — (milk Dangerous - should not be drunk at all) new + Utah STRO-33 units in N.Y. - 4+5 STRO-units

During the 1957 series of nuclear weapons tests in Nevada (Operation Plumbob), the Utah State Health Dept. periodically released certain data on levels of radioactivity, always accompanied by the statement that the different levels were "safe". As residents of Utah, and as scientists Dr. N. Bauer, physical chemist, and Dr. E. Pfeiffer, vertebrate zoologist, decided to find out how much radiation from weapons tests was reaching the people of Southern Utah, and upon what basis the Health Department was issuing its reassuring statements. As a result of written requests to the Utah State Dept. of Health, the AEC, and the U.S. Public Health Service, it was determined that there are no direct data on the Sr-90 content of human bone, soil, or food derived from the most heavily contaminated areas of Southern Utah. On the basis of indirect data, Dr. Bauer concluded that the people of Southern Utah had been exposed to thirty times more radiation from fallout than people in other areas of the U.S. Dr. Bauer presented his findings and conclusions at the June 1958 meeting of the Western Division of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and has published them in the weekly journal SCIENCE, official organ of the AAAS. In this paper Dr. Bauer states : "I wish to point out the urgent need for public information on such radioactive fallout burdens being carried by populations in the vicinity of the Nevada Test site. The problem of local fallout from atomic weapons tests seems to be a neglected subject, and obviously important data are not available to the interested citizen."

As a zoologist, Dr. Pfeiffer attempted to learn the results of studies conducted by the AEC in collaboration with the University of California at Los Angeles. These studies included observations on radioactivity in such animals as the jack rabbit and kangaroo rat. However, the AEC did not release much of the information, stating: "The published data pertaining to the accumulative radiation doses on the fringes of the test site.....are in reports which...are still classified...not because kangaroo rats or jack rabbits are classified, but again because of the form in which the data are reported." Very recently, however, the AEC has supplied Dr. Pfeiffer with data

showing that the Sr-90 in jack rabbits increased up to 130 miles away from ground zero, so that at a point near St. George, Utah, rabbits had a bone burden of 55 strontium units while at the test site the rabbits only had 12 s. u.

Because of widespread concern about the effects of the weapons tests upon local livestock (there have been several law suits by ranchers against the AEC), because some livestock had suffered beta burns, and because the AEC had never informed the local populace about the levels of Sr-90 in livestock and game animals around the test site, Dr. Pfeiffer decided to have some Sr-90 determinations made on Nevada livestock bones. A resident of Tonopah, Nev., Robert Crandall agreed to obtain specimens from the area adjacent to the test site. Nine analyses have been made so far on fish, deer, and beef cattle. The bones are sent to an independent private laboratory in Westwood, N. J., Isotopes, Inc. The fish had less than one strontium unit, the deer ranged from 3-9 s.u., and the cattle from 7 s.u. to 24 s.u. Thes data indicate the very wide variation in bone Sr-90 in animals from the same area and clearly indicate the need for further study, including human bone samples. It has been established that no human bones have been examined from Nevada or Utah by official agencies (with the exception of one still-born foetus, which, of course, was never directly exposed to fallout). It is interesting that the steer with the highest level of Sr-90 came from the ranch of the Bordoli family, whose young boy recently died of leukemia.

Since 1958, Dr. Pfeiffer has lived in North Dakota which also has a fallout problem as Dr. Kulp of Columbia University revealed at a meeting in Grand Forks in May 1958. He revealed that the Sr-90 in milk processed at Mandan, N.D. had reached over 32 s.u. which was five times higher than milk from other areas. As a result of this situation, Dr. Kulp was obtaining human bone samples for the AEC in order to determine the Sr-90 levels which the milk might produce in humans. The U.S. Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare refused to tell Dr. Pfeiffer at what level of Sr-90 it would urge the public not to drink milk. As a result of publicity about this study the N. D. State Health Dept. revealed that air, water, soil, animal bone, and milk had been tested since 1956. The state department of Health, however, had

N.Y. Times Release

never informed the public of these tests, and has never yet released any information to the people of North Dakota. Dr. Pfeiffer has learned from the AEC and the U.S. Public Health Service, however, the radioactivities of soil, milk, bone, river water, and is now trying to evaluate these data. The animal bone Sr-90 is higher than that in animals near the Nevada test site, and the rivers tested have been as much as ten times above maximum permissible levels for drinking water. Recently, the report of Sr-90 determination in a very young child from Grand Forks has shown a level (member of AEC) of Sr-90 more than twice the highest figure reported for humans by Kulp. The AEC has not yet released their figures on human bone from North Dakota.

The investigations of Dr. Bauer and Dr. Pfeiffer have just touched the surface of this problem and only point up the need for a thorough study of fallout effects by an organization which will inform the public instead of trying to conceal the data as many official agencies have tried to do.

(Report by Dr. Pfeiffer, Oct. 15, 1958)

Ruth K. Hill
49 E. 96 St
AT 9-8954

NOTES ON NORTH DAKOTA - PFEIFFER STORY

PEOPLE INVOLVED

July 14, 1958

1. Dr. E.Pfeifer Write
Assistant Professor Anatomy
School of Medicine
University of North Dakota
Grand Forks, N.D. Phone 4-6211

"INITIATING AN INDEPENDENT STUDY OF LEVEL OF ST-90 - ANIMALS AND HUMANS NEAR NEVADA TEST SITE".

Dr. Norman Bauer (same address)

2. Assoc. Prof. J. Lawrence Kulp
Lamont Geological Observatory
Torrey Cliff, Palisades, New York
Phone: Elmwood 9-2900

(To Pfeiffer suggesting use of Westwood New Jersey-Isotopes, Inc., 123 Woodland Ave. - for Lab workups -"LARGEST CAPABILITIES FRO STRONTIUM IN THE COUNTRY - LEVELS IN MILK REFLECT HIGH LEVELS IN SOIL DOWN TO A DEPTH OF TWO INCHES OR MORE".

Kulp said "ST-90 - twice the average of low calcium soil in western part of the state". (result - 57 tests)

Dr. Philip Krey

3. C.L. Dunham, M.D.
Biology and Medicine
AEC, Washington, 25, D.C.
June 20, 1958

(Letter to Senator Humphrey, Wash., D.C.) "AEC WOULD WELCOME AN INDEPENDENT STORY -- NEVADA UTAH BOMB SITE" (Tests - Nevada, 1957)

4. John M. Fowler
Assistant Professor of Physics
Washington University
July 6, 1958

(Letter to Trevor Thomas) "WOULD BE HAPPY TO HELP IN INDEPENDENT MONITORING"

5. Professor Charles C.Price
Harrison Laboratory

6. Robert A. Crandall
Editor - Publisher
TONOPAH TIMES
Tonopah, Nevada

(CARRIED FIRST STORIES OF STRONTIUM -90 LEVELS IN NEVADA).

(Story on horse burns - skin white, etc.) in Las Vegas "SUN". clips

7. Isotopes, Inc.
123 Woodland Avenue, Westwood, N.J.

8. Walter Selove
University of Penna. - Philadelphia

"HAPPY TO BE OF HELP"

9. Senator Humphrey
U.S. Senate Office Bldg.
Washington, D.C.
April 14, 1958

(Letter to Humphrey from Pfeiffer) "ABOUT EFFECTS OF FALLOUT ON FAUNA OF IMMEDIATE OFF-SITE AREAS. WROTE AEC, LEARNED ALL DATA. STUDIES OF OFF-SITE AREAS ARE CLASSIFIED. MANY OF US IN SCIENCE NO LONGER BELIEVE IN THE SCIENTIFIC INTEGRITY OF THE AEC..... WE CANNOT ACCEPT STATEMENTS THAT OFF-SITE FAUNA SHOWS NO DAMAGE - SINCE I AM NOT PERMITTED TO SEE THE DATA".

10. G.M. Dunning, DEM, AEC

K.H. Larson, Chief
Environmental Radiation Division
UCLA (on AEC Report)

R.G. Lindberg
Atomic Energy Project, UCLA

11. Nevada Test Organization
1235 South Main Street
Las Vegas, Nevada Dudley 2-6350
September 28, 1957

(Re: Study of stallion-Beta Burns from fallout).
"In Kawich Valley, north of Nevada, test patches of hair, scars on skin. Grazing area about 20-30 miles from center of nuclear firing area in Yucca flats".
'57 tests, Nevada - Utah area

NOTES RE PHONE CONVERSATION WITH PROF. PFEIFFER, UNIVERSITY OF NORTH DAKOTA

Dr. Pfeiffer is continuing his independent study of bones, animal and human - the accumulation of ST-90 in Nevada test site, since 1957 tests. Informs me that the AEC has made no independent study of ST-90 in Utah-Nevada site. This is what inspired the scientists' independent investigation.

Dr. Norman Bauer of the University of Utah, Logan, Utah - is doing the interpretation and summaries available, fallout data in Utah - result of 1957 tests. It is considered still highly radioactive area, Nevada-Utah, borderline Winnipeg, Canada which touches North Dakota. (Professor of Chemistry)

Professor W.O. Kaster, University of Minnesota (Minneapolis) Physiological Chemist, member of the State Radiation Study, is doing a "Culmulative study of fallout"since 1957 tests; finds still considerable radioactive area near tests site. Interesting note - AEC has made no bone ST-90 study in that area.

Dr. Kulp, Lamont Geological Observatory, has made independent studies along with people on soil and calcium accumulation in test site area. Says,"ST-90 is twice the average of low calcium soil in western part of the state."

Mr. Robert Crandall, former Editor-Publisher of Tonopah, Nevada newspaper -- assisting in gathering bone information. Las Vegas "Sun" carried the story of horse burns - beta burns turning skin of horse white...

Professor Kelly, Dept. of Physics, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg - across North Dakota borderline doing studies of effects of fall-out in Canadian area.

Dr. Ralph Lapp --worked with Prof. Pfeiffer of Univ. of North Dakota -- ascertaining high level of ST-90 in test site area.

FACTS REGARDING INDEPENDENT STUDY OF CUMULATIVE EFFECTS OF ST90 ON HUMAN & ANIMAL FAUN

Level of ST-90 in milk is higher than any place in the world to date. AEC admits to high level in milk. Prof. Kaster of Univ. of Minnesota thinks milk is dangerous, should not be drunk at all - last year's level was 33 ST units, this year is down to 20 ST units; in New York areas - 6 or 7.

Question of approach - some farms contained over 33 ST-90, others - percentages less; some scientists maintain 40 is the "all right level" for human consumption, others feel too ST-90 is hazardous. This group of scientists feel milk should not be drunk at all. They feel the average is perilously high.

* * * * * * * *

Ruth Hill Lazar
At 9-8954

"IS THERE ANY COINCIDENCE IN THE RISE OF LEUKEMIA AND WORLD FALLOUT"

Notes from conversation with Dr. Jim Nixon - Radiologist in charge at Memorial Hospital (referred by Dr. Appelyard, UN Report on Radiation at UN)

DR. NIXON: "Don't think we know. In the ability to diagnose, we must assume that all other variables are consonant. For example, in a test survey scientists discovered a considerable increase of leukemia in San Francisco as compared to a relatively lesser amount in Denver, Colorado - where natural cosmic radiation is known to be excessive. The point here is simply that in San Francisco more cases of leukemia were diagnosed - there is no proof in this being an important variable factor. It is too soon to tell. Missed diagnoses - an so on, play various roles."

HAS SAFE THRESHOLD LEVEL BEEN DETERMINED?

DR. NIXON: "The concept of thresholds throughout physic and a lot of pathology is that there is no detectable response until you exceed a certain dose. After you exceed a certain does, then you begin to see the effect. The amount of response you see may increase sharply even though the excess above the threshold level is small. Thresholds do exist - but you can haveno detectable amount until you exceed a certain dosage." SUPPOSING YOU HAD AN INCREASE IN TEN YEARS - "The answer could be yes or no - a probability. On the other hand one could ask- Does this mean there is an increase in the number of cases, or in the number of cases properly diagnosed? Does this mean exposure to a carcogen? Does this mean a difference in the number of cases registered? In the number of cases never diagnosed? In the number of cases called Leukemia and are not? In ten years time, there will certainly be a change in the number of cases missed - and the number of erroneous diagnoses. If the number is changes, then we must ask why it is changes and also what are the agents that cause leukemia - one can indict the following -
(a) radiation is one (b) chemicals certainly -- some we know about - some we don't. The advent of chemical additives in food(flavors and spoilage retardents - what is the impact of this on cancerOnly this past year, the burden of proof wasplaced on the producer rather than the government.

Therefore one can ask, "How do changes in environment influence the number of deaths in leukemia?" Before you indict radiation completely as the sole factor, you must introduce other things which enter into the discussion.

1. Diagnosis and reportage
2. Causation
3. Environment

The pitch on environment casts an eye on other things - before you can say with finality "this is it". Now, if you think of radiation (from fallout) as a possible cause, you must know -

1. Increase in dosage to the population
2. Other ways of receiving carcogens - medical XRays
3. Industrial use of radiation - steel,
   canning processes, XRay in making of paper
   a. more exposure through industrial uses.

All these variables apply to the environment and its somatic effects. It would be correct to say that it is too early in time to know. After a ten year period - how the dose is changed, how much, and from what causes.

There is no argument that radiation can cause leukemia. We want to know how much radiation causes how much leukemia. The argument is not the magnitude, but is there a threshhold level?

Conclusion

Before you indict radiation, you must introduce other things which enter the discussion.

1. Diagnosis and reportage
2. Causation
3. Environment (as I said before)

Could you make any comparison apropos the Indian tribe who have been discovered living for years on high thorium content- "thorium sands"? Could any conclusion be drawn from this appropos radiation and it's relation to leukkemia? No, for example, take two apples - one in India. Ideally, the other apple is the population not living "on the thorium sands". Around this are too many uncertainties to pluck a factor out of "mishmash". An unwise thing to do - the reference is a false one which cannot be compared.

Going back to the effects of radiation from fallout, the medical use of XRay, Cosmic Rays, industrial useof XRay -

What is the percentage due to each of these factors?

lets say - 10% due to fallout
80% medical uses
10% industrial uses

Is ten percent a statistical fact on the fallout approximation.
Conversationally, I would say so - yes.
First, we must assume or adduce what determines the increase - is it medical, industrial or fallout? If we make this assumption, then again we must inquire - what has caused the increase? (10 arbitrary units as a dose to population in 1948, 15 units as dose in 1958, where does the 5 unit dose come from? The differential, medical, Industrial, fallout? Which is the candidate?

Conclusions: the background stays the same, we must again ask, "How would you rate the proportion of contribution to the increase"? (This a tough question.)

On the basis of dosage to the population I would say the majority of cases would come from medical use of XRay, industrial use of XRay - this would snuff out the importance of fallout.
Bear in mind these are opinions and not conclusions.

Whether you get 100% of radiation or 1% due to fallout, both are harmful. Under emphasis of the problem is not good, neither is overemphasis.

The Question is - is there a discernable threshhold level? Where is the threshhold level? Neither thing do we know. (Quote Dr. Nixon)

Dr. James Nixon, Radiologist, in charge Memorial Hospital, New York, N.Y.

Ruth K. Hill
49 East 96th St. -16D
At 9-8954

3-26-59

Dear Sir:

2

I am enclosing an open letter to our Government representatives which covers a subject that I believe all Americans should be most interested in. This can be used at your discretion, and I would appreciate sincere consideration by you or your staff.

G. W. Hilton

Hilton, G.W.

G. W. Hilton
1695 Dale Avenue
San Jose, California

March 5, 1959

OPEN LETTER TO OUR GOVERNMENT REPRESENTATIVES

Sir:

As is the case with many thousands of people in this great country of ours, product manufacturing is my particular livelihood and contribution to our society. It follows that, along with others, I am very interested in what happens concerning products that are the prime source of our continuing in business and also allow us the privilege of continuing as contributing citizens to this great American way of life.

It has come to my attention that our Government's purchasing policy permitted an order for our Nation's biggest steam turbine generator to be placed with an English company which means that more than a million man hours of work have been taken from the American public. This order was for a 500,000 kilowatt steam turbine generator, and it was let by the Tennessee Valley Authority to the C.A. Parsons and Company, Limited of England. This appears to be the first time to my knowledge that a steam turbine generator has been ordered from a foreign manufacturer, and it represents a precedent setting decision that many of us feel is shortsighted from the standpoint of employment of American workmen and can be considered dangerous from the standpoint of our National security.

Even though the Buy America Act provides a small amount of price protection for American firms, I understand that in this instance it was not nearly enough to enable American firms to meet the Parsons' bid. It is pretty well known that we in America just cannot compete on a price basis with foreign firms, because we, the skilled employees who build our equipment, receive wages which are two and one-half times those paid to British workmen.

If one of our American firms had been successful in obtaining this order, it would have meant over a million man hours of work for employees in the firm as well as over 300,000 man hours of work for supporting materials from other firms. Saying it another way, it would have meant the equivalent of approximately seven hundred jobs for one full year or three hundred and fifty jobs for the two years that would have been required to build this

big apparatus. It also, by calculation, would have meant some $3,600,000 in tax revenues to our Federal and State Governments. These taxes would have been paid by the American firm's employees and by their suppliers and their employees.

Aside from the question of employment, another important consideration is that the purchasing policies which permit such vital equipment to be bought abroad are clearly not in the best interests of our Nation's security. Because of these policies, foreign manufacturers have been selling more and more heavy electrical equipment in this country strictly as a result of prices based on low wages. This latest government purchase, however, represents by far the biggest step that has been taken toward making this Nation's vital electric power system dependent on a foreign country for maintenance and repair. Such large turbines and generators as these are not easily maintained or repaired without ready access to the original manufacturing plant and the advantage of quick consultation service. Even in peace time, our Government will be at a definite disadvantage as far as parts and maintenance are concerned, because the builders of the equipment will be at ocean's distance; and to put a more drastic tone, in the event of war time, it is not realistic to depend on ocean transportation at all.

The Central Electric Authority of Great Britain does not buy any power generation and transmission equipment from suppliers outside their country. A report by this British power generation agency to the Parliamentary Committee of Inquiry before the House Ways and Means Committee said that this policy was followed, because it would be unwise for the electicity supply industry of England and Wales to be dependent upon foreign manufacturers for spares and maintenance.

You might well think at this time, that this is just one incident which may never reoccur; however, it has also come to my attention that at the present time the Board of Commissioners of the Los Angeles Department of Water and Power are considering the possibility of letting a job for two large steam turbine generator units to a Swiss manufacturing firm.

I believe sincerely that we should take the same realistic purchasing policy as was expressed by Great Britain in order to set adequate safeguards for national security and insure prosperous employment for our people at home.

This open letter is being forwarded to you as one of many Government representatives, and it is my intention that you be made aware of this situation. I strongly urge that you give serious consideration to supporting any action toward an improved policy on this subject.

Very truly yours,

G. W. Hilton
Citizen

Himmelweit, Dr

7

Correspondence on Dr Himmelweit
under name of Andrew E. Palmer

THE LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS & POLITICAL SCIENCE
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)

TELEPHONE HOLBORN 7686
TELEGRAMS "POLECONICS, ESTRAND," LONDON

Houghton Street, Aldwych
London, W.C.2

Jan.28th,1959

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Mr. Maurice Ernst whom I met several times while in London suggested that you might be interested in an enquiry which I have just carried out and that you might care to discuss some of it implications.

I do not of course know how you are fixed for time. I shall be in New York from ~~Jan~~ Feb. 12th for about a week and shall then be visiting professor of psychology at Berkeley. I would of course be very happy to have an opportunity of talking with you.

My address in New York will be c/o A. Fried 25 East, 86th Street N.Y. City, N.Y.

With kind regards,
yours sincerely,

Hilde Himmelweit

Hilde T. Himmelweit,
Reader in Social Psychology, University of London; Director Nuffield Foundation Television Enquiry.

Hinton, Carmelita

May 28, 1959

Mrs. Carmelita Hinton
Jane Addams Centennial
Jane Addams House
2006 Walnut Street
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Dear Mrs. Hinton:

I am sorry to have been so long in writing to you. I am afraid Mr. Murrow cannot make commitments so far ahead as you suggest. I think the best thing for you to do would be to write to our Mr. Irving Gitlin, who is Director in charge of Public Affairs, outlining what you have in mind.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

lita

JANE ADDAMS CENTENNIAL - 1960

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom

CARMELITA HINTON
CHAIRMAN

JANE ADDAMS HOUSE
2006 WALNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA 3, PA.

May 19, 1959

Miss Sheila Hogg
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Hogg:

In April you wrote me that Mr. Murrow was in Europe and that you would see if he had anything to suggest in regard to Jane Addams on television when he returned.

I note that he starts a year's sabbatical leave from C.B.S. in July, but July of 1960 or any month following until the end of that year would be very acceptable to us. Jane Addams' birthday was September 6th.

Sincerely yours,

Carmelita Hinton

CH/ehs

Mrs. Carmelita Hinton

CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1959

LIBERAL AT LARGE

Jane Addams Still Blazes Peace Path

BY HARRY BARNARD

NEXT YEAR will mark the 100th anniversary of the birth of America's greatest woman—Jane Addams of Chicago's Hull House.

Plans now are being made by a too small, yet wonderfully dedicated, group of women to have this anniversary properly observed.

I shake the hands of these women. Though they number but thousands, when they should be counted in the millions, I hope they will achieve such a celebration as will make it seem that Miss Addams is making her influence felt again in our land and in the world.

BARNARD

* * *

I REFER to the ladies of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

This organization was founded in 1915, with Miss Addams' help. Often despised, sometimes cruelly and irresponsibly called "subversive" (as was Miss Addams herself), the WILPF has been carrying on valiantly and steadfastly her aim that war should be rejected finally as a method for settling disagreements among nations.

Miss Addams was president of the league 14 years. In 1931, she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize because of her work through it.

She was its honorary president when she died that sad spring day of May, 1935.

At her request the little headstone on her grave at Cedarville, Ill., where she was born Sept. 6, 1860, carries just these words:

"Jane Addams of Hull House and the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom."

GREAT, human, and needful as was her pioneering social work at Hull House, where the desperately lonely, bewildered and poor immigrants of the late 19th century found her and her associates their only true friends, Jane Addams' greater significance lay in her devotion to the cause of peace.

I am convinced of this by a re-reading of the fine biography that James Weber ("Teddy") Linn, her nephew, and my beloved teacher at the University of Chicago, published soon after she died.

It adds up that Miss Addams, born to gentility, yet who served as garbage inspector in Chicago's then dirty Halsted-Maxwell street district, should in the end understand that attaining world peace was her real work. Her great aim in life was to help as much as one person could, to create a world of harmony and beauty. Not just for the well-born like herself, but for everyone.

To Miss Addams' logical mind, it was a natural thing to see that the disorder of war is but the ugliness and disorder of slums and of poverty magnified.

* * *

THIS MESSAGE of Jane Addams is needed now.

It should pervade and nourish the deliberations for a settlement of the crisis over Germany, which, in turn, can become the bridge toward ending the cold war altogether. This would be her proper memorial.

Hinton, R F.

February 10, 1959

Dear Mr. Hinton:

Many thanks for your nice letter of January 20th.

Your kind comments about my programs are greatly appreciated.

Thanks also for enclosing your book. Your thought is appreciated.

Sincerely,

Mr. R. F. Hinton
505 University Avenue
Toronto, Canada

mcc

R.F. HINTON

505 UNIVERSITY AVENUE
TORONTO

TELEPHONE
EM. 2-5522

January 20, 1959

Mon night
must be
pgm
B.O.S.

PERSONAL

JAN 23 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

1/19 News?

I have seen many of your television programmes, of course with the same interest enjoyed by most of your viewers. However, I happened to hear you being interviewed on the radio last night while driving home and I was tremendously impressed by your simple and straightforward evaluation of where the North American continent is today in relation to world conditions. It seems to me you put your finger on the simple truth that America (and Canada) would win acceptance in other parts of the world were we to live out the faith and philosophy of those who founded our democracy.

I am sure you will find the enclosed book relevant to the thoughts you expressed.

With kindest regards and warmest wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Enc:

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Hausman

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: MR. MURROW

from: Mr. Hausman

October 9, 1958

Will be there

Would you be free at 2:30 p.m. Friday, October 10 for five minutes in Art Hayes' office at 55 East 52nd?

The purpose: to take a picture of you, Murray Lincoln, President of Nationwide Insurance and Art Hayes in connection with the insurance company's sponsorship of the six-part series, THE HIDDEN REVOLUTION, which you are narrating.

The client would be most appreciative, and the picture will be used in publicizing the program. We guarantee no more than five minutes of your time if you can make it.

LH.

1135

Hoblitt, Mahlon

March 13, 1959

Dear Mr. Hoblitt:

I have your letter of March 2nd.

To answer your question, you should direct your manuscript to CBS Playhouse 90, 485 Madison Avenue, New York, New York.

Thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

Mr. Mahlon S. Hoblitt
Box 35
Silverton, Oregon

Silverton Appeal-Tribune
THE COUNTY'S LARGEST WEEKLY
399 South Water Street, Silverton, Oregon

March 2, 1959

Mr. Ed Murrow,
Care CBS
New York City, N.Y.

S. 90
CBS - Calif.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Perhaps you would be kind enough to direct me to the proper person to consider a manuscript for CBS Playhouse 90 and advise if they welcome such from unknowns.

I have a manuscript, in play form, of the life and times of Edgar Allan Poe which might be apropos in the sesquicentennial year of his birth.

Anything from you would be most appreciated.

Yours truly,
Mahlon S. Hoblitt
Mahlon S. Hoblitt
Box 35
Silverton, Oregon

Hodge, Mrs V. C.

December 30, 1959

Dear Mrs. Hodge:

Thank you for your very gracious letter of November 29th, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence.

Since Mr. Murrow is on a year's sabbatical and is traveling in Europe, I have forwarded your letter on to him there.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mrs. V. C. Hodge
33 Neathem Road
Yeovil
Somerset, England

33 Neathem Road
Yeovil
Nov: 29th 1959. Somerset
To. Ed. Murrow England.

Dear Mr. Murrow.

I have thought so much about your recent BBC broadcast, that I simply had to write & say a very simple thankyou.

In many ways, & altho' I realy enyoyed the programme, I couldnt help thinking that you must have gone to an endless amount of trouble to get an Idear of the true state, & standard of living of the average man & woman in England today 15yrs after the war, & yet in so many ways you failed to do just this, through no fault of your own, for I feel you to be a most

sincere man & a true friend of the British people.

May I please, as an ordinary housewife & mother tell you my views as I see them & how the peace has affected a very large majority of the working masses.

The local ~~[illegible]~~ council's have provided excellent homes for thousands of working class people, at a rediculous low rent, say on an average of 30/- wk inclusive of all rates.

Factory work' cars, engineering of all class, has realy been booming, pay so good, & bearing in mind the small rent that you can hardly find a council house tenant that doesnt run a car & it is a true saying that never did

~~did~~ we have it so good.
Our children are cared for long befor they even enter the world, through the National health service, schools are excellent, I know, for I was a supervisor for five years at a local Infants school.
Now it has been obvious to me, that the ordinary man in the street is better off than ever he has been, & why not!
It's the fixed income groups that suffer most, & it is almost pathetic to see them come into my small tobacconists where I work, fading old gentlemen, ex civil servants & military types, still trying to look respectable in their faded garments, definatly they have been use to a better standard

I only wish I were able to pen my thoughts for I feel sure they would be of interest to the American folk, but alas! my own education is such that I am quite unable to compose a letter.

Perhaps some time in the future I may be able to afford to buy a tape recorder this is a dream of the future, when my 13 yr old son has completed his education which of course we have to pay for, this I can manage out of my weekly earnings.

May you enjoy many long years of success, & I for one look forward to all your BBC programms.

Yours Sincerely

V.C. Hodge MRS.

Hodges, Luther H.

June 26, 1958

Dear Governor Hodges:

Many thanks for your kind letter of June 19th.

It is mos. thoughtful of you to offer suggestions for possible PERSON TO PERSON interviews, and I shall discuss them with my co-producers when next we are making future plans.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable Luther H. Hodges
The Governor of North Carolina
Executive Department
Raleigh, North Carolina

mcc

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
RALEIGH

LUTHER H. HODGES
GOVERNOR

June 19, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I enjoy your program frequently and I am always proud to know you have had, in the past, some North Carolina connections.

May I offer some suggestions for whatever they are worth for any or some possible "Person to Person" interview at your convenience. I am thinking of Mr. and Mrs. John Kellenberger of Greensboro, North Carolina. Mrs. Kellenberger's mother, Mrs. Latham, left a substantial sum of money for the restoration of the Lord Tryon Palace at New Bern, North Carolina, destroyed in the late 1700's. Mr. and Mrs. Kellenberger have given almost their full time in the last five or six years in getting this restored. It is going to be one of the most authentic and most beautiful restorations in America.

Sincerely yours,

Luther Hodges

LHH:lg

June 5, 1958

Hoffman, Joseph D.

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

I have your recent letter.

I am afraid that it would serve no useful purpose to discuss your program idea with me. I have long since resigned as vice president of CBS, and therefore, have no authority or control over programs other than my own.

Sincerely,

Mr. Joseph D. Hoffman
2116 Richmond Road
Beachwood 24, Ohio

mcc

May 19, 1958

See ERM re pgm idea

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling
Dutchess Co.,
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Attached is a copy of the second letter which I have written to you care of C.B.S., New York City. I am writing to you at this address because I have been unable to contact you at your office.

I realize you are a busy man, under pressure of a tight schedule and constantly harrassed. I am sure your secretaries are well qualified. However, I do not feel that they are in a position to decide whether or not my request is nonsense or worthwhile. As you have stated so often, Television owes the public consideration and must respect its opinion. You sir, are Television and I am the public, and a fan of yours.

In the attached letter I have outlined an idea which I would like to propose to you. It is economical and its feasability has been confirmed by such companies as Consolidated Edison of New York and Union Electric Co. of St. Louis.

I would like only a few minutes of your time at your convenience to discuss this with you.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Joseph D. Hoffman, Jr.

Joseph D. Hoffman
2116 Richmond Rd.
Beachwood 24, Ohio

May 2, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S. News
485 Madison Avenue
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have admired your direct, open-minded and analytical reporting of the news since World War II. You seem to spark C.B.S.'s advance into new fields of endeavor in radio and Television with your "Person to Person" and "See It Now" series.

For the above reasons I would like to ask for a few minutes of your time to call on you at your convenience. I would like to discuss with you an idea from which, I feel, that you, C.B.S., and the nation could benefit.

This idea entails a method whereby C.B.S. could have its fingers more directly on the pulse of the nation. It would enable it to read the national feeling on various controversial subjects within moments. In turbulent times such as these and especially in election years, this would be an invaluable asset. Moreover, being able to read an audience reaction to various programs, it would provide a sounder basis for C.B.S. programing than the present "Trendex" and "Nielson" ratings. This, I believe, has possibilities of opening up a new field in which Television and Radio might provide a useful service to the listening public.

This idea lies well within the realmof practicability and the cost of implementing it within a network would be nominal in proportion to its value.

I am a young man, 27 years old, employed by The St. Regis Paper Company. My work frequently takes me to New York City. I could arrange to call at your convenience on whatever date you would be kind enough to appoint.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Dan Hoffman

Dan Hoffman

Address:
2116 Richmond Rd.
Beachwood 24, Ohio

COPY

May 2, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S. News
485 Madison Avenue
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have admired your direct, open-minded and analytical reporting of the news since World War II. You seem to spark C.B.S.'s advance into new fields of endeavor in radio and Television with your "Person to Person" and "See It Now" series.

For the above reasons I would like to ask for a few minutes of your time to call on you at your convenience. I would like to discuss with you an idea from which, I feel, that you, C.B.S., and the nation could benefit.

This idea entails a method whereby C.B.S. could have its fingers more directly on the pulse of the nation. It would enable it to read the national feeling on various controversial subjects within moments. In turbulent times such as these and especially in election years, this would be an invaluable asset. Moreover, being able to read an audience reaction to various programs, it would provide a sounder basis for C.B.S. programing than the present "Trendex" and "Nielson" ratings. This, I believe, has possibilities of opening up a new field in which Television and Radio might provide a useful service to the listening public.

This idea lies well within the realm of practicability and the cost of implementing it within a network would be nominal in proportion to its value.

I am a young man, 27 years old, employed by The St. Regis Paper Company. My work frequently takes me to New York City. I could arrange to call at your convenience on whatever date you would be kind enough to appoint.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Joseph D. Hoffman, Jr.

Dan Hoffman

Address:
2116 Richmond Rd.
Beachwood 24, Ohio

Hoffman, Paul.

April 28, 1959

Mr. Paul Hoffman
29th Floor
United Nations Building
N.Y.

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

I enclose the biographical information concerning William Hadley, whom you discussed with Mr. Murrow the other day. I apologize for the delay in getting it to you but I have been away ill.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

enc.

Hoffman, Paul G.

Statement

Hoffman.—

Speech by Mr. Paul G. Hoffman, Managing Director of the United Nations Special Fund, at the opening meeting of the Governing Council, 26 January 1959

I deeply appreciate the honour that has been shown me in my appointment as Managing Director of the Special Fund. The Fund has been in existence less than a month. We of the staff and you of the Governing Council are meeting for the first time today. We are embarked together upon an enterprise, a magnificent enterprise, for our aim is to contribute as best we can to bringing to many hundreds of millions of people in the less-developed nations the opportunity both to make a better living and to live fuller and happier lives. This is an objective inspiring beyond measure but it imposes responsibilities on us that are staggering.

In assuming my share of the responsibility it is with a sense of thankfulness that I report to you that Mr. W. Arthur Lewis accepted my invitation to serve as my Deputy. I was closely associated with him earlier last year in a Conference on Economic Aid. The report of that Conference contains the following passage which reflects both Mr. Lewis's views and mine:

"... All countries have a mutual interest in accelerating the economic and social progress of people throughout the world. Cooperation in this task has become imperative: it remains, however, to devise means consistent with the psychological, social and technical requirements of both contributors and recipients. This cooperation is a matter of political vision and wisdom linked to the basic desire for peace; its economic

and financial implications are accessory if we consider that one-tenth of the defense budget of the world would constitute a more than adequate contribution and that if world tensions are not relieved defense budgets may be increased several times this amount."

It is in this spirit, Ladies and Gentlemen, that Mr. Lewis and I will work toward the success of the Special Fund.

The particular type of assistance on behalf of the developing nations in which the Special Fund is to engage is well-known to the Governing Council, perhaps particularly to those delegations which participated with such signal success in the detailed and excellent preparatory work which lies behind its establishment. I should at this point pay a tribute to all those who have done so much to establish the Special Fund. I have in mind particularly Ambassador Mir Khan, the Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, Mr. Gopala Menon, the Chairman of earlier *ad hoc* committees, and Mr. Johan Kaufmann, who consistently served as Rapporteur of those bodies.

The Secretary-General himself described the functions of the Special Fund clearly when at the United Nations Pledging Conference last October he said:

"... The new instrument of international cooperation has been well-fashioned to do a specific job, and one closely related to the work of existing agencies and their well-proven programmes. I have particularly in mind the work of the Expanded Programme of

Technical Assistance. Over the last nine years, this Programme has achieved a considerable measure of success, and like all successful pioneering operations, has brought out certain needs of a different kind which require a somewhat different approach and a different distribution of resources. The essence of these needs lies in the assistance which will in specific cases create the conditions in which new capital investment of high development value will be accelerated. It is in this setting, that the Special Fund may find an important, if initially modest, role."

My confidence that the Fund can make a worthwhile contribution to the developing nations rests largely upon the eagerness and determination of the people of these nations to improve their own lot. Success would be impossible without this. But my confidence is heightened by my knowledge of the magnificent work already accomplished by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs as well as the technical assistance programme, the International Bank, the specialized agencies and by the unstinted cooperation given us by their secretariats.

I am also sustained by the knowledge that, in addition to the Secretary-General himself, we will have closely associated with us Mr. Eugene Black, Mr. Philippe de Seynes, and Mr. David Owen, whose counsel will be invaluable.

In the few days Mr. Lewis and I have been on the job, we have not reached any rigid conclusions on the general policy of the Fund, or on the first year's programme. We have, however, arrived at certain tentative general conclusions about this all-important initial programme, which we wish to present to you.

The programme should in our opinion put major emphasis on projects which would demonstrate the wealth-producing potential of unsurveyed natural resources in the less-developed countries, on training and research institutes and on surveys of limited cost which would lead to early investment. It should be well-balanced as between these types of projects and also geographically. From the standpoint of costs these projects divide themselves into three categories:

In the first category we would place large undertakings which might take several years to complete, involving expenditure of as much as five million dollars, and which might well be regional in character. We have already had submitted to us several proposals for surveys of great rivers whose waters, if properly utilised for irrigation, power and other purposes, might substantially add to the wealth of the nations in the region.

In the second category we have in mind placing projects of two types; first, general and comprehensive resource surveys costing as much as a million dollars; second, training and research centres for which there seems to be a great need. We have already received a great number of applications to support training institutes of various kinds, and we have no doubt that the Fund can make a major contribution in this area. We are also very conscious of the need to strengthen research institutions, in all spheres of knowledge, and in particular in agricultural and livestock research. Here also there is scope for activity on a regional basis, though of course national institutes may be fully justifiable. Pilot plants fall within this same category of research activity. In many cases industrial processing will use the same techniques in developed as in under-developed countries, and activity on the pilot scale would

be required only in special circumstances. Nevertheless, new techniques need to be developed and exploited which suit the resources of under-developed countries, and we see this as a sphere in which the Fund may make an imaginative contribution. Several of the specialized agencies have shown their interest in research and training institutes. We shall, of course, solicit the assistance of the appropriate specialized agencies in both evaluating our projects and in working out all plans for establishing them.

In the third category we would place surveys, somewhat limited in nature involving costs say between $100,000 and $500,000, which give promise of uncovering projects of immediate interest to investing agencies. These pre-investment surveys might often take the form of a preliminary engineering or feasibility report. By "feasibility" I mean the stage which comes between the general survey recommending the establishment of a given industry and the full engineering report in which a project is spelled out in final form in terms of blueprints, specifications, construction contracts, etc. The feasibility report involves economic, technical and commercial evaluation of raw materials, production capacity, capital requirements, cost and profit possibilities, selection of the site in relation to the raw material and market for the finished product, power, water and transport facilities. We have too few projects of this character at the present time but we hope that the emphasis which has been placed on large undertakings will not discourage Governments from filing such requests.

Having outlined the type of projects in which we feel the Fund should be interested, perhaps we should make clear the type of expenditures in which we think the Fund should <u>not</u> be interested. We do not believe that the Fund should

be called upon to defray expenditures which are a normal part of a Government's budget. In order to prevent this diversion of our resources we might in the formative period of our work be guided by the following general rules:

(a) we would prefer to limit the Fund to financing projects for which there is a definite terminal point to the Fund's commitments, an agreed point at which either Governments or other agencies would take over. In other words, the Fund would not embark on projects which would commit its resources for an indefinite period;

(b) we would make subventions to ~~annual~~ operating expenditures only in respect of new or experimental programmes. Any project which merely extends to other parts of the country a programme which already exists in other parts or for other categories, should be met from the Government's budget;

(c) our annual subventions to operating expenditures would therefore not be large and should not normally be carried beyond a maximum period of, say, five years.

We expect to submit our recommendations as to the first year's programme in two parts - the first part at a meeting for which we are suggesting a date in ~~May~~ June, the second at a meeting to take place later in the year. Merely for illustrative purposes and to show the trend of our thinking, we hope to have ready for the ~~May~~ June meeting recommendations calling for the immediate initiation of one large project; several projects of medium size, which might include one general resource survey, one research institute and one training institute; and a number of smaller projects all selected with the idea of bringing about ~~quick~~ early investment.

It is difficult to set a precise time for ~~the second~~ a further meeting but we are hopeful that by early fall we will have ~~a~~ recommendations ready for the second part of the first year's programme. Our problem in shaping up the programme will be one of selectivity, for we anticipate that we will be able to meet only a small proportion of the total number of requests, all of which may well merit financing from the Fund.

I have dealt at length, Ladies and Gentlemen, with the part the Fund might play in assisting developing nations. But we must not forget that we are a service organization. We can help only those countries and peoples who want to help themselves. While we, and ~~all the~~ other organs of the United Nations, will be glad to take the initiative in helping countries to prepare their projects, our terms of reference place squarely upon the countries themselves the responsibility for proposing projects, for contributing substantially to their costs, and for obligations which will continue when the project is completed and handed over. We shall be having to seek much detailed information from Governments who put forward proposals, and though this process will be as burdensome to them as it is to us, I know that we shall all agree that nothing must be left undone to ensure that the projects adopted by the Fund are soundly conceived and based on the fullest possible information. Even then, some of our projects will in the event, prove not to be as useful as was expected, but we must all have the certainty at the time of decision, that the prospect of success is good, and that success will pave the way to a substantial increase in the country's resources.

Our success depends equally upon the cooperation of the more advanced

nations. Apart from the sums they contribute to the Fund, we shall need from them men and materials with which to execute our projects. We rejoice already in their moral backing; for ours is a hard task in which we need the comfort of knowing that all the Members of the United Nations are giving their fullest support to the enterprise to which we are setting our hand.

Finally, may I say that we must not be content with old concepts of how the interests of the people of the world can best be advanced or the rate at which they can be advanced. In this day of startling scientific achievements and rapidly advancing technology old standards are not good enough. We dare not be pedestrian either in our thinking or in our actions. Practical, yes. But only bold and imaginative plans and actions are practical when measured against the pressing needs of the developing nations.

Hogan, Leo D.

OFFICE OF THE Oregon
BRANCH MANAGER
N.Y. office Ins. Portland,

May 23, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

It seems that time goes by so quickly that it is impossible to keep up with it. I certainly want to apologize for not having written to you earlier to thank you for being such a wonderful host while I was in your fair city.

I saw Tom Stoddard the other day and he advised me that you were coming out and taking a trip down the Rogue which is surely a wonderful trip. I can't think of anything you would enjoy more. However, I definitely want you to spend a few days at my fishing lodge on the Deschutes River. You will find excellent fishing and a very relaxing atmosphere. This invitation also applies to your family if they accompany you. I am sure you would all enjoy every minute of it.

We have been enjoying excellent weather and business in general seems to be picking up on the West Coast. I sincerely hope, Ed, that things are going well with you and am looking forward to your visit out here. This is to thank you again, Ed, for

being so nice to me while I was in New York.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely,

Leo

Leo D. Hogan, Manager,
Oregon Branch Agency.

LDH:mc

Hoiles, Martha

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL=Day Letter
NL=Night Letter
LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

SYB094

1959 JUN 27 AM 1 35

SY WWA020 NL PD=WASHINGTON DC 26=

:ED MURROW=

PERSON TO PERSON PROGRAM NYK=

:YOUR PROGRAM MAKES TV INTELLIGENT VIEWING FOR MILLIONS.
• YOUR LEAVING MAKES A VACUUM NO ONE CAN FILL• HAVE A
GOOD RELAXED YEAR, RETURN QUICKLY TO GREATLY CONTRIBUTE.
, AS ONLY YOU CAN DO, TO THIS FABULOUS MEDIA OF
COMMUNICATION AND EDUCATION• GOOD LUCK• GOOD YEAR=

MARTHA M HOILES MASSACHUSETTS AVE
NW WASHINGTON DC•=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Holden, Wilma

May 8, 1958

Dear Mrs. Holden:

I have your letter of April 24th enclosing material on nuclear tests.

Since I am no longer an officer of CBS, I have no authority or control over programs other than my own.

I appreciate your taking the time and trouble in bringing your comments to my attention.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Wilma Holden
143-36 Barclay Avenue
Flushing 55, New York

mcc

143-36 Barclay Avenue
Flushing 55, New York
April 24, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Vice-President
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Tuttle

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The enclosed editorial ad presents the best possible arguments for our stopping nuclear tests. Yet I have heard none of these facts on TV. Since many Americans depend on TV for much of their information on world and national affairs, it seems vital that CBS hold a public forum on nuclear testing. An impressive array of scientists and politicians could argue for and against continued testing.

Only in this way can public ignorance - hence apathy - to this crucial question be reduced. Only when people become aware of the medical and scientific facts will they appreciate the desperate urgency of the question.

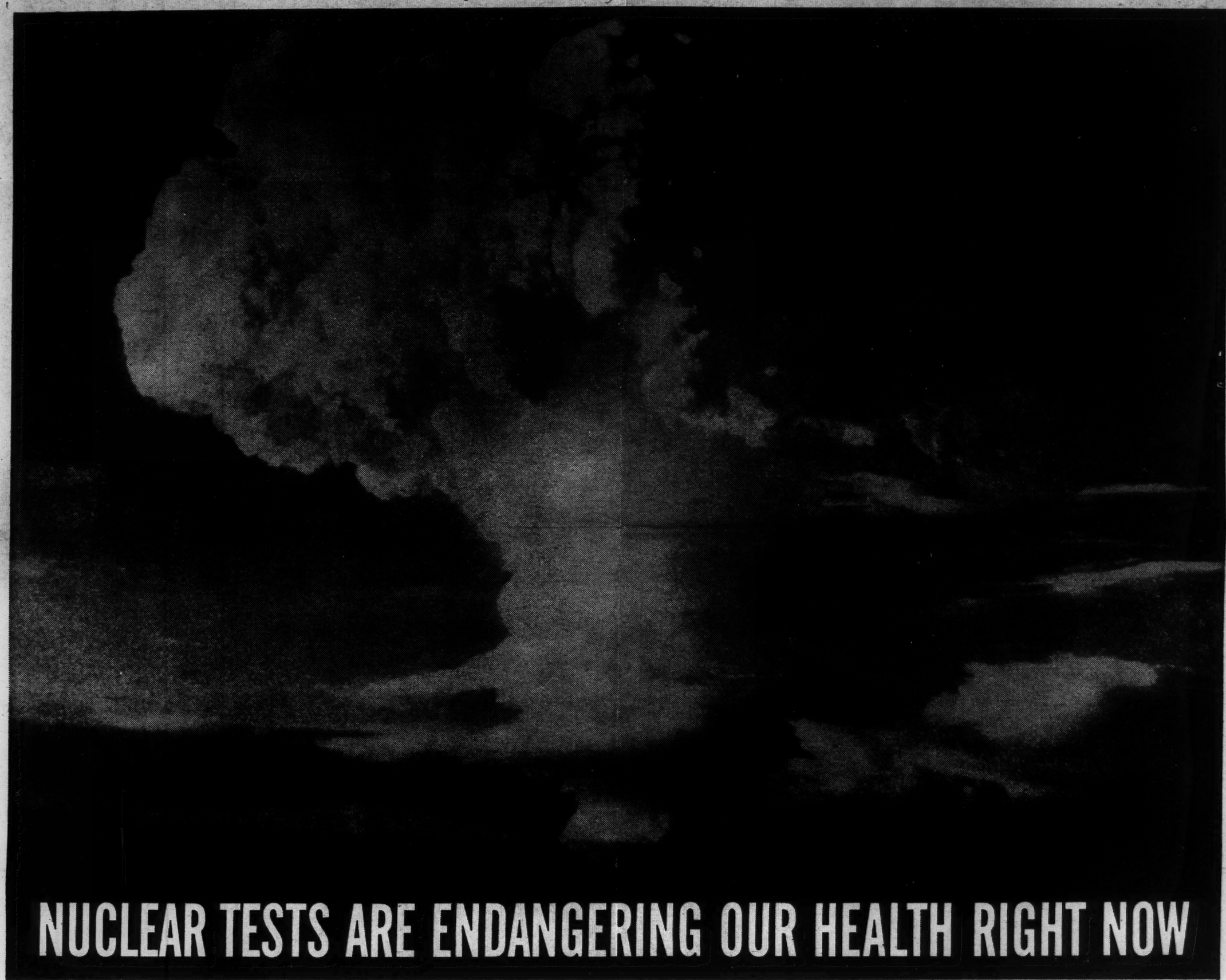
Sincerely,

Wilma Holden

(Mrs) Wilma Holden

Enc.

NUCLEAR BOMBS CAN DESTROY ALL LIFE IN WAR



NUCLEAR TESTS ARE ENDANGERING OUR HEALTH RIGHT NOW

WE MUST POSTPONE OUR COMING TESTS

1. The Soviet Union states it is calling off further nuclear tests. The easiest way for us to convert this announcement into a moral disaster for the United States is to stand pat on this issue. The least we can do today—if we hope to restore America's moral standing in the world—is to postpone our tests. Presidoent Eisenhower's April 7 letter to Khrushchev regains some of the ground lost by our first response to the Soviet announcement. The President's recommendation for technical studies preliminary to a broad disarmament agreement deserves the widest possible support. But much more has to be done!

2. It is true that the Soviet Union waited until it completed its Spring tests which sharply increased poisonous radioactive strontium in the atmosphere. But it makes no sense for the United States to complain about radioactivity from the Russian tests and then plan to add to it with our own tests. Estimated nuclear box score to date: United States100-odd tests; Soviet Union—50-odd tests.

3. The U. S. Atomic Energy Commission now admits that radioactive fallout is a matter for genuine concern and that the United States is the hottest radioactive place in the world. Scientists warn that thousands of babies will be born malformed because of tests to date. Many thousands more people will prematurely die of diseases of blood and bone.

WE MUST CALL FOR A UNITED NATIONS INSPECTED BAN ON TESTS

1. We must challenge Moscow's bid by proposing a permanent end to tests under effective inspection, Khrushchev said on April 4: 'Russia is willing to accept supervision." Let's call his hand.

2. Dr. Libby of the Atomic Energy Commission concedes that detection of nuclear explosions is feasible, contrary to the much publicized doubts of Dr. Edward Teller. The AEC has said that last year's underground test in Nevada was detected only 250 miles away. Now it is revealed that the test was detected in Alaska, 2300 miles away. A hydrogen bomb is many thousands of times more powerful than the "tiny" bomb used in the underground test.

3. Tests deemed necessary for peaceful purposes can be conducted by an international agency. Nuclear weapons tests must be stopped.

WE MUST NOT SUPPLY BOMB MATERIALS TO OTHER COUNTRIES

Bills now before Congress would authorize transfer of bomb materials, parts and weapons design blueprints to other countries.

This would mean more nuclear powers and so extend the "suicide club": Korea is pressing for nuclear arms. NATO powers are seeking them. Turkey will certainly want them. Then Pakistan. Moscow will make Communist China a nuclear power. Fuses could be set all over the world.

We would increase the chance of accidental atomic war, launched by some minor military commander. Witness the anonymous French colonel who ordered the attack on a Tunisian village, using American-made planes.

AMERICAN SECURITY AND WORLD SECURITY ARE NOW ONE

America must give leadership for world disarmament and conditions that make for a just and workable peace. We must stop the contamination of the air, the milk children drink, the food we eat.

While there is yet time, let us come to life on this issue and take the moral initiative.

ACT NOW—FOR MAN'S SAKE

Write President Eisenhower, The White House, Washington, D. C., and Vice-President Nixon, The Capitol, Washington, D. C.

Write your U. S. Senator and Representative in Washington opposing the bills to transfer bomb materials to other countries and favoring an end to nuclear tests as a first step toward a broader disarmament. Send a copy to Senator John O. Pastore of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

Write your newspaper editor, or news comentator.

Organize a group, or work with existing ones in your community.

Write the National Committee for permission to reprint this advertisement in your home paper. We'll tell you how to do it.

Send a contribution to this Committee to keep it going and expand its influence. Your moral support is heartening. Your financial support is *imperative*. Use the coupon below.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY, 202 East 44th Street, New York 17, N. Y. OXFORD 7-2265

Co-Chairmen: Norman Cousins, Clarence Pickett. *Treasurer:* Clarence H. Low. *Comptroller:* Lawrence S. Mayers, Jr. *Staff:* Trevor Thomas, Alfred Williams

Signed:

PROF. JOHN C. BENNETT
Dean of the Faculty
Union Theological Seminary
BROCK CHISHOLM, M.D.
Former Director-General
World Health Organization
NORMAN COUSINS*
Editor, The Saturday Review
THE REV. HENRY HITT CRANE
Detroit
INDIA EDWARDS
Washington, D. C.
EUGENE EXMAN*
Vice-President, Harper and Brothers, Publishers
HAROLD E. FEY
Editor, The Christian Century
THE REV. HARRY E. FOSDICK
Minister Emeritus
Riverside Church, N. Y.
DR. ERICH FROMM
Psychologist, Author
ROBERT GILMORE*
New York Secretary, American Friends Service Committee
OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN II
Playwright
THE REV. DONALD HARRINGTON*
Minister, Community Church, New York
GEN. HUGH B. HESTER
Brigadier General, U. S. Army (retired)
HON. STANLEY M. ISAACS
Minority Leader, New York City Council
DR. HOMER JACK*
Minister, Evanston, Illinois
RABBI EDWARD E. KLEIN
Stephen Wise Free Synagogue New York City
PAUL LAVIETES, M.D.
Chairman, Physicians' Forum
HOWARD LINDSAY
DR. M. STANLEY LIVINGSTON
Department of Physics, M. I. T.
CLARENCE H. LOW*
Retired
THOMAS G. MACGOWAN
Market and Economic Analyst
L. D. MACINTYRE
President, American Ethical Union
ARNOLD H. MAREMONT
Board Chairman, Thor Corporation
LENORE G. MARSHALL*
Author, "Other Knowledge," etc.
LAWRENCE S. MAYERS, Jr.*
President, L. C. Mayers Co., Inc.
THE REV. ROBERT J. McCRACKEN
Minister, The Riverside Church, New York
LEWIS MUMFORD
Author
JAMES G. PATTON
President, National Farmers' Union
DR. LINUS PAULING
Nobel Prize in Chemistry, California Insti. of Technology
ORLIE PELL*
President, U. S. Section Women's International League
CLARENCE PICKETT*
Executive Secretary Emeritus American Friends Service Committee
JOSEPHINE W. POMERANCE*
Committee for World Disarmament and World Development
DR. CHARLES G. PRICE*
Chairman. Dept. of Chemistry, Univ. of Pennsylvania
DAVID RIESMAN
Sociologist, Author, "The Lonely Crowd," etc.
ELMO ROPER
Marketing Consultant and Public Opinion Analyst
DR. JAMES T. SHOTWELL
President Emeritus, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace
DR. RALPH W. SOCKMAN
Minister, Christ Church Methodist, New York
DR. EDWARD J. SPARLING*
President, Roosevelt University
SAMUEL STANDARD, M.D.
Assoc. Prof. of Clinical Surgery, New York University College of Medicine
MARK STARR
NORMAN THOMAS*
Chairman, Post War World Council
DEAN HOWARD THURMAN
Marsh Chapel, Boston University
DR. PAUL J. TILLICH
University Professor Harvard
JERRY VOORHIS
Executive Director, Cooperative League of America
JAMES WARBURG*
Author, "Agenda for Action," etc.
ALLAN M. WILSON*
DR. HUGH WOLFE*
Chairman, Department of Physics, Cooper Union, New York

(The signers of this statement do so as individuals and not as representatives of organizations or as members of the National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy. Asterisk indicates members of the National Executive Committee.)

CLIP AND MAIL TO:

NATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR A SANE NUCLEAR POLICY,
P. O. Box 1705, New York 17, N. Y.

☐ I enclose $——— for the work of the Committee (Make checks payable to Sane Nuclear Policy).

☐ Send me information about your program and about nuclear testing.

☐ I would like to know if a local committee exists in my vicinity.

Name..... Address.....

City..... State.....

NYT

Holifield, Chet

CHET HOLIFIELD
19TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
CHAIRMAN: SUBCOMMITTEE
ON MILITARY OPERATIONS

JOINT COMMITTEE ON
ATOMIC ENERGY
CHAIRMAN: SUBCOMMITTEE
ON LEGISLATION

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

DISTRICT OFFICE:
HAROLD W. LANE,
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE
FLORENCE M. ODEMAR
5707 WHITTIER BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES 22, CALIFORNIA
PHONES: RAYMOND 3-6561
PARKVIEW 8-7760

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
DOROTHY DUNN MORRISON,
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
MARY JANE WERLE
1034 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

March 7, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Appreciate very much receiving your letter of March 5. I will be available to talk with you almost any day, if I can be given a couple of days advance notice. My only firm out of town appointment is March 20.

Please telephone my secretary and she will arrange the appointment.

Sincerely yours,

Chet

Chet Holifield

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York.

March 5, 1958

Dear Congressman Holifield:

Thanks for sending me your speech in Ohio State University. You were dealing with a subject of enormous importance, and I want to come and talk with you about it, if you are willing, when I come down to Washington at the end of this month. I will telephone your secretary.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable Chet Holifield
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

mac

CHET HOLIFIELD
19TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
CHAIRMAN: SUBCOMMITTEE
ON MILITARY OPERATIONS

JOINT COMMITTEE ON
ATOMIC ENERGY
CHAIRMAN: SUBCOMMITTEE
ON LEGISLATION

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

DISTRICT OFFICE:
HAROLD W. LANE,
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE
FLORENCE M. ODEMAR
5707 WHITTIER BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES 22, CALIFORNIA
PHONES: RAYMOND 3-6561
PARKVIEW 8-7760

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
DOROTHY DUNN MORRISON,
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
MARY JANE WERLE
1034 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

February 27, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I know that you are a very busy man but I am taking the liberty of sending you a copy of a speech that I am going to make at Ohio State University on March 3, 1958.

I believe that the Administration-sponsored amendments to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, if passed, will usher in a new phase of international peril. I feel that this bill should be given wide publicity and should be seriously debated in the Congress and in public forums.

Sincerely yours,

Chet

Chet Holifield, M. C.

Enclosure

Note particularly
Page 10 Para 2 and after

From the office of
CONGRESSMAN CHET HOLIFIELD
Suite 1034 New House Office Building

PR 1-58

FOR RELEASE AFTER 3:00 PM, Monday, March 3, 1958

Congressman Chet Holifield (D. Calif.), a member of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy, said today that an Administration-sponsored amendment to the Atomic Energy Act now before the Congress would open the door to a "fourth, fifth, or sixth" atomic power in the world.

Warning that such an amendment would usher in a "new phase of international peril", Mr. Holifield urged that the bill be given the widest publicity and be seriously debated in the Congress and in public forums.

The "simple but stark" issue, Mr. Holifield said at a seminar in national security policy at Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio, is whether the Congress should relinquish control over the distribution of atomic-hydrogen weapons by placing that power solely in the President. Mr. Holifield put the question this way:

> "Should the power of distribution of atomic weapons to other nations be placed in the hands of one man, even though he be a good man, the President of a great nation, a great democratic nation?
>
> Or, should the problem of distributing nuclear weapons be decided through Congressional consideration and debate under the treaty process?"

"A strong argument can be made that such an important matter should be considered under the more deliberative process of a treaty", Mr. Holifield declared. "Such an argument would be based", he said, "on the revolutionary character of nuclear weapons and the effect on international relations which would be caused by the United States creating the 'fourth atomic weapon nation'."

"Three nations now possess atomic-hydrogen weapons", he said, "the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Great Britain. Unitl now we have hoped that a safe arrangement to prevent a nuclear war could be arranged between these three nations. We have thought an agreement would be more likely between three nations than four or five or more.

"Until now, we have failed to establish that safe agreement to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war. This legislation allows the United States, through presidential decision, to open the door to creating a fourth atomic weapon nation, a fifth, a sixth and many more".

"The question of deciding who the 'fourth nation' should be", Mr. Holifield continued, "immediately faces us when we remove the present legislative restrictions. The first nation that comes to mind is France, and then possibly West Germany. France is making a desperate effort to attain atomic weapon capability and, under the scope of the legislation, she would undoubtedly request aid from us in developing her atomic weapon stockpile. This indeed would pose a serious problem. France has an inherent political instability due to her multi-party parliamentary situation. This unstable factor makes her actions unpredictable".

"When this important 'fourth nation' threshold is crossed, we can expect immediate reaction from the Soviet leaders in the Kremlin. We can be sure that Mr. Khrushchev will make the most of this event". Calling attention to the 200 conferences which have been held between the United States and the Soviet Union since 1946 without achieving a constructive formula to prevent atomic-hydrogen warfare, Mr. Holifield said that "vision and leadership were needed as never before in mankind's turbulent history". He said that "the greatest minds of our time.....drawn from every nation and every profession requiring mental and moral competence .....should meet in continuous session with but one objective, to save humanity from nuclear destruction".

Address of Congressman Chet Holifield
on March 3, 1958

SP 58-2

SHALL WE CREATE THE "FOURTH ATOMIC WEAPON NATION"?

ATOMIC WAR AND AMERICAN SOCIETY

THE MOST FUNDAMENTAL AND FAR-REACHING EVENT OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY IS THE DISCOVERY AND DEVELOPMENT OF ATOMIC-HYDROGEN WEAPONS. THEIR EFFECT ON THE AMERICAN SOCIETY, IN FACT ALL SOCIETIES, HAS NOT BEEN EVOLUTIONARY -- IT HAS BEEN REVOLUTIONARY. WE ARE IN THE MIDST OF THAT REVOLUTION. IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND ITS MEANING WE MUST CONSIDER THREE PHASES IN POINT OF TIME.

(a) The limited type of atomic war which occurred in the past.

(b) The carryover effects of atomic war and its development in the present.

(c) The catastrophic effect of atomic war on all societies, if and when it occurs in the future.

ATOMIC WAR EXISTED IN A VERY LIMITED WAY ON AUGUST 6, 1945. WHEN THE FIRST WARTIME MUSHROOM CLOUD FLOATED AWAY TOWARD THE SNOW-CAPPED MOUTAIN OF FUJIAMA, THE CITY OF HIROSHIMA WAS A DESOLATE EXPANSE OF BURNED, BLACKENED RUINS, AND 90,000 HUMAN BEINGS EXISTED NO MORE. BEFORE A STUNNED AND SHOCKED WORLD COULD COMPREHEND WHAT HAD HAPPENED, THE SECOND EVENT IN ATOMIC WAR OCCURRED THREE DAYS LATER. ON AUGUST 9, 1945, THE CITY OF NAGASAKI FELT THE BLINDING FLASH AND THE SEARING ATOMIC HEAT. AGAIN THE FEARSOME MUSHROOM CLOUD BOILED SKYWARD AND THEN FLOATED

SILENTLY AWAY. THE SMOKING, BURNING RUINS OF THE SECOND JAPANESE CITY LAY AS A MUTE WITNESS TO MAN'S GENIUS FOR DESTRUCTION. THE LIVES OF 65,000 MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN WERE SACRIFICED TO THE GOD OF WAR.

THE COMBINED CASUALTIES OF THESE TWO CITIES DID NOT BEGIN TO COMPETE IN NUMBERS WITH THOSE THAT HAVE OCCURRED IN OTHER CITIES AND OTHER WARS. NO-- CITIES HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BEFORE AND RAZED TO THE GROUND. GREATER POPULATIONS HAVE BEEN PUT TO THE SWORD BEFORE. MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN DIED BECAUSE THEIR WARRIORS LOST THEIR PARTICULAR WAR.

BUT NEVER BEFORE HAS MAN RELEASED THE POWER OF DESTRUCTION SO INSTANTANEOUSLY AND WITH SUCH COMPLETE AND DECISIVE RESULTS.

TWELVE YEARS AND 206 DAYS HAVE PASSED SINCE AUGUST 9, 1945. AMERICAN ATOMIC WAR CAPABILITY WILL BECOME A TEEN-AGER ON AUGUST 9, 1958. RUSSIAN ATOMIC WAR CAPABILITY IS ONLY NINE YEARS OLD. GREAT BRITAIN, THE LATEST NATION, IS HARDLY OUT OF ITS NUCLEAR DIAPERS, A MERE CHILD OF FOUR. HOWEVER, LET US BEWARE OF ANY FEELING OF SATISFACTION OR COMPLACENCY AS WE CONTEMPLATE THEIR TENDER YEARS. LET US ACT MORE WISELY AND CONTEMPLATE THEIR INCALCULABLE STRENGTH, AND THE IMPACT OF THIS POTENTIAL WAR ON OUR SOCIETY AT THE PRESENT TIME.

THE CARRYOVER EFFECTS OF THE LIMITED USE OF TWO ATOMIC WEAPONS, IN AUGUST OF 1945, HAS BEEN REVOLUTIONARY ON OUR PRESENT SOCIETIES. FOR THE PURPOSE OF TIME PERIODS, I SHALL DEFINE THE PRESENT AS THE TIME BETWEEN AUGUST 9, 1945 AND TODAY.

THE REVOLUTION HAS OCCURED IN TWO IMPORTANT AREAS, MILITARY AND POLITICAL. THE DISCOVERY OF THIS NEW AND ALMOST UNLIMITED SOURCE OF ENERGY FOR WEAPON USE HAS DRASTICALLY CHANGED THE MILITARY CONCEPTS OF OFFENSE AND DEFENSE CONSIDERED FUNDAMENTAL FOR CENTURIES.

ENERGY RELEASED FROM SINGLE WEAPONS HAS BEEN INADEQUATE IN THE PAST TO DESTROY MILITARY TARGETS SUCH AS FORTIFICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION CENTERS, INDUSTRIAL CENTERS PRODUCING WAR ESSENTIALS, CONVOYS OF SHIPPING AND MASSED NUMBERS OF WARRIORS. IT HAS BEEN NECESSARY TO BRING TO BEAR UPON THOSE TARGETS THE POWER OF GREAT NUMBERS OF PUNY WEAPONS. THIS RESULTED IN CAUSING MILLIONS OF WARRIORS TO ADD THE POWER OF EACH PUNY WEAPON TO OTHER PUNY WEAPONS, IN ORDER TO BRING TO BEAR UPON EACH TARGET THE NECESSARY POWER TO DESTROY ITS MILITARY CAPABILITY. THIS GIGANTIC EFFORT ON ONE SIDE OF COURSE WAS DUPLICATED ON THE OTHER. THE DESTRUCTION OF A TARGET WAS FURTHER DELAYED BY THE ABILITY OF THE DEFENDER TO REPAIR THE DAMAGES TO THE TARGET, AND MAINTAIN FOR MONTHS AND EVEN YEARS ITS CAPACITY TO DEFEND. THE DESTRUCTIVE POWER OF THE <u>OFFENSE</u> WAS PARTIAL AND REQUIRED LONG TERM APPLICATION. THE RESISTING POWER OF THE <u>DEFENSE</u> COULD BE PARTIAL AND EXERTED OVER LONG PERIODS OF TIME. THE GREAT PRODUCTIVE POWERS OF INDUSTRY COULD CONTINUE TO PRODUCE, IN FACT UNDER WARTIME STIMULUS THEY COULD MULTIPLY AND EXPAND FOR SEVERAL YEARS. FINALLY, THROUGH ACCUMULATIVE DESTRUCTION AND ATTRITION OF VITAL SOURCES OF SUPPLY AND PRODUCTION THE WAR WOULD GRIND TO A CLOSE, AND ONE SIDE OR THE OTHER WOULD CONSIDER ITSELF THE VICTOR.

THE SITUATION I HAVE DESCRIBED DOES NOT EXIST TODAY. THE RELEASE OF TWENTY MILLION TONS OF T.N.T. ENERGY EQUIVALENT FROM ONE WEAPON WILL DESTROY IN ONE BLINDING, SEARING MOMENT ANY MILITARY TARGET IN THE WORLD. MANY SINGLE ATOMIC-HYDROGEN WEAPONS OF THIS POWER EXIST TODAY. THEY CAN BE DELIVERED AGAINST ANY TARGET IN THE WORLD BY EXISTING LONG RANGE BOMBERS. TOMORROW THEY WILL BE DELIVERED BY ICBM MISSILES. THERE IS AT THIS TIME NO DEPENDABLE GUARANTEE OF DEFENSE, THEREFORE --

OFFENSIVE CAPABILITY AGAINST ONE TARGET WITH ONE WEAPON IS ADEQUATE.

CONTRARIWISE DEFENSIVE CAPABILITY AGAINST DELIVERY OF ONE WEAPON ON ANY TARGET IS INADEQUATE.

BECAUSE OF THESE UNDENIABLE FACTS - - WE NO LONGER NEED TO WAGE WAR WITH PARTIAL AND ACCUMULATIVE POWERS OF OFFENSE. WE NO LONGER CAN RELY ON PARTIAL DEFENSE AND LONG TIME REPAIR OR RECUPERATIVE RESOURCES.

CERTAIN NEW ATOMIC AGE CONCEPTS NOW EMERGE:

- - - MASSED ARMIES OF MAN-POWER ARE VULNERABLE TO ONE WEAPON,

- - - MASSED AMPHIBIOUS LANDINGS ARE VULNERABLE TO ONE WEAPON,

- - - MASSED CONVOYS OF SHIPS ARE VULNERABLE TO ONE WEAPON,

- - - MASSED SUPPLY CENTERS ARE VULNERABLE TO ONE WEAPON,

- - - MASSED POPULATIONS IN ANY CITY ARE VULNERABLE TO ONE WEAPON, AND

- - - MASSED INDUSTRIAL AND TRANSPORTATION CENTERS ARE VULNERABLE TO ONE WEAPON.

WE FURTHER CONCLUDE THAT THEIR VULNERABILITY IS TOTAL. THE TARGETS ARE NOT SUBJECT TO REPAIR AND RESTORATION FOR CONTINUED WAR EFFORT.

NOW LET US TURN FROM THE CHANGED CONCEPTS OF MILITARY OFFENSE AND DEFENSE TO THEIR RELATED ECONOMIC EFFECTS ON OUR SOCIETY.

WE ARE IN A REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD OF CHANGING CONCEPTS. WE CARRY THREE BURDENS WHICH ARE RESULTING IN AN ECONOMIC COST OF MORE THAN FORTY BILLION DOLLARS PER YEAR.

THE FIRST BURDEN IS THE BURDEN OF SUPPORT FOR THE MILITARY TRADITIONS OF THE PAST:

THE MAINTAINENCE OF MASSES OF MILITARY MANPOWER;

THE CONTINUED PRODUCTION OF OBSOLETE CONVENTIONAL MILITARY EQUIPMENT SUCH AS LARGE SURFACE SHIPS, EXPENSIVE MASSED SUPPLY DEPOTS AND OBSOLETE FORTIFICATIONS - ARMORED TANKS, ARTILLERY, ETC.;

IN THE PRESENCE OF THESE UNDENIABLE FACTS IT IS IRONICAL AND TRAGIC THAT WE CONTINUE OUR WARTIME RELIANCE ON THE CONVENTIONAL TYPE OF TRANSPORTATION, RAILROAD TERMINALS, HARBORS, SURFACE SHIPPING, ETC.;

WE RELY UPON THE MYTH OF CONTINUED WARTIME PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY;

WE RELY UPON MILITARY ALLIES WHO ARE EQUIPPED WITH THE OBSOLETE, CONVENTIONAL, NON-NUCLEAR WEAPONS OF THE PAST.

THE SECOND BURDEN WE CARRY IS THE UNBELIEVABLE COST OF TODAY'S NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND THEIR NECESSARY DELIVERY SYSTEMS. THE BOMBER OF WORLD WAR II COST A FEW HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. TODAY'S B 52 OR B 58 COSTS MORE THAN EIGHT MILLION DOLLARS. THE BEST AIRCRAFT CARRIER OF WORLD WAR II COST ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS BUT THE NEW NUCLEAR AIRCRAFT CARRIER WITH ITS ACCOMPANYING PLANES WILL COST MORE THAN A BILLION DOLLARS. IT WILL COST MORE THAN FIVE BILLION DOLLARS TO DEVELOP THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL ICBM MISSILE, AND EACH ONE OF ITS SUCCESSORS WILL PROBABLY COST MORE THAN A MILLION DOLLARS.

THESE ARE REASONS OR EXCUSES, IF YOU WISH, FOR OUR GREAT ECONOMIC BURDEN, AND ARE THE GREATEST FACTORS IN OUR TAX BURDEN (AN ESTIMATED 65%). IT IS THE GREAT CONSUMING CANCER ON OUR PRODUCTION CAPABILITY FOR CONSUMER GOODS, HOUSES, SCHOOLS, HOSPITALS, ETC., WHICH AN ADVANCING, GROWING CIVILIZED SOCIETY NEEDS FOR ITS INCREASED ENJOYMENT AND WELFARE. OUR SOCIETY IS NOT ALONE IN CARRYING THE ECONOMIC BURDEN OF ATOMIC WAR PREPARATION. THE U.S.S.R. AND GREAT BRITAIN HAVE THEIR ATOMIC WAR BURDENS. THE NON-NUCLEAR WEAPON NATIONS CONTINUE THEIR BURDEN OF CONVENTIONAL MILITARY OBSOLESCENSE.

THE THIRD BURDEN WOULD BE THE CATASTROPHIC EFFECT OF ATOMIC WARFARE. AT THIS TIME THE POLITICAL AND LEGISLATIVE ASPECTS OF THIS PROGRAM ARE BASED ON THE POLICIES SET BY OUR INTERNATIONAL STATESMEN.

CARL VON CLAUSEWITZ WROTE IN HIS BOOK "ON WAR" THAT "WAR IS A MERE CONTINUATION OF POLICY BY OTHER MEANS."

THE POLICIES WE ADOPT TODAY WILL DETERMINE WHETHER WAR WILL BE NEEDED FOR THEIR CONTINUANCE.

THE MILITARY CONCEPTS OF THE PAST ARE SUBJECT TO QUESTION AND SO ARE THE CONCEPTS ON WHICH OUR INTERNATIONAL POLICIES ARE BASED. IN THE BACKGROUND OF EACH DIPLOMATIC AGREEMENT BETWEEN RIVAL NATIONS IN THE PAST WAS THE HIDDEN BUT REAL EVALUATION OF MILITARY STRENGTH AND THE FEAR THAT IT WOULD BE USED AS A LAST RESORT. THE FINAL AGREEMENT WAS USUALLY BASED ON AN OVERBALANCE OF CONCESSIONS BY THE WEAKER AND MORE FEARFUL NATION.

TODAY THE FEAR OF ATOMIC-HYDROGEN WAR IS A MUTUAL FEAR. THERE IS A BALANCE OF TERROR. IN THIS SITUATION DIPLOMACY LOSES ITS COMPULSIVE FACTOR. WITHOUT THIS COMPULSION, WE FIND IT DIFFICULT TO ACHIEVE AN INTERNATIONAL POLICY OR AGREEMENT FOR PEACE. EACH SIDE SEEKS ADVANTAGE WITHOUT POSSESSING THE OVERBALANCE OF POWER WHICH IS NECESSARY TO COERCE THE OTHER. OUR DIPLOMACY BECOMES A MATTER OF MANEUVER, DEBATE AND NAME CALLING, MOSTLY FOR ITS EFFECT UPON OUR UNCOMMITTED NEIGHBORS. BUT LET US TURN FROM THE CONSIDERATION OF AN ENEMIC DIPLOMACY WHICH HAS FAILED TO DEVELOP INTERNATIONAL POLICIES OF PEACE TO THE MORE SOBER CONTEMPLATION OF THE EFFECTS OF A NUCLEAR WAR ON THE SOCIETY OF MAN.

IT IS SAD BUT TRUE THAT TODAY IT IS IMPOSSIBLE FOR MAN TO CALCULATE THE POWER OF DESTRUCTION RESIDING IN THE STOCKPILES OF ATOMIC AND HYDROGEN BOMBS POSSESSED BY THE UNITED STATES, U.S.S.R. AND GREAT BRITAIN.

IF WE ARE TO UNDERSTAND THE EFFECTS OF AN UNLIMITED NUCLEAR WAR IN THE FUTURE UPON ALL SOCIETIES INCLUDING OUR OWN, WE MUST TRY TO COMPREHEND THE FUNDAMENTAL FORCES WITH WHICH WE MUST RECKON.

WE DID NOT KNOW THE DESTRUCTIVE POWER OF THE TWO ATOMIC BOMBS THAT WE EXPLODED IN AUGUST 1945, BEFORE WE EXPLODED THEM. SCIENTISTS AND MATHEMATICIANS CAN ESTIMATE AND CALCULATE, BUT DESTRUCTIVE POWER CANNOT BE ACCURATELY PREDICTED FOR A FUTURE NUCLEAR WAR UNTIL THE LAST BOMB HAS BEEN DETONATED AND THE LAST DEADLY RESIDUE OF STRONTIUM 90 HAS USED UP ITS QUOTA OF CENTURIES FOR DECAY.

I CAN GIVE YOU FIGURES TODAY BASED ON ACTUAL TESTS. THEY SOON BECOME MEANINGLESS BECAUSE THEY TRANSCEND HUMAN COMPREHENSION.

HERE IS ONE ILLUSTRATION.

WORLD WAR II LASTED, AT LEAST FOR OUR "ALLIES," SIX YEARS. THE FREE NATIONS DROPPED FROM 40,000 BOMBERS A TOTAL EXPLOSIVE FORCE EQUIVALENT TO 2,600,000 TONS OF T.N.T. AND INCURRED 300,000 AIR FORCE CASUALTIES.

THE ONE GREAT ATOMIC-HYDROGEN TEST BOMB OF 1954 RELEASED MORE THAN FOUR TIMES THE POWER OF ALL THE WORLD WAR II BOMBS.

OUR MINDS CANNOT TRANSLATE THESE FIGURES INTO RUINED CITIES AND MILLIONS OF DEAD PEOPLE. MULTIPLY ONE WEAPON BY HUNDREDS OR THOUSANDS AND THE HUMAN MIND REELS AT THE MATHEMATICAL STRING OF ZEROES. ONLY UNIVAC CAN SOLVE THE PROBLEM AND THEN THE ANSWER BECOMES GIBBERISH. WHEN WE CONSIDER FURTHER THE DEADLY EFFECT OF RADIATION FROM GAMMA RAYS AND THE CENTURIES-LASTING POISON TO AIR, WATER AND LAND FROM STRONTIUM 90, THEN INDEED MUST REASON LEAVE ITS THRONE IN THE MIND OF MAN.

SO WE TURN FROM MATHEMATICS OF THE MIND, OR OF UNIVAC, TO A SIMPLE STATEMENT OF FACTS, A STATEMENT NO REPUTABLE SCIENTIST WILL DENY OR ATTEMPT TO REFUTE.

CIVILIZATION CANNOT SURVIVE A FULL-SCALE NUCLEAR WAR IN WHICH WEAPONS NOW IN STOCKPILE ARE USED. THE CITIES AND WORKS OF MAN WILL BE DESTROYED AS WERE THE CITIES OF HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI. HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF HUMAN BEINGS WILL DIE SUDDENLY AND SUBSEQUENTLY. ANIMALS AND OTHER LIVING THINGS WILL DIE. THE FOODS STOCKED OR GROWING WILL BE CONTAMINATED AND THE SOILS WILL BE POISONED WITH ENDURING RADIOACTIVE DEBRIS.

THAT IS ALL. IT IS TRUE. I CANNOT SAY MORE - NOR LESS. THIS WILL BE THE IMPACT OF ATOMIC WARFARE ON AMERICAN SOCIETY. WE ARE THE PEOPLE WHO WILL DIE, IF WE ALLOW IT TO OCCUR. NOT ONLY THE AMERICAN SOCIETY, BUT EVERY SOCIETY ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH FACES THIS FATE OF NUCLEAR DESTRUCTION. ONCE UNLEASHED, A FULL SCALE NUCLEAR WAR CANNOT BE RESTRICTED TO A NATION, AN AREA, OR A SOCIETY. TODAY THE NUCLEAR WEAPON POWERS ARE THREE. THESE THREE POSSESS THE ATOMIC POWER I HAVE DESCRIBED.

THEY HAVE NOT UNLEASHED THIS POWER, BECAUSE EACH OF THE THREE IS AWARE OF THE DIRE FATE WHICH WILL BE VISITED ON ALL. WE LIVE AS MR. CHURCHILL SO APTLY SAID IN A "STATE OF MUTUAL TERROR". WE ARE THREE SCORPIONS IMPRISONED IN A BOTTLE, EACH WAITING THE STING OF ONE OF THE OTHERS, ALL KNOWING THAT RETALIATORY STINGS WILL BRING DEATH TO ALL.

SINCE 1946 WE HAVE HAD ALMOST TWO HUNDRED CONFERENCES WITH THE SOVIETS, TRYING TO CONSTRUCT A FORMULA WHICH WOULD GUARANTEE TO THE WORLD THAT ATOMIC WEAPONS WILL NEVER BE USED IN WAR. WE HAVE FAILED TO DATE AND THE PERIL GROWS WITH EACH PASSING DAY. THE STOCKPILES OF THE THREE NATIONS KEEP ON INCREASING IN NUMBER AND "EFFICIENCY". OTHER NATIONS FEEL THEIR MILITARY INFERIORITY. THEY WANT ATOMIC-HYDROGEN WEAPONS TOO.

ON JANUARY 27, 1958, THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION DELIVERED TO CONGRESS A LEGISLATIVE DRAFT OF A BILL TO AMEND THE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1954. THE LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL STATED THE DRAFT HAD BEEN APPROVED BY THE BUREAU OF THE BUDGET, THE LEGISLATIVE CLEARING HOUSE FOR THE PRESIDENT AND HIS ADMINISTRATION. THE DRAFT WAS INTRODUCED BY TWO MEMBERS OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY ON A "BY REQUEST" BASIS. OUR COMMITTEE HAS BEEN HOLDING HEARINGS ON THE TWO BILLS, S. 3165 AND H. R. 10348, IN EXECUTIVE SESSION. WITNESSES REPRESENTING THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE, THE STATE DEPARTMENT, AND OTHER EXECUTIVE AGENCIES HAVE TESTIFIED IN FAVOR OF THE LEGISLATION.

AMONG OTHER THINGS THE LEGISLATION PROVIDES FOR,

1. The transfer of atomic weapon information to other nations. (Weapon design blueprints)

2. The transfer of "special nuclear material" to other nations for military purposes, (the basic bomb material, plutonium and U 235).

3. The transfer of non-nuclear weapon components to other nations (the electronic-mechanical hardware of an atomic bomb).

4. The transfer of weapon delivery systems (this could mean atomic cannons, bombing planes, missiles and submarines).

THE LEGISLATIVE DRAFT PLACES RESPONSIBILITY FOR INTERNATIONAL TRANSFER OF ATOMIC WEAPON INFORMATION, PARTS AND BOMB MATERIALS IN THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

IF THIS LEGISLATION BECOMES LAW WE ENTER A NEW PHASE OF INTERNATIONAL PERIL. WE CROSS THE THRESHOLD ON A JOURNEY FROM WHICH THERE MAY BE NO RETURN. THE PROPONENTS OF THIS STEP CLAIM IT IS NECESSARY TO SAVE THE CRUMBLING NATO. IT IS A MOST IMPORTANT STEP. IT SHOULD RECEIVE WIDE PUBLICITY AND SERIOUS DEBATE IN THE CONGRESS AND IN EVERY FORUM OF PUBLIC OPINION. THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE ENTITLED TO KNOW THAT THE CONGRESS WOULD BE RELINQUISHING THEIR RESTRICTIVE POWER OVER THE DISTRIBUTION OF OUR ATOMIC-HYDROGEN WEAPONS. IN THE LAST ANALYSIS, WE WOULD BE PLACING THAT POWER IN THE HANDS OF ONE MAN, THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. THE ISSUE REALLY IS SIMPLE, BUT STARK IN ITS SIMPLICITY.

SHOULD THE POWER OF DISTRIBUTION OF ATOMIC WEAPONS TO OTHER NATIONS BE PLACED IN THE HANDS OF ONE MAN - EVEN THOUGH HE BE A GOOD MAN - THE PRESIDENT OF A GREAT NATION - A GREAT DEMOCRATIC NATION?

OR, SHOULD THE PROBLEM OF DISTRIBUTING NUCLEAR WEAPONS BE DECIDED THRU CONGRESSIONAL CONSIDERATION AND DEBATE UNDER THE TREATY PROCESS?

A STRONG ARGUMENT CAN BE MADE THAT SUCH AN IMPORTANT MATTER SHOULD BE CONSIDERED UNDER THE MORE DELIBERATIVE PROCESS OF A TREATY. SUCH AN ARGUMENT WOULD BE BASED ON (a) THE REVOLUTIONARY CHARACTER OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS, AND (b) THE EFFECT ON INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS WHICH WOULD BE CAUSED BY THE UNITED STATES CREATING THE " FOURTH ATOMIC WEAPON NATION".

LET US EXPLORE THE MEANING, OF IF YOU PREFER, THE "IMPACT"OF THIS PROPOSED LEGISLATION.

THREE NATIONS NOW POSSESS ATOMIC-HYDROGEN WEAPONS, THE UNITED STATES, THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, AND GREAT BRITAIN. UNTIL NOW WE HAVE HOPED THAT A SAFE AGREEMENT TO PREVENT A NUCLEAR WAR COULD BE ARRANGED BETWEEN THESE THREE NATIONS. WE HAVE THOUGHT AN AGREEMENT WOULD BE MORE LIKELY BETWEEN THREE NATIONS THAN FOUR OR FIVE OR MORE.

UNTIL NOW, WE HAVE FAILED TO ESTABLISH THAT SAFE AGREEMENT TO PREVENT THE OUTBREAK OF A NUCLEAR WAR. THIS LEGISLATION ALLOWS THE UNITED STATES (THROUGH PRESIDENTIAL DECISION) TO OPEN THE DOOR TO CREATING A "FOURTH ATOMIC WEAPON NATION, A FIFTH, A SIXTH, AND MANY MORE.

DOES THIS MEAN WE HAVE GIVEN UP OUR HOPES FOR A PEACEFUL AGREEMENT AMONG THE PRESENT THREE NATIONS? DOES IT MEAN WE HAVE DESERTED AND ABANDONED THE LOGIC OF LIMITING THE NUMBER OF NATIONS POSSESSING ATOMIC-HYDROGEN WEAPONS, WHILE WE NEGOTIATE FOR A SAFE AGREEMENT AGAINST NUCLEAR WAR?

I AM DEEPLY TROUBLED WITH THIS ADMINISTRATION PROPOSAL. I FEAR IT HAS NOT BEEN PROPERLY ANALYZED BY ITS PROPONENTS.

AS A SUPPORTER OF THE NATO CHARTER FOR COLLECTIVE SECURITY, I AM AWARE OF THE PRESSURE NOW BEING EXERTED TO OBTAIN NUCLEAR WEAPONS FROM OUR ALLIES WHO DO NOT HAVE SUCH WEAPONS. I BELIEVE THE UPGRADING OF COLLECTIVE MILITARY STRENGTH IS NECESSARY IF NATO IS TO BE PRESERVED. BUT, THERE ARE MANY WAYS TO STRENGTHEN NATO WITHOUT A RESORT, AT THIS TIME, TO AUTHORIZING THE CREATON OF THE "FOURTH", "FIFTH", OR "SIXTH" ATOMIC WEAPON NATION.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON MILITARY OPERATIONS, OF WHICH I AM CHAIRMAN, STUDIED THE NATO DEFICIENCIES DURING OUR SEPTEMBER 1957 VISIT TO EUROPE. ON FEBRUARY 19, 1958, OUR PARENT COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT

OPERATIONS ADOPTED A NUMBER OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS WE MADE. VERY FRANKLY, WE DID NOT RECOMMEND THE CREATION OF THE "FOURTH ATOMIC-WEAPONS NATION".

THE TASKS OF NATO ARE MANY. THOSE TASKS CAN BE DIVIDED ACCORDING TO AN OVERALL COORDINATED STRATEGY. THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN ATOMIC WEAPON CAPABILITY CAN BE FITTED INTO THE OVERALL CONCEPT OF NATO STRATEGY WITHOUT OPENING A PANDORA'S BOX OF UNKNOWN AND UNPREDICTABLE WOES.

I BELIEVE IN THE WIDE EXCHANGE OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION AND REALIZE THE SECRETS OF SCIENCE CANNOT BE HIDDEN FROM THE PEOPLES OF OTHER NATIONS. BUT WE DO NOT DISTRIBUTE HAND GRENADES TO OUR CHILDREN AND HOPE THEY WILL NOT BE TEMPTED TO EXPERIMENT.

THERE IS A FEARFUL RESPONSIBILITY RESTING UPON EACH OF THE NUCLEAR NATIONS. THAT RESPONSIBILITY IS TOO GRAVE, IN TERMS OF HUMANITY'S DESTINY, FOR THEM TO GAMBLE BY INTRODUCING MORE PLAYERS INTO THE NUCLEAR CARD GAME.

WE HAVE A TREMENDOUS MORAL RESPONSIBILITY TO DISCHARGE TO A FEARFUL AND UNCOMMITTED WORLD. IF WE ONCE LOSE THE PRESTIGE OF A MORAL NATION, WE WILL NOT - - WE CANNOT - - EXERT LEADERSHIP FOR PEACE.

THE QUESTION OF DECIDING WHO THE "FOURTH NATION" SHOULD BE IMMEDIATELY FACES US WHEN WE REMOVE THE PRESENT LEGISLATIVE RESTRICTIONS. THE FIRST NATION THAT COMES TO MIND IS FRANCE, AND THEN POSSIBLY, WEST GERMANY. FRANCE IS MAKING A DESPERATE EFFORT TO ATTAIN ATOMIC WEAPON CAPABILITY AND, UNDER THE SCOPE OF THE LEGISLATION, SHE WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY REQUEST AID FROM US IN DEVELOPING HER ATOMIC WEAPON STOCKPILE. THIS INDEED WOULD POSE A SERIOUS PROBLEM. FRANCE, UNFORTUNATELY, IS UNSTABLE POLITICALLY AND BESET WITH MANY INTERNAL PROBLEMS.

FRANCE HAS AN INHERENT POLITICAL INSTABILITY DUE TO HER MULTI-PARTY PARLIAMENTARY SITUATION. THIS UNSTABLE FACTOR MAKES HER ACTIONS UNPREDICTABLE.

WE REMEMBER THE EGYPTIAN EPISODE IN WHICH ANOTHER, USUALLY STABLE ALLY, GREAT BRITAIN WAS INVOLVED. THE EFFECTS OF THAT ADVENTURE IN INTERNATIONAL IRRESPONSIBILITY REMAINS TO PLAGUE US TO THIS DAY.

BUT NEW EVENTS ERASE THE SHARP MEMORIES OF OLD EVENTS AND THE VOLATILE LA BELLE FRANCE HAS AGAIN PROVED HER UNPREDICTABILITY, IN TUNISIA. SHE USED AMERICAN PLANES, FURNISHED FOR NATO PURPOSES, TO BOMB ANOTHER UNITED NATIONS' ALLY.

NOTWITHSTANDING THESE IRRESPONSIBLE INTERNATIONAL ESCAPADES, FRANCE, BECAUSE OF HER ATOMIC ENERGY TECHNOLOGY, IS AN OUTSTANDING CANDIDATE FOR "FOURTH NATION". IF THE LEGISLATION NOW PENDING BECOMES LAW SHE WILL BE IN THE FOREFRONT OF OUR ALLIES DEMANDING ATOMIC WEAPONS.

WE HAVE OTHER FRIENDS AMONG THE FOREIGN NATIONS, BOTH INSIDE AND OUTSIDE NATO. WHEN WE REMOVE THE PRESENT LEGAL RESTRICTIONS AGAINST DISTRIBUTION OF ATOMIC WEAPONS AND ATOMIC WEAPONS DESIGN INFORMATION, AND CREATE THE "FOURTH NATION", WE KNOW THERE WILL BE CONSTANT PRESSURE TO CREATE THE "FIFTH", THE "SIXTH", THE "SEVENTH NATION", AND SO ON. NATO, SEATO AND OTHER NATIONS WOULD BE ELIGIBLE.

WHEN THIS FIRST IMPORTANT "FOURTH NATION" THRESHOLD IS CROSSED, WE CAN EXPECT IMMEDIATE REACTION FROM THE SOVIET LEADERS IN THE KREMLIN. WE CAN BE SURE THAT MR. KHRUSHCHEV WILL MAKE THE MOST OF THIS EVENT.

HE CAUSED US A LOT OF TROUBLE OVER ATOMIC BOMB TESTING. HE SOLD HIS "PEACE" ADVOCACY TO A GREAT MANY GULLIBLE PEOPLE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. HE USED THE TWO SPUTNIKS TO ESTABLISH THE MYTH OF THE OVERALL SCIENTIFIC SUPREMACY OF THE SOVIETS, TO A GREAT MANY NATIONS AND PEOPLE.

WHAT WOULD HE DO WITH A PROPAGANDA MOTIF SO FRAUGHT WITH CONCERN AS THE DISTRIBUTION OF ATOMIC WEAPONS BY THE UNITED STATES TO "FOURTH", "FIFTH" AND OTHER NATIONS?

THE SIMPLE BUT EFFECTIVE SOVIET PROPAGANDA LINES ARE PREDICTABLE. IN FANCY, I CAN HEAR MR. KHRUSHCHEV NOW:

> "The great Soviet Union stands for Peace. We have made great efforts over the years to outlaw atomic weapons for the benefit of humanity. We have demanded that the testing of atomic bombs be stopped so that unborn generations will not be damaged by the accumulation of deadly radiation in the earth's environment. We have zealously guarded the custody of our own defensive atomic weapons. Today, the United States Congress and their President enacted a law permitting the distribution of atomic hydrogen weapons to all their allies. The imperialistic war mongers, the capitalist nations, now threaten the Socialist Republics with atomic encirclement. One careless and irresponsible nation, one madman, can now launch the third great war, a nuclear war, which will destroy civilization. I charge the United States with the blame for such a war when it occurs. The U.S.S.R. will not sit idly by. We will take such steps as we deem necessary to preserve the life of the great Socialist Republic and its Allies."

WHAT WOULD THE IMPACT OF SUCH A SPEECH BE ON OUR ALLIES WHO ARE NOT SCHEDULED FOR EARLY ENTRANCE INTO OUR EXCLUSIVE ATOMIC WEAPONS CLUB?

WHAT WOULD BE THE IMPACT OF SUCH A SPEECH ON INDIA, JAPAN, AND THE OTHER UNCOMMITTED NATIONS OF THE WORLD?

WOULD IT ENHANCE THE INTERNATIONAL PRESTIGE OF THE UNITED STATES, OR

WOULD IT PLACE US ON THE DEFENSIVE IN WORLD OPINION?

WOULD IT INCREASE OR DECREASE THE LIKELIHOOD OF NUCLEAR WAR?

THESE ARE THE QUESTIONS I BRING YOU. I DO NOT COME BEFORE YOU WITH A NEAT PACKAGE CONTAINING THE FORMULA FOR SOLVING THE WORLD'S GREATEST PROBLEM.

YOU HAVE ASKED ME WHAT I BELIEVE WOULD BE THE IMPACT OF ATOMIC WARFARE ON THE AMERICAN SOCIETY AND I HAVE POINTED OUT TO YOU SOME OF THE COMPLEXITIES IN THE SUBJECT. BEFORE A PROBLEM CAN BE SOLVED, IT MUST BE DEFINED - - ITS TERMS MUST BE EXPLORED. IF IT IS A DIFFICULT COMPLEX PROBLEM, IT MAY TAKE THE EFFORTS OF MANY MINDS TO FIND THE SOLUTION.

I KNOW OF NO PROBLEM MORE IMPORTANT THAN THE PROBLEM OF MANKIND'S SURVIVAL IN AN AGE WHICH HAS PRODUCED WEAPONS OF A NEW AND REVOLUTIONARY POWER, THE POWER TO DESTROY CIVILIZATION.

OUR REAL PROBLEM, OF COURSE, MUST BE SOLVED IN THE RECESSES OF THE HUMAN INTELLECT AND IN THE CONTROL OF HUMAN BEHAVIOR. THE MIND WHICH HAS DEVELOPED THE ATOMIC-HYDROGEN BOMB CAN, IF IT WILLS, CONTROL ITS FORCE FOR MANKIND'S BENEFIT INSTEAD OF MAN'S DESTRUCTION.

THE PROBLEM WILL NOT BE SOLVED BY INDIFFERENCE, INEPTITUDE OR INCOMPETENCE. A CONCERT OF THE GREATEST SCIENTIFIC MINDS DEVELOPED

THIS NEW SOURCE OF ENERGY. IT WILL TAKE A GREATER CONCERT OF MINDS TO CONTROL IT FOR MAN'S BENEFIT. I SPEAK OF A CONCERT OF THE GREATEST MINDS OF OUR TIME. THEY SHOULD BE DRAWN FROM EVERY NATION AND EVERY PROFESSION REQUIRING MENTAL AND MORAL COMPETENCE. THIS GREAT CONCERT OF COMPETENT AND REPRESENTATIVE MINDS SHOULD MEET IN CONTINUOUS SESSION WITH BUT ONE OBJECTIVE - TO SAVE HUMANITY FROM NUCLEAR DESTRUCTION. NO PHYSICAL FACILITY NOR FINANCIAL RESTRICTION SHOULD BE PERMITTED TO INTERFERE WITH THE ATTAINMENT OF THEIR OBJECTIVE.

TODAY, AS NEVER BEFORE IN MANKIND'S TURBULENT HISTORY, WE NEED VISION AND LEADERSHIP. SOMEWHERE IN THIS TROUBLED WORLD THERE MUST ARISE A FOCAL POINT FOR MANKIND'S GREATEST EFFORT. A CLARION CALL FOR GREATNESS AND DEDICATION MUST BE SOUNDED THROUGH OUT THE MOST DISTANT PARTS OF THE EARTH. A BANNER MUST BE RAISED AROUND WHICH MEN OF GOOD WILL CAN RALLY REGARDLESS OF THEIR RACE, COLOR, CREED OR ECONOMIC CONDITION.

I BELIEVE THAT LEADERSHIP WILL ARISE - I BELIEVE THAT CLARION CALL WILL GO FORTH - I BELIEVE THAT BANNER WILL BE RAISED BEFORE THE SANDS IN HUMANITY'S HOUR GLASS RUNS OUT, BECAUSE I BELIEVE THAT MAN WAS NOT CREATED TO TROD THE THORNY PATH OF DEVELOPMENT THROUGHOUT THE CENTURIES, FOR A DESTINY OF NUCLEAR OBLIVION. I BELIEVE THAT LEADERSHIP MUST AND WILL ARISE BECAUSE I BELIEVE THAT THERE IS A SUPREME BEING AND THAT MAN HAS NOT BEEN SUBJECTED TO THE STRUGGLE OF LIFE FOR THE UNTHINKABLE FATE OF NUCLEAR SUICIDE.

Holifield, CHET

April 11, 1958

Dear Miss Morrison:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of April 1 and for sending me a copy of Mr. Holifield's testimony presented to the Pastore Subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy.

I was most interested to see it and greatly appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Dorothy D. Morrison
Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

mac

CHET HOLIFIELD
19TH DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
CHAIRMAN: SUBCOMMITTEE
ON MILITARY OPERATIONS

JOINT COMMITTEE ON
ATOMIC ENERGY
CHAIRMAN: SUBCOMMITTEE
ON LEGISLATION

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

DISTRICT OFFICE:
HAROLD W. LANE,
FIELD REPRESENTATIVE
FLORENCE M. ODEMAR
5707 WHITTIER BOULEVARD
LOS ANGELES 22, CALIFORNIA
PHONES: RAYMOND 3-6561
PARKVIEW 8-7760

WASHINGTON OFFICE:
DOROTHY DUNN MORRISON,
ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT
MARY JANE WERLE
1034 HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING

April 1, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Representative Holifield will be in Los Angeles, California during the coming Easter Recess - April 3 through April 13. He will be back in Washington on April 14, according to his present plans.

I know you must receive at least as much reading material as a member of the House or Senate, and your time, too, must limit the amount you can read each day. Nevertheless, I do hope you will be able to study the enclosed copy of Mr. Holifield's testimony presented to the Pastore Subcommittee of the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy relative to H. R. 11426 and S. 3474, as well as the Congressman's Analysis of that legislation.

Mr. Holifield is so deeply concerned over these bills he took the unusual step of appearing before the Pastore Subcommittee as a witness against them.

With deep appreciation for the fine work you are doing in radio and television, I am

Sincerely yours,

Dorothy Morrison

Dorothy D. Morrison

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

From the office of March 26, 1958

Honorable Chet Holifield (Calif.)
Room 1034 House Office Building

ANALYSIS OF PENDING LEGISLATION TO AMEND THE ATOMIC ENERGY ACT OF 1954

H.R. 11426 (Durham) and S. 3474 (Pastore)

SECTION 91

Deletes from the present Atomic Energy Act of 1954 provisions against transferring to foreign nations

(a) radioactive by-product materials for military use;

(b) special nuclear materials (bomb material, plutonium, and U 235) for military uses;

(c) actual transfer of manufactured non-nuclear component parts of weapons (electronic hardware, etc.)

(d) the transfer of non-nuclear component parts of the weapons would make possible duplication by reproduction, and would reveal the external characteristics of the missing nuclear parts. With such information any nation have industrial-engineering ability could acquire or produce on its own, the limited amount of plutonium or U 235 to make the missing nuclear part which would be needed to complete the atomic weapon;

(e) utilization facilities for military applications (any equipment or device, other than weapons, which could use atomic material for military uses) examples: submarines, airplanes or electric package power plants;

(f) atomic materials (uranium ore, radioactive by-products, plutonium, U 235, etc.) for

(1) research on atomic weapons

(2) research on utilization facilities for military application (see above)

(3) development of utilization facilities for military application

(4) development of atomic weapons

(5) use in atomic weapons

(6) use in utilization facilities for military application,

(7) production of atomic weapons

(8) production of utilization facilities for military purposes

(9) to effect the above the nation does not need to possess substantial atomic weapon capability.

The President is prohibited by the 1954 Atomic Energy Act from doing any of the actions listed above. The Congress, however, could authorize the President to do any of these acts, providing it was done by one of two methods as provided in Section 121 of the present Act.

(a) Concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives and the Senate which requires the usual legislative majority approval of both Houses.

(b) By treaty which requires two-thirds majority vote of the Senate.

The proposed legislation, H.R. 11426 and S. 3474, calls for the abdication of the authority now vested in the Congress and the delegation of that authority to the President.

SECTION 92.

Compliments the implementation of the new provisions of Section 91 (adjusts present law).

SECTION 123.

Explained later.

SECTION 142.

Provides for the declassification of Restricted Data (design, manufacture, or utilization of atomic weapons - production of U-235 or plutonium, etc.) by the joint action of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense. This declassification can apply to all types of military application of atomic energy. If the two departments named above disagree, the President decides the point of disagreement.

Section 142 (c) and (d). Under present law, the Atomic Energy Commission can declassify Restricted Data in the field of military reactors. The proposed legislation extends to the Department of Defense additional power to oppose sole declassification of military reactor information by the Atomic Energy Commission. Such information may then be transmitted by order of the President to a single nation or all nations participating with us in a regional organization (such as NATO, SEATO, ANZUS, or the Rio Treaty group) as provided in Section 144, as amended.

SECTION 144.

Sec. 144 (b) International Cooperation. This section of the 1954 Atomic Energy Act is amended to permit the communication to foreign nations of more "design" information. The definition of "design" is found in the 1954 Atomic Energy Act. It means "(1) the specifications, plans, drawings, blueprints, and other items of like nature; (2) the information contained therein; (3) the research and development data pertinent to the information contained there".

In addition to present provisions of existing law, communication of "design" information is allowed in several areas;

(a) training of personnel in the military application of atomic energy;

(b) evaluation of capabilities of potential enemies in the military application of atomic energy;

(c) the development of compatible delivery systems for atomic weapons (submarines, planes, missiles and atomic cannons);

(d) other military applications of atomic energy with certain exceptions which would be provided for in Section 144 (c).

The balance of this section (144 (b)) strikes out existing prohibitory language and provides that such communication shall be undertaken pursuant to the provisions of Section 123 (International Agreement for Cooperation).

Sec. 144 (c) This section provides for the exchange of Restricted Data concerning atomic weapons with a foreign nation if the information is deemed necessary to,

(1) improve its atomic weapon design capability;

(2) develop atomic weapons development capability;

(3) improve its atomic weapons production capability.

to communicate to a foreign nation Restricted Data concerning:

(1) research on military reactors

(2) development of military reactors

(3) design of military reactors

Section 144 (c) authorizes the President to take the actions heretofore noted providing,

(1) the action will promote the common defense and security,

(2) the action will not constitute an unreasonable risk to the common defense and security,

(3) the foreign nation is participating with the United States in an international agreement or treaty and is making substantial (?) and material (?) contributions to the mutual defense and security, As noted hereafter on page seven of this analysis,, forty-seven nations are participating with the United States in international agreements or treaties for common defense and security. All of these nations can therefore qualify on this point under this section for "agreements of cooperation" as outlined in section 123. As a matter of fact, this section bypasses procedure under section 121.

For the purposes of this section, a nation wishing to participate in a cooperation agreement under section 123, must qualify first by being a participant in an international agreement or treaty as provided in section 121.

SECTION 123.

This section of the present Atomic Energy Act of 1954 provides for a special type of international agreement which is different from those authorized under Section 121 of the Act. Section 121 provides for two types of international agreements. First, an international agreement which is submitted to both the House and the Senate for majority vote approval; and second, a treaty approved by two-thirds vote of the Senate.

Section 123 provides for a third form of international agreement designated as "agreements for cooperation". The President enters into such an "agreement for cooperation" with a foreign nation and the document must lie before the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy for thirty days before it goes into effect.

What does this "lie before" period of thirty days mean?

It means that the terms and conditions of the "cooperation agreement" is brought to the notice of the proper committee of Congress - officially - for a period of thirty days, during which period the terms and conditions can be studied and evaluated. If the Joint Committee approves of the terms and conditions, the agreement automatically goes into effect at the end of the thirty day period. This arrangement serves to publicize the terms and conditions of the agreement before its effective date.

What if the Joint Committee comes to the conclusion that such an agreement is unwise or dangerous?

The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy can take two steps.

(a) It can try to persuade the Executive Branch of the government to change or withdraw the objectionable agreement. (Persuasion only).

(b) Both Houses can introduce disapproving resolutions and try to get them passed before the thirty day period expires. From a practical point of view, this would be difficult - though possible.

If, however, such a disapproving resolution were passed in time by both Houses, it would be sent to the President for signature. If the

President vetoed the legislation, then it would take two-thirds vote of both Houses to override the veto. Such an override would be highly improbable.

We must conclude that Congress would be taking a very important and potentially dangerous step if it abdicates its present control of the distribution to foreign nations of atomic and hydrogen weapons. This it would do if it substituted the process of consideration now provided in Section 121 for the more casual process of Section 123 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

Exchange of Restricted Data, pertaining to important design information of atomic-hydrogen weapons, and Communication thereof to foreign nations must now be processed through congressionally approved international treaties or agreements (as provided for in Section 121). The proposed legislation makes such action possible under Section 123 (heretofore explained).

The pertinent difference is (a) Section 121 requires positive congressional action, by the Senate - in the event the treaty route is used - and by both the Senate and the House if an international agreement is used; (b) Section 123 does not require positive congressional action for implementation.

The only new requirement is that there be <u>in existence</u> a mutual defense treaty or agreement for common defense and security. This type of international arrangement exists now with forty-seven (47) foreign nations through either bilateral agreements with a single nation or regional agreements such as obtain with the Western Hemisphere (Rio Treaty Group, or NATO, SEATO, and ANZUS).

Section 144(d) widens the President's power of delegation for implementation to "any agency" or "person". (See definition of these terms in Atomic Energy Act of 1954.)

Testimony of HONORABLE CHET HOLIFIELD (California)
Before the
SUBCOMMITTEE ON AGREEMENTS FOR COOPERATION
of the
JOINT COMMITTEE ON ATOMIC ENERGY, Thursday, March 27, 1958

MR CHAIRMAN:

I have made the unusual request to appear before your Subcommittee to testify on pending legislation, H. R. 11426 and S. 3474. Although a member of the full Committee, I am not a member of the Subcommittee on Agreements for Cooperation. I want to thank you, at this time, for the courtesies extended to me by permitting me to attend the executive hearings on this legislation and also for allowing me to present public testimony as a witness.

I have studied these two bills thoroughly and believe that I understand their provisions and the broad and important scope of the subject matter they cover.

I am deeply concerned at the impact of this legislation if it should be passed. In all good conscience, I must oppose the bills as written. I must oppose some of the objectives and I must oppose the methods of achieving some of the other objectives, which may, in themselves, be desirable.

The importance of this legislation cannot be over emphasized. It is not a minor amendment to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. It is a major amendment in that it authorizes a basic change in responsibility for the distribution of atomic-hydrogen weapons, delivery systems for such weapons, and design information for the production and utilization of such weapons. The responsibility belongs, by statute of 1954, in the Congress of the United States. This amendment transfers that responsibility to the President of the United States.

Twice before, in the original Atomic Energy Act of 1946 (the McMahon Act), and in the revised Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (the Cole-Hickenlooper Act), the Congress after due and serious consideration decided that control of these new, terrible, and revolutionary atomic-hydrogen weapons should remain the responsibility of the Congress. It provided, I believe very prudently, that if the time should come when it seemed wise to transfer atomic weapons

or atomic weapon information to an ally or allies, that such a decision would be made by international agreement, approved by the Senate and the House of Representatives - or by an international treaty approved by the Senate. This method is provided for in Section 121 of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

If that time has arrived, then I say let us use the safer, more deliberative way provided for in the present law.

As elected Representatives of the people, let us scrutinize carefully each proposal. Let us require specific justification for each transfer of this type of information - or these types of weapons - to a foreign ally, whoever she may be. Let us exercise the checks and balances of our constitutional type of government in important matters, such as this legislation, which authorizes the creation of additional atomic-hydrogen weapon owning nations.

In my opinion, this matter is of a great deal more importance than many of the routine matters which are effected by international agreements or treaties, and which, as a matter of course, are referred to the Legislative Branch of the Government for approval.

If passed, this legislation will be a complete delegation of Congressional authority and responsibility to the Executive Branch of the Government. It provides, furthermore, for the delegation by the President - to appointed administrators of the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defense - the power to recommend decisions - which now must be made by the Congress under Section 121 of the 1954 Act.

The claim has been made by the Administration sponsors of this legislation that:

(a) it is desirable to have administrative flexibility to distribute atomic-hydrogen weapons, weapon parts, or weapon information, to a certain ally or allies.

Of course, it is simpler and quicker for the Executive to act than for the Congress to use the deliberative process. No one can argue this point. But, this is but to argue that a monarch or a dictator is better equipped to make quicker, quieter and more efficient moves than can be made under the democratic process.

There are other factors to be considered however. And we, who believe that in the long run the freedoms and liberties of a Democracy are safer and surer than those liberties can be under a totalitarian system of any type, must accept the responsibility and - yes - even the slower process of democratic checks and balances.

Our failure to exercise Congressional responsibility might start a series of ill advised moves which could culminate in a nuclear war.

(b) The claim has been made that a wide permission to distribute atomic-hydrogen weapons to foreign nations would strengthen our collective defense against the Soviet threat.

(Under this legislation, 47 nations within NATO SEATO, ANZUS, the Rio Treaty Group, and outside nations having bi-lateral mutual defense treaties or agreements could be considered eligible.)

This claim is debatable on several points. Unfortunately, many of our allies have unstable governments. The balance of political power can shift very quickly. With such shifts, there would inevitably shift the control of the atomic-hydrogen weapons or information which we had furnished.

Who can say, today, where the internal control of France, Italy, or even West Germany will be one year or two years from now? We live in perilous times. Old institutions are crumbling. New forces are rising to control in many nations.

Another point to be considered is the rise of neutralism and its effect on existing political parties in foreign nations. We have seen the failure of almost every NATO nation to fulfill its military commitments. We have seen the internal strife in England and West Germany over the location of missile bases and Strategic Air Command bases for planes carrying nuclear weapons.

Who among you can forecast today the effect on existing political parties within allied governments if the gate is opened for the transfer of nuclear weapons from the United States?

Will such legislation unite or divide our alliances?

Will such legislation cause suspicion and resentment against the United States - by those allies who are denied access to nuclear

Insert between second and third lines on page 4.

The claim has been made that a changed world situation -- a more tense situation exists today than in 1954 when the present law was passed. This claim can be questioned. We had gone through the Berlin Airlift, had just finished the Korean War, Chou-en-Lai was threatening Formosa and the Communist war effort had shifted to French Indo-China. There had been no relaxation by Stalin and Molotov of their stern and unyielding position. Certainly the economy of Europe was in worse shape then, than today four years later.

While NATO has not fulfilled her commitments as planned - - Is there anyone who can claim that her nations are not in better economic and industrial position to fulfill those commitments, if the will to do so existed.

weapons, as provided for under the wide, permissive phraseology of the proposed amendment?

I have supported the North Atlantic Treaty Organization concept of collective military strength. The concept has not materialized, due to factors beyond our control.

The case has not been made for the distribution of atomic-hydrogen weapons to allies in NATO. The case has not been made to support the thesis that our allies are demanding such weapons.

Each day's newspapers record the concern of great segments of the population in England and in West Germany over the more modest plan of placing nuclear weapons bases in their countries.

The open authorization of power to assign nuclear weapons to other nations would, in my opinion, become an issue of violent controversy between political parties now in charge of government policy and those out-of-power political parties seeking political advantage. Administrations in allied countries, who are now working closely with the United States in foreign policy implementation, could fall over this issue alone.

NATO nations have separate duties and obligations as befit the purpose and capabilities of members of a military alliance. Each nation should be required to furnish their particular strength to the task before us.

The United States and Great Britain are nuclear-weapon-possessing nations in NATO. By arrangement, in the over all military strategy, these two nations could furnish the factor of nuclear strength where needed. Such an arrangement would be clearly within the concept of specific national contribution of particular capability. Such an arrangement would not introduce the new and highly controversial precedent of creating "fourth", "fifth", or additional nuclear weapon nations into the volatile field of international relations. It would not furnish the Kremlin leaders with a new , and I believe, powerful propaganda motif.

If there be need for a closer and more effective exchange of scientific information or of materials in the atomic weapon field between the United States and Great Britain, such arrangements can be made under existing provisions of law. (Sec. 121 of Atomic Energy Act of 1954).

If there be need for assistance to our allies in the field of military type reactors for the production of steam or electric energy, this could be arranged under section 121 or possibly by a careful and limited change in existing law.

If there be need for the exchange of external characteristics information regarding atomic weapons, for the purpose of military training or transportation, this could also be done by limited changes in existing law.

Mr. Chairman, I have appended to my testimony a careful analysis of the provisions of the present pending legislation. I will not cover the provisions point by point. I wish to enumerate the main points however, and comment on the grave dangers which I believe are inherent in the pending legislation.

Among other things the legislation provides for,

1. The transfer of atomic weapon information to other nations. (Weapon design blueprints)

2. The transfer of "special nuclear material" to other nations for military purposes, (the basic bomb material, plutonium and U 235).

3. The transfer of non-nuclear weapon components to other nations (the electronic-mechanical hardware of an atomic bomb).

4. The transfer of weapon delivery systems (this could mean atomic cannons, bombing planes, missiles and submarines).

The most important point however is that the legislative draft places responsibility for international transfer of atomic weapon information, parts and bomb materials in the President of the United States. Congress abdicates its statutory control in this field.

If this legislation becomes law we enter a new phase of international peril. We cross the threshold on a journey from which there may be no return. The proponents of this step claim it is necessary to save the crumbling NATO. It is a most important step. It should receive wide publicity and serious debate in the Congress

and in every forum of public opinion. The American people are entitled to know that the Congress would be relinquishing their restrictive power over the distribution of our atomic-hydrogen weapons. In the last analysis, we would be placing that power in the hands of one man, the President of the United States. The issue really is simple, but stark in its simplicity.

Should the power of distribution of atomic weapons to other nations be placed in the hands of one man - even though he be a good man - the President of a Great Nation - a great Democratic Nation?

Or, should the problem of distributing nuclear weapons be decided thru congressional consideration and debate under the treaty process, or under a specific international agreement?

A strong argument can be made that such an important matter should be considered under the more deliberative process of a treaty. Such an argument would be based on (a) the revolutionary character of nuclear weapons, and (b) the effect on international relations which would be caused by the United States creating the "fourth atomic weapon nation".

Let us explore the meaning, or if you prefer, the "impact" of this proposed legislation.

Three nations now possess atomic-hydrogen weapons, the United States, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and Great Britain. Until now we have hoped that a safe agreement to prevent a nuclear war could be arranged between these three nations. We have thought an agreement would be more likely between three nations than four or five or more.

Until now, we have failed to establish that safe agreement to prevent the outbreak of a nuclear war. This legislation allows the United States (through Presidential decision) to open the door to creating a "fourth atomic weapon nation, a fifth, a sixth, and many more."

Does this mean we have given up our hopes for a peaceful agreement among the present three nations? Does it mean we have deserted and abandoned the logic of limiting the number of nations possessing atomic-hydrogen weapons, while we negotiate for a safe agreement against nuclear war?

I am deeply troubled with this Administration proposal. I fear it has not been properly analyzed by its proponents.

As a supporter of the NATO charter for collective security, I am aware that pressure may be exerted to obtain nuclear weapons for our allies who do not have such weapons. I believe the upgrading of collective military strength is necessary if NATO is to be preserved. But, as I have already stated there are other ways to strengthen NATO without a resort, at this time, to authorizing the creation of the "Fourth", "Fifth", or "Sixth" atomic weapon nation.

The Subcommittee on Military Operations, of which I am Chairman, studied the NATO deficiencies during our September 1957 visit to Europe. On February 19, 1958, our parent Committee on Government Operations adopted a number of the recommendations we made. Very frankly, we did not recommend the creation of the "fourth atomic-weapons nation".

The tasks of NATO are many. Those tasks can be divided according to an overall coordinated strategy. The British and American atomic weapon capability can be fitted into the overall concept of NATO strategy without opening a pandora's box of unknown and unpredictable woes.

I believe in the wide exchange of scientific information and realize the secrets of science cannot be hidden from the peoples of other nations. But we do not distribute hand grenades to our children and hope they will not be tempted to experiment.

There is a fearful responsibility resting upon each of the nuclear nations. That responsibility is too grave, in terms of humanity's destiny, for them to gamble by introducing more players into the nuclear card game.

We have a tremendous moral responsibility to discharge to a fearful and uncommitted world. If we once lose the prestige of a moral nation, we will not - - we cannot - - exert leadership for peace.

The question of deciding who the "fourth nation" should be immediately faces us when we remove the present legislative restrictions. The first nation that comes to mind is France, and then possibly, West Germany. France is making a desperate effort to attain atomic weapon capability and, under the scope of the legislation, she would undoubtedly request aid from us in developing her atomic weapon stockpile. This indeed would pose a serious problem. France unfortunately, is unstable politically and beset with many internal problems.

France has an inherent political instability due to her multi-party parliamentary situation. This unstable factor makes her actions unpredictable.

We remember the Egyptian episode in which another, usually stable ally, Great Britain was involved. The effects of that adventure in international irresponsibility remains to plague us to this day.

But new events erase the sharp memories of old events and the volatile La Belle France has again proved her unpredictability, in Tunisia. She used American planes, furnished for NATO purposes, to bomb another United Nations' ally.

Notwithstanding these irresponsible international escapades, France, because of her atomic energy technology, is an outstanding candidate for "fourth nation". If the legislation now pending becomes law she will be in the forefront of our allies demanding atomic weapons.

We have other friends among the foreign nations, both inside and outside NATO. When we remove the present legal restrictions against distribution of atomic weapons and atomic weapons design information, and create the "fourth nation", we know there will be constant pressure to create the "fifth", the "sixth", and the "seventh nation", and so on. NATO, SEATO and other nations would be eligible.

When this first important "fourth nation" threshold is crossed, we can expect immediate reaction from the Soviet leaders in the Kremlin. We can be sure that Mr. Khrushchev will make the most of this event.

He caused us alot of trouble over atomic bomb testing. He sold his "peace" advocacy to a great many gullible people throughout the world. He used the two Sputniks to establish the myth of the overall scientific supremacy of the Soviets, to a great many nations and people.

What would he do with a propaganda motif so fraught with concern as the distribution of atomic weapons by the United States to "fourth", "fifth" and other nations?

The simple but effective Soviet propaganda lines are predictable. In fancy, I can hear Mr. Khrushchev now:

> "The great Soviet Unions stands for Peace. We have made great efforts over the years to outlaw atomic weapons for the benefit of humanity. We have demanded that the testing of atomic bombs be stopped so that unborn generations will not be damaged by the accumulation of deadly radiation in the earth's environment. We have zealously guarded the custody of our own defensive atomic weapons. Today, the United States Congress and their President enacted a law permitting the distribution of atomic hydrogen weapons to all their allies. The imperialistic war mongers, the capitalist nations, now threaten the Socialist Republics with atomic encirclement. One careless and irresponsible nation, one madman, can now launch the third great war, a nuclear war, which will destroy civilization. I charge the United States with the blame for such a war when it occurs. The U.S.S.R. will not sit idly by. We will take such steps as we deem necessary to preserve the life of the great Socialist Republic and its Allies."

What would the impact of such a speech be on our allies who are not scheduled for early entrance into our exclusive atomic weapons club?

What would be the impact of such a speech on India, Japan, and the other uncommitted nations of the world?

Would it enhance the international prestige of the United States, or

Would it place us on the defensive in world opinion?

Would it increase or decrease the likelihood of nuclear war?

The legislation before us creates important questions - - questions which each member of the Committee will have to answer.

They are important questions and the answers we give may increase or decrease the possibility of nuclear war or international peace.

Halland, Dudley

October 29, 1958

Mr. Dudley Holland
330 West 95th Street
New York 25, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Holland:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to give you his reply to your recent letter, as he is involved with preparations for the coming elections.

He is unfortunately not in any control of what CBS does in the way of programming. This being so, it would really be a waste of both your time and his if you were to come in and see him.

Yours very truly,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

DUDLEY HOLLAND
330 WEST 95TH STREET - NEW YORK 25. N.Y.
home messages at UNIVERSITY 6-1420

October 27. 1956

Mr. Edward R. Murrow.
CBS
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

If you are interested in actively helping to really DO something about improving the quality of TV programming. I may very well have the APPROACH to the successful solution of the problem.

So far. I have only been able to line up two men in TV on my side - they are

GIL RALSTON - CBS - Gil has always been most encouraging but he repeatedly warns me: "I am too far down the ladder here to be of any practical assistance to you.

"PAT" WEAVER I wrote him outlining my project when he left NBC. and promptly received a handwritten note:

"I hear you all the way on yours of Sept 13 (1956) but I am going away ..... see me after the first of the year..... I agree with your thinking completely.

So far I have been unable to see him in person. His secretary insists that he cannot undertake any new project until he gets his small TV network

(cont'd)

and programming service "off the ground" so far he doesn't seem to have enjoyed any success.

30 MINUTES OF YOUR TIME.

all I need is thirty minutes of your time - or if you want me to see Fred Friendly first. I shall be glad to do so. I saw him four or five years ago, at which time he simply could not understand what I was attempting to do.

DIFFICULT OBSTACLES.

My project is not going to be simple or easy to get under way. The biggest simple objection is the fact that it will require a couple of million dollars to get under way. Fortunately, SAM PARK, Jock Whitney's personal assistant, has been encouraging.

C.B.S. OFFICIALS. OPPOSED.

Jack Van Volkenburg was always courteous, but naturally had me see his assistants. SIG MIKELSON violently differs with me - HUBBELL ROBINSON has been coldly incredulous.

ALL I ASK:

Is this - Have your secretary write me setting up an appointment. I'll telephone back to confirm - I'll be there, and I'll make my pitch as brief and as sensible as I can.

Cordially

Dudley Holland

Hallberg, Olga

2294 Commonwealth Ave.
St. Paul 8 Minnesota
February 21, 1959

My dear Mr. Murrow,

There are some of you T.V. personalities whose thoughts I've shared for so long that I feel I know you better than "live" acquaintences of many years. I write to you then as to an old friend.

As a teacher myself, I've so long been amused at the dither the profession gets into over the shortage of teachers. Personally, I feel we might be faced with an over abundance of them. For certainly you, or someone, will sell the "powers that be" on T.V. How can we continue to be so blind and unimaginative! We don't need more teachers. We only need to extend our good teachers(like yourself) to more students. (I've wanted to shout this from the rooftops for a long time but pressing daily duties keeps teachers from being vocal and so only the layman is heard. How wise you are to take off this year. More should imitate you.)

Certainly we will continue to need physical contact --pupil with teacher- in the beginning and as follow-up to T.V. teaching but the teacher could handle large groups effectively ~~but~~ she would be relieved of the preparation and could concentrate her energies on drill, correction of student work, conferences with pupils etc.

The hit and miss successes have been stimulating to note. Think of what Walt Disney has done to awaken interest in children's classics and Nature; the numbers taking the 6:30 A.M. science coursesspeak eloquently of its success; you documentaries, Omnibus, The Bell Telephone Movies and some others--think what they have brought to people. But we haven't scratched the surface.

We need some imaginative people, with authority, to overhaul our educational system and put this new teaching tool into practice--not as an adjunct to teaching but the main core of it. (Think what China is doing with radio and loudspeakers among a people who cannot read and don't own radios or T.V.) Ponder a while on what strides we could make were we to venture a national T.V. educational program.

Our Minnesota Educational T.V. is but two years old and struggling along with little and uncertain support yet I have taken Frnch, Astronomy, Educational Psychology, Art Appreciation, Techniques of Teaching Reading, Spanish, Philosophy, Area Studies of Russia and one of the Near East, Geology, U.N. News Report, Schetching, Modern European Literature, Music Literature, plus Panel Discussions on Education

this is only limited evening & week-end listening time.

by the nation's greatest educators, Heritage Series from the University of Pittsburgh, you and others being interviewed on the Communication Series---and there are many more of a local nature informing us as to the issues before our state legislature, our highway department, instruction on making out income returns etc.

Some could have been better taught but the teachers communicated in every case. Yet these teachers were unskilled in T.V. techniques and were operating on no expense account. They simply brought their limited classrooms aids and hoped they'd "take" O.K. They came only with their knowledge and their enthusiasm.

Just imagine if we had had the very best teacher in the entire nation! Just imagine if these courses were scheduled long in advance. Some teacher in Podunk could handle 50 or more in her class. Between classes she could spend her time re-explaining, drilling, corecting and giving tests to discover what hadn't been communicated to the students. Many teachers are forced to handle large classes now but, of course, no one teacher can do that and spend sufficient time on preparation of subject matter as well. I believe it could be effective in areas we never believed possible. (I am now taking a couse in Show Card Printing and learning a lot. Ican see his demonstr ation much better than if I were in the back of a large class. He anticipates our difficulties and repeats and offers aids.)

Well, I've spoken my piece! I've jotted down thoughts similiar to these before and relegated them to the waste basket but your comments of late lead me to think you are also deeply disturbed about waste of this very miraculous tool.

Sincerely Yours,

Olga M. Hallberg.

(Mrs.F) Olga Hallberg
W.

Haller, M

March 2, 1959

Miss Martha Holler
Chief, Accreditation and Travel Branch
Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Miss Holler:

As Mr. Murrow is out of New York at present, I am writing to thank you for his new accreditation card which arrived safely at the end of last week.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS

February 26, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We are enclosing your completed Department of Defense accreditation card. Please acknowledge its receipt at your convenience.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Martha Holler

Martha Holler
Chief, Accreditation
and Travel Branch

Encl.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Halliday, Kate.

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

OD107 LH635

L LLE434 NL PD=LOS ANGELES CALIF 21= 1959 JAN 22 AM 1 50

ED MURROW=

CBS NYK=

THE MOST FRIGHTENING AND TERRIFYING THING I HAVE EVER SEEN: WILL YOU ASK THOSE DREAM BOYS IN NORFOLK WHETHER THEY ALLOW A NISEI OR A CHINESE CHILD IN THEIR HAPPY SCHOOLS?=

KATE HOLLIDAY 722 NORTH WILCOX=.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

3/19/59 Hollister, Paul

Dear Paul:

I had not seen the Nassau Daily Tribune. Distance does indeed temper the critic's scalpel, or maybe I should say blunt it.

I hope that you are managing to mix the proper proportions of sunshine and run.

I shall be here until the first of July and will hope to get a glimpse of you before I start wandering.

As ever yours,

KRM:skh

Mr. Paul Hollister
277 Park Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Holmes, Hon. Robert D.

STATE OF OREGON
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
SALEM

ROBERT D. HOLMES
GOVERNOR

August 5, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your letter of July 14th.

I was sorry that your stay in Oregon did not permit you to visit the State Capitol. I am delighted that you enjoyed the Rogue trip with Tom Stoddard. Tom is an old friend of mine, too.

I accept with pleasure your offer to become a one-man publicity bureau for the Rogue. Visit us often.

Sincerely yours,

Robert D. Holmes

Robert D. Holmes
Governor

RDH:nd

1959 OREGON CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION

Holmes, Hon. Robt

July 14, 1958

The Honorable Robert D. Holmes
Governor's Residence
Salem, Oregon

Dear Governor Holmes:

Your gracious telegram inviting me to visit you in Salem has just caught up with me here in New York. I would like to say my thanks and also to say how sorry I am that we could not accept your invitation.

The trip down the Rogue was thoroughly enjoyable. We made it in company with my old friend, Tom Stoddard, from Portland, and I fear that, as a result, I shall become a one-man publicity bureau for Oregon and the Rogue. Thank you again for your kind invitation and I hope we may visit you on another occasion.

Very truly yours,

Dictated but not signed by Edward R. Murrow

ERM:shh

July 2, 1958

CABLE TO:

THE HONORABLE AND MRS. ROBERT D. HOLMES, GOVERNOR'S RESIDENCE, SALEM, OREGON.

YOUR CORDIAL WIRE RECEIVED AFTER MR. MURROW HAD LEFT NEW YORK. HE IS NOW TRAVELLING BUT WE WILL DO OUR BEST TO RELAY YOUR KIND INVITATION TO HIM.

KAY CAMPBELL

Budget no. 514-43

C.B.S. TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

WU012 PD

WUX SALEM ORG JUL 2 935AMP

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS NEWS

AM INFORMED BY CONGRESSMAN CHARLES O PORTER THAT YOU AND YOUR SON ARE COMING TO OREGON FOR A TRIP DOWN THE ROGUE RIVER. I AM HAPPY TO WELCOME YOU TO OUR CLEAN GREEN STATE AND TO EXTEND THIS INVITATION TO VISIT THE CAPITAL CITY OF SALEM AS GUEST OF MRS HOMES AND ME

ROBERT D HOLMES GOVERNOR

155P..

Hoet, John

March 6, 1958

Dear Mr. Holt:

I have your letter of February 12th.

I have not yet decided whether to stock the stream. As soon as my plans become more definite, I will let you know.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John O. Holt, Jr.
Berkshire Trout Farm Inc.
Under Mountain Road
Sheffield, Mass.

gw

UNDER MOUNTAIN ROAD
SHEFFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

SHEFFIELD 9-8723

Febryary 12,1958.

Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave,
New York 22,N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow :

It is getting close to Spring and we thought we should have heard from you by now. Many of our customers have already placed their orders and scheduled their delivery dates.

We still have a wonderful supply of trout and I know we will be able to fulfill your requirements however I sincerely wish you would contact us so we will have some idea of what to reserve for you. I will assure you we will give you the best trout available and the best in service.

We can now make additional deliveries at no extra cost. I have enclosed a price list for your reference.

Please let me hear from you soon. Thanking you and with best regards, I am,

Sincerrly yours,

John O. Holt, Jr.

John O. Holt, Jr.

JOH.mf

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

NSA524

NS BMA777 NL PD=BIRMINGHAM ALA 14=
=EDWARD R MURROW, CBS=
485 MADISON AVE NYK=

1958 JAN 14 PM 7 10

HAVE NOT HAD A CHANCE TO TELL YOU HOW MUCH WE APPRECIATE YOUR KINDNESS AND HELP TO SAM. AM SURE YOU WILL BE GLAD TO KNOW THAT HE WAS SELECTED AS A RHODES SCHOLAR SINCE YOU SAW HIM LAST AND HE MIGHT BE TO MODEST EVEN TO LET YOU KNOW. I WILL BE AT THE AMBASSADOR FOR SEVERAL DAYS BEGINNING SATURDAY AND HOPE TO SEE YOU MONDAY OR TUESDAY OF NEXT WEEK. THANKS AGAIN AND KINDEST REGARDS=
THAD HOLT.

THE COMPAN[illegible] TIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Honsaker, E
f

July 21, 1959

Mr. E. Coy Honsaker
The Embassy Apartments
Apartment 14-1
21st & Walnut Streets
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Dear Mr. Honsaker:

As Mr. Murrow is away at present, I asked Mrs. Murrow what would be your best course with regard to finding a good Swiss school for your grandson. She gave me two names of people who would be able to advise you, as they have a good knowledge of Swiss schools.

The first is Mrs. George Nelson, 10 East 93rd Street, New York, who goes to Switzerland quite often to inspect the various schools and could tell you about them. The second is a Miss Brisson, whose address Mrs. Murrow could not remember but who advertises in most educational magazines.

I hope this information will be of help to you.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

131 SOUTH 22ND STREET
PHILADELPHIA

Mr. Edward R. Morrow,
Dutchess County, New York.

July 8, 1959.

Dear Mr. Morrow:

In the Philadelphia Sunday Bulletin Article, June 21, 1959, I learned that you were going off the air temporarily for which I am very sorry, also, that you are enrolling your son in a Swiss Preparatory School.

It is my hope to send my grandson, eleven years of age, to a school in Switzerland, but am at a loss to decide on which one.

Would you be good enough to send me the name and address, and any other information, that would be helpful relative to the school, that your son is going to attend.

With best wishes and thanking you for your courtesy in this matter,

Very sincerely yours,

C. Coy Honsaker, D. O.,
Residence: The Embassy Apartments,
Apartment 14-I,
21st. & Walnut Streets,
Philadelphia 3, Pennsylvania.

CCH:A

Sir: Ed Murrow

domestic

April 1 '59

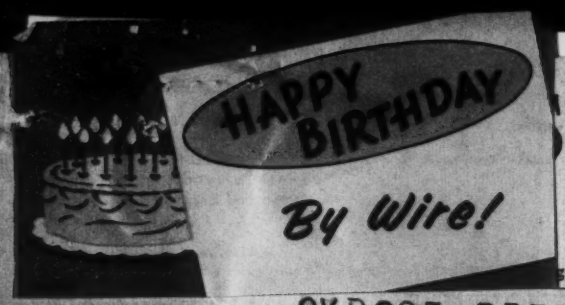
Hood, Buck

to: BUCK HOOD
AUSTIN AMERICAN-STATESMAN
AUSTIN
TEXAS

REGRET UNABLE OBLIGE WITH STATEMENT ON FAULK BECAUSE MEMBER IN EUROPE. REGARDS.

SHEILA HOGG SECRETARY

59
ck



STERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

grams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

SYB085 DB359

D AUA743 NL PD=AUSTIN TEX 31= 1959 APR 1 AM 1 14

ED MURROW, REPORT PERSONAL DELIVERY=
CBS 485 MADISON AVE NYK=

DEAR SIR:

¶ WE ARE PLANNING A BIG FEATURE STORY ON JOHN HENRY FAULK'S RETURN WITH HIS FAMILY TO AUSTIN, TEXAS TO MAKE HIS HOME. WE DESIRE TO EMPHASIZE THE GOOD FORTUNE OF TEXAS IN HAVING SUCH A PROMINENT, CIVIC-MINDED ARTIST OF NATIONAL REPUTATION RETURN TO TEXAS TO MAKE HIS HOME.

¶ WOULD GREATLY APPRECIATE A GOOD STATEMENT FROM YOU,

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

DAVA743

1959 APR 1 AM 1 4

AS HIS FRIEND IN NEW YORK AS TO HIS SUCCESS AS RADIO-TV PERSONALITY, AND AS TO HIS CIVIC-MINDED WORK FOR NEW YORK COMMUNITY. PLEASE WIRE STATEMENT TO ME AT MY OFFICE, COLLECT. URGENT THAT REPLY ARRIVE IMMEDIATELY. SINCERE THANKS=

BUCK HOOD MANAGING EDITOR AUSTIN AMERICAN-STATESMAN AUSTIN TEXAS=.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Hooper, L.

December 10, 1959

Dear Mr. Hopper:

Thank you for your recent letter which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and will be traveling abroad for most of that time, he will be unable to reply to your letter.

I am sorry to disappoint you.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Larry Hopper
805 Michigan Avenue
North Fond du Lac
Wisconsin

805 Michigan ave.
North Fond du Lac
Wisconsin

Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S. Television
New York City, New York

Dear Sir:

As a project in our social science class we were asked to write famous men in politics today in our government. I was fortunate enough to recieve your.

I would like to ask you one question. What in your opinion is the United ~~States~~ most pressing problem today?

Thank - you!

Sincerely,
Larry Hopper

Hooser, G.A.

January 15, 1958

Dear Mr. Hooser:

Please forgive the delay in answering your letter of November 29th.

Your particular need poses quite a problem, and I have had to ask a number of technicians about it before coming up with any kind of an answer.

There are portable tape recorders operated solely on batteries, but these are very expensive --somewhere in the neighborhood of $300. The acceptable alternative would seem to be a recorder which will operate on house current, but for this you would need storage batteries such as are found in a car or boat, and you would, of course, have to have some means of getting these batteries to be charged from time to time. The cost of the recorder itself would be somewhere around $120 to $150.

If this interests you and you are unable to dig one up locally, I can, of course, make inquiries as to where such a machine may be purchased. Good luck to you!

Sincerely yours,

Mr. G. A. Hooser
Quatsino
British Columbia

mac

Quatsino, B.C.
November 29th, 1957

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

I had the good fortune to meet you in London during the unpleasantness there and had hoped to see you sometime after it was all over. However that does not appear to be and can only hope that one day it will happen.

I have enclosed this letter with one to your Mother with whom I am corresponding on and off. She has been requested to forward this to you.

What I want is some advice if possible information if possible and help if possible. You may take your choice and I know that you are somewhat occuppied(spelt wrong methinks) and busy so do not feel that you are hurting etc if you cannot do anything.

We have been on the west coast of Vancouver Island for over 10 years now and have finally wound up on the top outside end of Vancouver Island. I have just had a session in the Hospital and have finished a letter to your Mother bewailing the fact she was not available to nurse me back to health which will please her I hope. I have been informed that I have to take it easy for some time and my wife is quite mean enough to enforce this stricture by the Doctor. Which all boils down to time on my hands.

The stories told by the old timers here concerning this area I have found to be quite fascinating and interesting and I have in mind trying to get these stories and put them together. I have my doubts that I shall succeed but I am going to try anyhow.

I have found with the people here that the minute you bring out a note book they lose the thread of their conversation and that is no good. So I thought of a tape recorder. But the ones advertised are all for power hook ups and also much too rich for my blood being a civil servant and also owing Doctor etc. I have found however with a borrowed tape recorder in the house the person was quite interested to talk particularly when I played it back to them. So that is fine. What I wanted to know is if you have any ideas of whether or not there are tape recorders that work without power(110 volts) and if so how I could go about getting one without too much expense on the old exchequer. Also have you by any chance some suggestion as to how to go about getting data such as old times going. Do you start with now and work back or do you recommend starting then and working up to now. Both ways seem to work but I think there must be a knack to it that would be better and I have a feeling that to start then and work up to now would be better.

Must away now. Hope that all is well with you and yours.

Yours sincerely,

G.A. Hooser

Horn, John

May 6, 1958
726 Rugby Road
Brooklyn 30, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I thought I would have been around before this to report on my visit with the Strauses of WMCA, but other events have intruded.

I did meet both Nathan and Peter, and they are charming. They're looking for a general manager, heavy on sales experience, and not for a program director, which is Peter Straus' title. And so my meeting was purely social.

Stay well.

Best,

John
Horn

Horn, John

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Robinson

from: Mr. Murrow

March 5, 1958

Here is a fact sheet on John Horn whom I mentioned to you on the telephone.

E.R.M.

John Horn

From Aug. 1953	"Person to Person," editorial associate
Mar. - Aug. 1953	"Variety," reporter, radio-TV critic
July 1952-Mar. 1953	Free lance writing, publicity
Feb. 1949-June 1952	CBS, press-information writer
Aug. 1948-Jan. 1949	The New York Star, reporter, radio-TV critic
Dec. 1946-June 1948	"Argosy" magazine, photo and cartoon editor, and editorial rewrite
Sept. 1937-Dec. 1946	Newsweek magazine, researcher, writer, books and sports editor

B.A. 1937, City College of New York, English literature major.

Free lance articles in various publications.

Born Oct. 23, 1916 in New York City

Married. One child.

726 Rugby Road
Brooklyn 30, N.Y.
GE 4-0969

Harlow

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: MESSRS. MICKELSON, DAY, BURDETT, HOTTELET, KALISCHER, LEISER, MURROW, NIVEN, SEVAREID, SCHOENBRUN

from: Mr. Horton

cc: Messrs. Meade
Oppenheim

January 5, 1959

Here is an advance list of questions gathered by the World Affairs Council of Philadelphia to start the question-and-answer sequence tomorrow night. In addition, there will be other questions submitted from the floor.

I am also attaching a Foreign Policy Association memorandum prepared for the CBS News panel. The fact sheets referred to in the memo are in the Great Decisions kit I sent you earlier. Please note the last paragraph, requesting emphasis on the need for citizen participation in American foreign policy.

On a year-around basis, the Foreign Policy Association has been of immense value in the institutional activities of CBS News. Whatever you can do to put the evening's discussion within the framework of the Association's own program would be a gesture of appreciation on our part.

WMH

Horton, Mr. -

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: MESSRS. MICHELSON, DAY, ACKERMAN, BURDETT, HOTCHLEY, KALISCHER, LEISER, MURROW, NIVEN, SEVAREID, SCHOENBRUN

from: Mr. Horton

cc: Messrs. Meade
Pryor
Oppenheim

December 31, 1958

Here is what you need to know about the appearance of the YEARS OF CRISIS team at the Philadelphia Academy of Music on January 6.

Sponsoring organization is the Philadelphia World Affairs Counsil, with the cooperation of the Foreign Policy Association. Working closely with the Counsil are our Philadelphia stations, WCAU and WCAU-TV. The attendance will be well over 2,000.

The event, billed as "The Outlook for 1959," coincides with the start of the Foreign Policy Association's annual "Great Decisions" program, which is implemented by cooperating organizations in more than 300 cities. I am attaching a "Great Decisions" kit which I hope you can leaf through for orientation.

Ed Murrow will open the panel discussion and introduce each correspondent for three minutes of talk. Following this, questions gathered and screened in advance by the Council will be put to the correspondents. I will have a list of 14 such questions by Monday morning, January 5. Others will be collected from the floor during the evening. Preceding the panel discussion will be brief talks by Dr. Robert Johnson, president of the Council and president of Temple University; John W. Mason, president of the Foreign Policy Association and Sig Michelson, on behalf of CBS News.

The program will run from 8:30 p.m. to 10:30 p.m., with a brief intermission. Prior to the event, there will be cocktails and a buffet dinner for 30 backstage of the Academy.

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to:

from:

beginning at 6:30 p.m., with Don Thornburgh, president of the WCAU stations, as host. Attending, beside correspondents and CBS News executives from New York and Philadelphia, will be some twenty Philadelphia civic and educational leaders.

Arrangements have been made for the correspondents and CBS News executives to travel in a group on the 4:00 p.m. train from Pennsylvania station. Two drawing rooms and a block of parlor car seats have been reserved in cars 219 and 220. The train arrives in Philadelphia at 5:40 p.m. WCAU will have limousines on hand to take the group to the Academy.

I have invited a representative of the Foreign Policy Association, Phil Van Slyck, to accompany the group to Philadelphia. He will be available to answer any questions you might have regarding the Foreign Policy Association in general, and the "Great Decisions" program in particular.

Tickets can be picked up beginning Monday from my secretary; or from myself aboard the train. Return reservations have been left open.

Please call my office if you cannot make this train.

MM

Horvath, Lou

April 7, 1959

Dear Mr. Horvath:

I have your letter of March 29th.

Unfortunately, I cannot grant you the interview you requested in connection with your idea for a program, due to my very heavy schedule of radio and television. Also, I might add, I have no control over any programs at CBS, other than those I am at present producing.

If you care to pursue your idea, I suggest you contact Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs programs for CBS. Thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely,

Mr. Louis Horvath
41 Pine Tree Road
Old Bridge, New Jersey

Pgm Prop

41 Pine Tree Road
Old Bridge, New Jersey
March 29, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow;

For quite some time now I have had a idea for a new type of T. V. show, which I feel could be very successful. I've never known where to start in presenting this idea to someone connected with the industry, that is, who to go to, etc.

My wife has said a number of times that I should write to you, and if you can't help me, perhapes you can after hearing my idea direct me to the proper people. I've always felt contacting you would be presumptious but after hearing that you are taking a leave of absence, I felt complelled to write to you to see if you could help me.

Your probably wondering why my wife suggested writing to you in the first place. It happens that like you I also am a graduate of Washington State College, and like any idea which is non-patentable I wanted to make sure that I presented this idea to someone I could trust and someone who could give me honest counsel.

I have no way of knowing how many letters you get asking for such help as I'm asking. I quess from one letter or another you can't tell which is written by crack-pot or which one isn't. I'm a school teacher of Industrial Arts and don't expect to make a million with this idea but I sincerely believe it warrents the time of someone in a position who can do something with it.

May I say in closing that I did at one time think writing you would be presumptious but I feel my idea is good and in keeping with your ideas of giving better T. V. to the American public, so thats why I finally am writing to you. I can be available to see you or anyone you may choose to direct me to, at any time, as long as I know one day in advance.

Thank you very much,
Very truly yours,
Louis Horvath
Louis Horvath

Hoving, John

AIR TRANSPORT ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

1000 CONNECTICUT AVENUE, N. W. • WASHINGTON 6, D. C. • EXECUTIVE 3-6161

JOHN HOVING
Vice President — Public Relations

October 13, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your cordial letter of October 3. Naturally, we are disappointed that you are unable to be with us at the Wright Day Dinner, but we can well understand the problem.

I hope that some time in the future it will be possible, for I feel the aviation community needs the best. Please do not ever quote me, however, to the fellow who does do the job this year.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

John Hoving

John Hoving

Howard, J. Wren

MEMO

EDITH BEHRENS

Tuesday

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I've been asked to tell you that W. Wren Howard is coming over from London for a week or so, arriving this Friday, March 4. If you'd care to see him, you can reach him at the University Club, 1 West 54th Street, Circle 7-2100.

You probably won't remember me - but I did the publicity at Columbia Records on your first "I Can Hear It Now" album, and had a lovely dinner at your house afterwards. I've been working in CBS Radio Press Information for the last five years. This, by way of saying "hello" again.

Sincerely,

Edith Behrens

Edith Behrens

Howard, Gordon

July 20, 1959

Mr. Gordon Howard
Elgin National Watch Company
Elgin, Illinois

Dear Gordon:

Belated thanks for your gracious note of June 30. I have the happiest memories of our association and hope that one day we may be able to renew it, both personally and professionally.

As ever yours,

ERM:ekh

ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH COMPANY
ELGIN, ILLINOIS TEL. SHerwood 2-3300

June 30, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Dear Ed:

It was with a nostalgic feeling that I viewed the final "Person to Person" program Friday evening. Like millions of other viewers, I'm going to miss it!

I recalled your first telecast with Roy Campanella and Leopold Stokowski, the following six seasons of fine, educational entertainment, and the enjoyable season we were a sponsor.

All the best to you and yours on your sabbatical.

Sincerely

Gordon Howard

Advertising Manager

GHoward/nn

Howard, P.E.

February 16, 1959

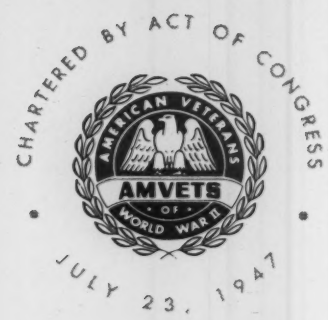
Mr. P.E. Howard
National Executive Director
AMVETS National Headquarters
1710 Rhode Island Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Howard:

I write to thank you for your generous remarks of February 3. It was most kind of you to write as you did.

Sincerely yours,

KHM:akh



AMVETS

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS

1710 RHODE ISLAND AVENUE N. W. ☆ WASHINGTON, D. C. ☆ TELEPHONE NATIONAL 8-0555

OFFICE OF THE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

ADDRESS REPLY TO:
P.O. BOX 6038
MID CITY STATION

February 3, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On behalf of AMVETS throughout the nation, may I congratulate you most sincerely for the many honors accorded you -- so deservedly -- by the recent All American Awards Poll.

Through your many programs, you not only bring the important facts to the attention of the American public; you also help the citizen understand what they mean. Perhaps, however, your greatest contribution to the future of the country is making the men and women of today THINK. This ability, unfortunately, has been dormant in many for a woefully long time, but AMVETS are convinced that it exists and bears the seeds of the future virility of the nation.

If at any time AMVETS can assist you in any way, we would welcome the opportunity.

Sincerely yours,

P. E. Howard

P. E. Howard
National Executive Director

Howe, Tim & Jul

January 7, 1959

Dear Jonathan, Tim and Julia:

My good friend, Mrs. Hector McNeil, tells me that you would like my autograph. I cannot imagine why, but I am delighted to send it to you. You will find it on a record album of Sir Winston Churchill's speeches, which I hope you will have an opportunity to hear.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Jonathan, Tim and Julia Howe
1261 Madison Avenue
New York City.

GLEN ARDEN FARM
PAWLING, NEW YORK

The names & address of the Howe children,
Ed, is
JONATHAN, TIM & JULIA HOWE,
1261 MADISON AVE. AT 90th St.
NEW YORK CITY.

Why thanks to you, Janet and Casey for a lovely weekend but my thanks most of all for just being my friends.

Sheila.

Ed Palmer Hoyt

f

August 11, 1959

Mr. Edwin Palmer Hoyt
211 East 18th Street
New York 3, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

This is a belated answer to yours of July 28. If you decide to go ahead, I will try my hand at a chapter, but cannot undertake to meet a definite deadline. In addition to your list, I would like to see something by the non-atomic Bill Lawrence of the Times, and by Martha Gellhorn. Maybe Dick Rovere would have something to contribute.

I am just off on what is laughingly called a sabbatical year, but will be reachable through this office at any time.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

211 E. 18 Street
New York, 3 N.Y.
July 28, 1959

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, 3, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

You may recall that in our conversation in your office last December I mentioned the idea of a book of CBS correspondents ?

Well, the idea kicked around Doubleday for some time, and they have tampered with it. We, Doubleday and I, have now been talking about a book built around the most important stories of a dozen of the best reporters in the business. By most important I do not necessarily mean transcendental, but the most important to the reporter.

This would be an integrated book, not just a slap and dash of stories with people's names on them. My function is to edit here and there, and also to describe the attributes of our modest contributors and set a scene here and there. The correspondents would all share in royalties on the usual niggardly publishing basis.

I would like to get you and Eric and David Schoenbrun involved in this. Others I am writing include Mark Childs, Keyes Beech, Ed Morgan, Bob Sherrod, James Reston. There will be others.

I'd like to ask you to do two things:

1. Do a chapter, if and when we go ahead.
2. Suggest anyone you think is a must for the book.

If you found that the timing, or something else would keep you from doing a chapter, how about an introduction ?

Sincerely,

Ed

Edwin Palmer Hoyt.

Hoyt, Edwin P.

AMERICAN HERITAGE PUBLISHING CO., INC.

551 FIFTH AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK

EXECUTIVE OFFICES

December 17, 1958

Dear Ed:

I enjoyed our talk yesterday and was very pleased to finally have our paths cross.

Thanks for spending so much of your time on a busy day in a busy season.

I am winding up my affairs here in the very near future. Thereafter I can be reached at my home, 211 East 18 Street, GRamercy 5 - 0795. That's just for the record. I will drop in to see you again one of these days just to get a line on what's cooking.

Best regards,

Ed

Edwin P. Hoyt

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

EPH:ms

Hubbell, Richard

June 23, 1959

Dear Mr. Hubbell:

Many thanks for your letter.

I am interested to hear about World Wide Information Services and would like to wish you continued good fortune in your venture.

As you may know, I am about to commence my year's leave of absence from broadcasting, during which time I plan to do some extensive traveling. I hope there will be an opportunity for us to meet when I return to work next year.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard W. Hubbell
President
World Wide Information Services
660 First Avenue
New York, New York

mc

WORLD WIDE INFORMATION SERVICES, INC.

660 FIRST AVENUE, NEW YORK 16, N. Y., U.S.A. • ORegon 9-7240 •

CABLE: WORLDINFO

May 25, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You will recall that nearly a year ago the International News Service was merged with United Press. When that happened, quite abruptly and over the weekend, virtually all of the International News Service people were left stranded without jobs. Perhaps you have wondered what happened to them since them.

The day that INS stopped operation this company began operation. We signed up most of the correspondents of INS and have provided work for a larger number of people than the total number of regular employees of INS on the day when it closed down. A data sheet is attached for your reference.

Among other things we have specialized in business news and information, and in reporting services for major corporations, getting vital information quickly and accurately through the superb facilities we have developed with our newspaper correspondents covering all markets in the U. S. and Canada and 94 other countries. Most of our Bureau Chiefs abroad are former INS Bureau Chiefs.

World Wide Information Services will be one year old on June 9. We paid our own way from the first day. We had to, as we had no outside backing. Today our client list is approximately 100 companies - about one third are major advertising agencies, one third are manufacturing companies like RCA, General Electric, International Nickel, etcetera, and the remaining third are magazines, broadcasters, and public relations companies.

I thought this might be of some interest to you, perhaps doubly so since I was the first Head of the CBS Television News Department. I remember once, during the War, we were very flattered when you came down to see how we operated with our Programs, and I had the pleasure of meeting you after I finished my Newscast.

If we can be of service to you some time, we would consider it a privilege.

Sincerely yours,

Richard W. Hubbell

Richard W. Hubbell,
President

RWH:mc

Hubbs, George

December 5, 1958

Mr. George Hubbs
Assistant Program Director
Yale Broadcasting Co. Inc.
242-A Yale Station
New Haven, Conn.

Dear Mr. Hubbs:

Thank you for your kind words about the Chicago speech. It was something I had had on my mind for some time.

I regret that I have no tape-recording available. Thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

YALE BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
242-A YALE STATION, NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT
TELEPHONE UN 5-6400

CHARLES D. ELLIS — CHAIRMAN
PHILIP LIEBERMAN — PROGRAM DIRECTOR
JOHN Q. TILSON III — VICE-CHAIRMAN
O. CLARK RUTLEDGE — TECHNICAL DIRECTOR
J. PAUL HORNE — BUSINESS MANAGER
DAVID M. DWORSKI — PUBLIC RELATIONS DIRECTOR
ROBERT A. SCHAEFER — SECRETARY

Saturday, November 29th

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22, N. Y.

Mr. Murrow,

I have just finished reading the November 13th issue of The Reporter which contains a reprint of the speech you delivered before the Radio and Television News Directors' Association. It was refreshing and enlightening to find at least one who realizes that the programming of the networks is to a large extent escapist-oriented and not representative of a mature and stable medium, which can and should be used to educate and inform.

Whether or not the average Yale student agrees with your point of view, I am sure that he would be interested in hearing what you had to say. For this reason, I should like to air a tape-recording of your speech if one is available for broadcast purposes. Please let me know if arrangements can be made accordingly.

Hoping for a favorable reply, I am

Very truly yours,

George Hubbs

George Hubbs
Ass't Program Director
YALE BROADCASTING CO., INC.

Hudson, John

October 30, 1958

Dear Mrs. Hudson:

Thank you for your recent letter.

I regret very much to have to tell you that I will not be able to write the statement you requested. The fact is, I receive so many similar requests that I have had to decide not to undertake anything in addition to the preparation of my own programs.

I am sorry, but am sure you understand.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. John Hudson
10 Prospect Place
Danville, Illinois

mcc

October 8, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S. TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On November 20 the Parent-Teachers' Association of Edison Grade School is presenting a program on fathers' responsibilities. Selected representative fathers are presenting their points of view on four phases of father's relationship to his family. One of the questions we hope to answer is, "What part should the father play in the education of his children?"

We thought it would add greatly to the stimulation of the program if, after the presentation by one of our fathers, we could read a statement on the same subject by a famous father. We could not listen to your programs without realizing that you are tremendously interested in the educative process, and your thoughts on the male parent's responsibilities in this field would be most interesting to us. Would you honor us by writing a short informal statement of your point of view on this question?

It is my personal opinion that we are suffering from man's relinquishing too much of the direction of education to women's hands. I feel that men are best suited to direct and check on their own children's educational preparation for entering into a world of science, business and industry with which they are more intimately acquainted than are the mothers.

You may not agree. If you do not, of such disagreements are good discussions made.

We shall greatly appreciate any contribution you can make to our program. Thank you.

Cordially yours,

Helen M. Hudson

Mrs. John W. Hudson
10 Prospect Place
Danville, Illinois

REUTERS LTD. AND AUSTRALIAN ASSOCIATED PRESS PTY. LTD.

Hudson, Lionel

TELEPHONE: BRYANT 9-8558

TIMES BUILDING
229 WEST 43rd STREET
NEW YORK 18

September 4

Personal

Edward R. Murrow Esq.,
Vice President,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York.

Dear Mr Murrow,

We met once in a Taegu schoolhouse when the Naktong River line was bulging.

I came to the U.S. two years ago and studied at Harvard for a year as the Australian Nieman Fellow. Keyes Beech was the group ahead of me. Since then I've been mostly in our New York office.

However, television is due to show in Australia next year, as you know, and it looks as if I might have the job of organising the news side of one of the stations.

I was wondering whether you could arrange for me to have a thorough look at your set up. I'm starting close to scratch.

I don't doubt that before long I'll be wishing I was back on that schoolhouse floor, but what the hell.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

yes

Lionel Hudson

Lionel Hudson

call after 5 -

85 FLEET STREET, LONDON, E. C. 4

377 LITTLE COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE, C. 1.

Huffcut, W. H.

December 16, 1959

Dear Mr. Huffcut:

Thank you for your letter and enclosures of December 8th.

I regret that Mr. Murrow has not yet seen your letter, since he is traveling abroad, but I shall forward it on to him at the first opportunity.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. W. Harwood Huffcut
319 Concord Drive
Menlo Park, California

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

REGIONAL COUNSEL
TWELFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

MSTSPACAREA
FORT MASON, SAN FRANCISCO
PROSPECT 6-2200, EXTENSION 6250

8 December 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In view of the fact that my project BIRTHRIGHT came into your hands through the kind offices of Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, I am enclosing the latest correspondence on the subject which may be of interest.

Cordially,

W. HARWOOD HUFFCUT

Enclosures

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF THE GENERAL COUNSEL

REGIONAL COUNSEL
TWELFTH NAVAL DISTRICT

MSTSPACAREA
FORT MASON, SAN FRANCISCO
PROSPECT 6-2200, EXTENSION 6250

8 December 1959

CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Attention: Mr. John F. Lynch,
Director of Public Affairs.

Gentlemen:

If I were less of an unreconstructed optimist, convinced as I am that merit like virtue conquers all, I would not trouble you to return my prospectus on BIRTHRIGHT. For that purpose, I enclose a self-addressed stamped envelope.

I am powerless to resist the temptation to deliver myself of a terse comment on your suggestion to press my idea elsewhere. If the approbation of Messrs. Hutchins and Murrow is not sufficiently persuasive to help me sell my product, I have my work cut out for me. At least I know what I must do. I must find a patron who refuses to revel in mediocrity.

Your interest and courtesy have been appreciated.

Very truly yours,

W. HARWOOD HUFFCUT

Enclosure

Blind copies to:
Dr. Robert M. Hutchins
Mr. Edward R. Murrow

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

JOHN F. LYNCH
Director of Public Affairs

November 20, 1959

Dear Mr. Huffcut:

I am afraid we cannot work BIRTHRIGHT into our television schedule in the forseeable future. I don't know exactly how to define forseeable future, but I think you should feel free to press this idea elsewhere as you see fit.

Thank you very much for submitting it to CBS and for being so patient while we considered it.

Sincerely yours,

John F. Lynch

JL/eb

Mr. W. Harwood Huffcut
319 Concord Drive
Menlo Park, California

Hughes, Emmet

June 19, 1959

Dear Emmet:

Thank you for your letter of June 15th and for sending me the text of your book. At this moment, I am trying to survive my last week of radio and television shows before I take off for a while.

I am taking your manuscript to the country with me, but fear I shall not be able to get down to reading it until after a projected trip to Cape Canaveral has been completed which will be somewhere around the middle of July.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Emmet John Hughes
Time-Life
Rockefeller Center
New York, New York

mc

TIME-LIFE

Foreign News Service

TIME & LIFE BUILDING · ROCKEFELLER CENTER · NEW YORK

June 15, 1959

Dear Ed:

I would be happy if you could be persuaded to read this before weighing it. Truly, it is less than a 300-page book, despite the menace of the massive format.

Seriously, I would be most grateful if time, heat and general pressures upon you do allow you to look at this some time in the next weeks -- and to tell me any thoughts, especially critical, that may strike you. I think I am open to questioning on almost any point, and receptive to criticism, except for any stern suggestion to mute it all. It is obviously polemical, and rather angry, and just has to stay that way, since that is how I feel. Other than that -- welcome to all criticisms.

Incidentally, the text is almost wholly unedited -- 99% as it came out of the typewriter. And I am aware of a certain amount of both repitition and over-writing to be treated.

But there may be much more substantial laments to be offered. If so, will you please?

Publication, by the way, comes in September, but I have only a few weeks left to make extensive revision -- publishing being the primitive process that it is.

I suspect, a bit brashly, that you may find yourself in agreement with a great deal of all this. But your appraisal, and not my intuition, is what really interests.

Have a fine summer, hope to see you at some juncture in the coming weeks, and -- do let me hear from you.

Warm regards,

Emmet

Emmet John Hughes

Hughes.
Cmdr. W. H.

June 23, 1959

Dear Commander Hughes:

Very many thanks for your kind letter of June 7th. I was amused by the irony of your little story about the church.

Thank you also for your nice comments about my broadcasts. I am about to take a year's leave from radio and television in order to spend time receiving rather than transmitting. One of the most pleasant things about the year's leave is that I shall once more be able to spend some time in England.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Commander W. H. Hughes
Lochie
Atwick Road
Hornsea
East Yorks

mc

From. Commander. W.H.Hughes. A.M.I.B.E.
"Lochie".
Atwick Road.
Hornsea. East Yorks;
ENGLAND.

June 7th; '59.

To.
Mr. Ed Murrow .
Journalist & Radio Broadcaster.
New York. N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow ,

It is probably nothing new for you to receive letters from Britain as I know you have many important contacts here.

Several years ago, whils in the USA I read abook by you which I believe was called "This I Believe". In this book somewhere you mentioned that whilst in Britain during the War you read on a Wayside Pulpit the words.

" If your knees knock, get down on them."

I thought you might be interested in a recent Wayside Pulpit notice in Stretford.L ancashire, which read as follows.

"The straight and narrow road would be wider if more people used it".

How ever here is the rub. This church is now to be pulled down for road widening purposes.

I only returned to Britain last year from the USA. I was sent there by my company, who have large holdings in the USA to build three new factories in 1946.

I have of course like many of my compatriots listened with great pleasure to your frequent broadcasts and daily newscasts.

Kindest regards.

W. H. Hughes

W.H.Hughes.

Hult,
Eugene

February 3, 1959

Dear Gene:

I think you will agree that I am not responsible for what the newspapers print. I think the program had a serious intent, although I would be the first to agree with you that it was not exactly earth-shaking.

No chair is "easy" in this business and, for my own part, I would not have it otherwise.

Sorry if the program caused you any embarrassment in relation with your children. My own thirteen year-old was inclined to agree with those critics who said I was dealing with an old story.

As ever yours,

EM:skh

Mr. Eugene Hult
451 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

EUGENE E. HULT
451 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

January 22, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Having spent a few social hours with you at Dutchess Valley when I was a guest of Brad Clark and Dan Higgins on several occasions, I felt I knew you well enough to preclude the possibility that you would ever get involved in such absolute tripe as "The Business of Sex". Certainly, with all the fine work you have done for the public press and with your various television shows and documentaries, you don't need much publicity and if your programming people or your public relations staff thought you did - well, Ed, they really threw you a curve.

With four teen-age children of my own who seldom listen to evening radio, I was spared the trials and tribulations of the questions that were bound to come from this distasteful program. But to have to suppress the newspapers which seem to gloat and pounce on anything of a sexy or lurid nature, so that the children couldn't read any of the "verbatim" quoted - it was too much. I don't know what the percentage of objectors was, but I don't think people in your line of work can afford to have many - if any.

I hope your people at CBS will have sense enough to drop this matter as soon as possible - at least to try to suppress the headline and feature writing which is actually more harmful than the radio program - which undoubtedly had a sound purpose.

Leave the sex business to the pulp magazines, Ed, and get back in the easy chair of "See it Now". I'm sure the seat is much cooler and a lot more comfortable.

Sincerely,

Gene Hult

HOWARD B. BISHOP, H.E.
PRESIDENT

Human Engineers

HUMAN ENGINEERS
SUMMIT, N. J.

People are more important than things

SU 6-2651
SU 6-6640

September 15, 1955

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Someone remarked about smoking that Edward R. Murrow has such an addiction that he can't sit for half an hour without a smoke.

Is it true that 1 gram of tobacco can control you, a strong, robust man weighing 70,000 grams more or less? It seems incredible but if the story is only half true, we have a gadget that will be a life saver for you. By collecting the tars (insoluble in water) and preventing them from entering your body, you will soon revert to your pristine estate where any desire for caffeine drinks, nicotine or alcohol will be a thing of the past.

If you would be interested in trying the Pan Condenser Cigarette Holder, we will be pleased to send you one with our compliments.

With kind regards,

Faithfully yours,

Howard B. Bishop H.E.

Howard B. Bishop, H.E.

HBB:dmf

SEEIN' IS BELIEVIN'

New Cigarette Holder Assures Safer Smoking

The most effective aid to safer smoking ever conceived, the "Pan Condenser" Cigarette Holder has recently been introduced by Human Engineers. This new holder, through a unique process of condensation, traps much of the dangerous tars and harmful residues without affecting the smoker's enjoyment of the true flavor of plain or filter tip cigarettes.

In light of recent medical statements, many books and pamphlets with articles showing the extremely harmful effects to health risked by cigarette smokers, the Pan Condenser Cigarette Holder is indeed a boon. The same vicious tars and other dangerous residues that scientific laboratories extract with costly equipment are largely removed in the Pan Cigarette Holder without filters or chemicals. The smoker can actually watch the process for the holder is made in three parts, which are screwed together; first the small nipple that holds the cigarette and in which the smoke is homogenized, second the transparent plastic barrel in which the tars accumulate and third, the genuine hard rubber bit.

This new patented process is the product of nine years of research and development. As the smoke is drawn through the patented element, it is homogenized, broken down and then rapidly expanded. This automatically condenses and distills the smoke, extracts over 300% more harmful chemicals and tars and leaves them deposited in the transparent plastic barrel.

There is no extra expense involved because no refills of any kind are required.

Made of high quality materials, the new Pan Cigarette Holder is durable, attractive and fully guaranteed.

A smoker recently tried one and was so delighted with the cool, easy draw and freedom from bite that he ordered 10 more to give to his friends and associates.

Smokers can please their doctors and dentists by keeping a large portion of the black tars out of their mouths, throats, and lungs. The tars that do enter the body present a real problem in their oxidation and elimination since they are insoluble in water.

Holders are available in two sizes 2½ inches long for men and three inches for ladies at $1.50 each. To order write to Human Engineers, Box 118, Summit, N. J.

Write for Free Booklet

P E S M S HE

HUMAN ENGINEERS
Howard B. Bishop, H. E.
Summit, New Jersey

Humphrey, H H

June 26, 1958

Dear Hubert:

Many thanks for the clip from the OBSERVER. This television is getting to be more and more an international operation, and I only wish we could make better use of it.

I am off to the West Coast to see my mother but will hope to see you in the autumn.

As ever yours,

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

fc

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY
MINNESOTA

United States Senate
WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 19, 1958

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
Rock~~efeller Center~~
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

This is just a note to accompany a copy of that excellent article which appeared in the London Observer for May 18.

I read this with great pleasure, Ed. It is good to know that you have maintained your popularity on both sides of the ocean at a time some more official Americans are not very popular in England.

Best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Hubert H

Hubert H. Humphrey

Enc

Person to Person

The Man from Pole Cat Creek

By A Staff Reporter

IN London last week, Ed Murrow, one of the most important figures yet produced by radio and television, a tall, dark man with a high-domed forehead and the worried, lopsided face of a handsome bloodhound, spoke to his "shop" (the Columbia Broadcasting System) in New York and asked them whether they felt he ought to move on to cover the latest crises in Algeria and the Lebanon.

C.B.S. decided they wanted Murrow back home first, and he left for New York by air not dissatisfied with the results of his five-day visit to London: foremost among these, a half-hour filmed interview with Mr. Macmillan, due to appear on television in America on May 23, and later to be shown here and in the Commonwealth.

It is impressive that an American journalist can get a British Prime Minister to give him generous and undivided attention just before an important Cabinet meeting and at a critical period in the Prime Minister's career. But with Ed Murrow, O.B.E., this sort of thing is not unusual. He is, someone has said, "The V.I.P.s' V.I.P."

* * *

AMERICANS, more than Englishmen, like to feel they're being talked to about important things. Murrow has been satisfying this wish for twenty years. As one of his colleagues put it, "They feel Ed's good for them."

Egbert Roscoe Murrow was born on April 25, 1908, the third son of a small tenant farmer at Pole Cat Creek, North Carolina. He is of English, Irish and Scots descent. Father Murrow later changed to driving a train in a logging camp, and after high school, Egbert, aged fifteen, started earning his first money in the same camp (it was here Egbert was dropped, with relief, for Ed).

It was war-time Britain that really made him; and the influence of Murrow's "This [pause] is London" upon American opinion before the United States entered the war was incalculable.

Until the war, the serious Murrow had doubts about England's fibre. Was the greatness gone, he wondered? He found what he'd hoped to find in the blitz. This was probably the greatest time of Murrow's life: England's cause was his; he took many risks. Perhaps his most memorable broadcast was one night outside St. Martin-in-the-Fields. "We took air just as the sirens started. Unhurried footsteps sounded as people walked to the shelters. A man stopped another and asked for a light. The broadcast lasted, oh, two, three minutes. It illustrated the silence. They flew into a great calm."

* * *

HIS two most impressive recollections of this time are not of battle. The first is of a debate in the House of Commons in August, 1940, when the R.A.F. had committed everything but two reserve squadrons: the debate was on conditions of internment camps for aliens on the Isle of Man. The second is of the successful appeal two days after Italy entered the war of an Italian who had been found guilty by a lower court of murdering a British seaman with a knife.

These memories were with Murrow in March, 1954, when he indicted McCarthy and his methods on "See It Now" with a succession of filmed excerpts of the Senator in action—one of the most explosive television programmes ever, with plenty of editorialising and "as much cutting edge as could be on it." Murrow admits freely that he didn't attack McCarthy particularly early in the Senator's campaign, and that others had done it before him. But it was a brave action that brought virulent abuse as well as cheers. At one time, four McCarthy investigators were at work on Murrow.

The McCarthy poison in American life upset him a great deal. Other painful moments during his career were Korea ("a miserable war, a miserable country, and the realisation what the intervening years had done to the glands and nerves") and the Suez Crisis, when he was in Israel: he greatly admires Israel (particularly the prowess of her Army: he always worships the heroic qualities) and hated to see her "threatened with physical extinction by Bulganin and with economic strangulation by Eisenhower."

* * *

SUEZ upset him, too, because of what it meant to Britain and his conception of her. Murrow's love for England is warming; at times the admiration seems almost too uncritical (he admits he has to a certain extent lost touch with the British scene). His restrained clothes are often Savile Row; his fine black shoes glitter proudly; anglicisms like "Don't forget to make a signal" come easily to him. Even his ability to deprecate his own country, modestly, seems at times a bit English ("I love this old hotel—even the Americans haven't succeeded in spoiling it").

Murrow disclaims any political affiliations. He says he lacks conviction. On foreign affairs he tends to be Democrat, on home affairs Republican. He believes there has been nothing in history comparable with what America has done in foreign affairs in the past ten years. ("When Churchill said the Marshall Plan was the 'most unsordid act in history' I think he was right.") But despite this, he is by no means sure that American policy will succeed.

* * *

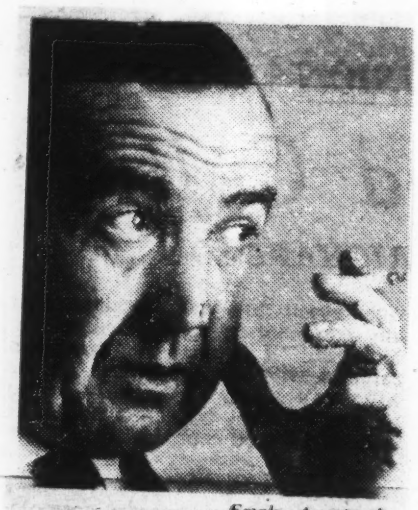
HE looks at American politics mainly from a professional standpoint and quotes the words of Senator Alben Barkley: "To be a good political reporter you ought to be agin everybody—some."

Murrow's eminence in radio and television is based on his air of authority ("the voice of an unfrocked bishop") and his sense of honesty and integrity. Few people have his painstaking ability to make important and difficult subjects seem dramatic. "See It Now" has included such touches as a United States marine hacking a foxhole from the frozen earth in Korea; a Buchenwald tattoo on the arm of an Israeli jet pilot; a "rehabilitated" member of Mau Mau singing "Onward, Christian Soldiers"; the clink of a bullet taken from a G.I.'s spine as it was tossed by the surgeon to a nurse and dropped into a cup.

He has many able men and several field teams working under him, aided by a lavish budget; but his stamp is always visible. Other commentators may be more pungent, less pontifical or pompous, better researchers, even more knowledgeable; but no one quite adds up to Murrow. And it is unlikely that any is so well paid (over $300,000 a year, more even than the board chairman of C.B.S.).

Murrow believes in his job (or much of it), but is not exactly at ease in it. He smokes heavily and buries himself obsessionally in overwork and dangerously long hours. He seldom relaxes except on his dairy farm outside New York.

He is still distrustful and a little ashamed of television, sees it can't compete with radio on "hard" news (indeed, doesn't try to make it do so); nor, to him, is it so satisfactory. He feels it tends to be a shiny, top-heavy gimmick, and that, in America, at least, with one eye on the sponsor, it lacks courage. His twelve-year-old son is allowed to watch television for only half an hour a day. Yet it is sometimes invaluable, he feels, for unmasking a phoney.—*Copyright.*



Erich Auerbach

ED MURROW

s in-
nited
xhole
ea; a
n of
ted"
'On-
clink
spine
to a

veral
aided
np is
atory
ificat
even
one
it is
over
than

(or
y at
and
over-
ours.
his

little
can't
news
t do
tory.
top-
rica,
nsor,
r-old
ision
et it
, for
r.

Humphrey, Sen H.

January 15, 1958

Dear Hubert:

Many thanks for your cordial letter of January 8.

I am delighted to hear that you liked our Marian Anderson show. We feel that in many ways it is the best thing we have ever done, and we found the overwhelmingly enthusiastic response by mail and in print most gratifying.

The State Department has already ordered well over a hundred prints, and it seems likely that the program will be presented again, although no date has, as yet been set.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate
Committee on Foreign Relations
Washington, D. C.

mcc

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I., CHAIRMAN
J. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK.
JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA.
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN.
MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT.
WAYNE MORSE, OREG.
RUSSELL B. LONG, LA.
JOHN F. KENNEDY, MASS.
ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS.
H. ALEXANDER SMITH, N. J.
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, IOWA
WILLIAM LANGER, N. DAK.
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, CALIF.
GEORGE D. AIKEN, VT.
HOMER E. CAPEHART, IND.

CARL MARCY, CHIEF OF STAFF
C. C. O'DAY, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

January 8, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

The Marion Anderson show was magnificent -- a moving, deeply impressive document. You and CBS deserve the highest compliments for producing the show, and of course Miss Anderson has the nation's gratitude.

Really, this show was the best of the See It Now series, in terms of impact. And this is saying a very great deal indeed, for the series has been uniformly excellent.

I do hope that you are going to make the films available to the State Department and USIA. They ought to have them, and I am going to urge that the Department get in touch with you about this. Also, how about a re-play of the telecast?

Would you be good enough to pass on to Miss Anderson my warm congratulations and my sincere admiration. She is a very great artist and a wonderful American. I was never prouder of being co-author of the Humphrey-Thompson Act in 1956 which set up the program under which Miss Anderson's trip was sponsored.

Kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

Hubert H.

Hubert H. Humphrey

Encl

COPY

January 8, 1958

Mr. George V. Allen
Director
United States Information Agency
1776 Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Allen:

I call to your attention the recent telecast by the Columbia Broadcasting Company See it Now featuring Marion Anderson.

It seems to me that this program, which was an extraordinarily moving and effective broadcast, would be invaluable to the cause of better understanding of our nation among the peoples of Asia and Africa, and I strongly urge that every effort be made to secure from CBS sufficient copies of this film to permit very wide distribution throughout these areas.

I would appreciate a report on what plans USIA may have to utilize this film.

Sincerely yours,

Hubert H. Humphrey

COPY

January 8, 1958

Mr. Andrew Berding
Assistant Secretary of State for
Public Affairs
Department of State
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Berding:

I call to your attention the recent telecast by the Columbia Broadcasting Company See it Now featuring Marion Anderson.

It seems to me that this program, which was an extraordinarily moving and effective broadcast, would be invaluable to the cause of better understanding of our nation among the peoples of Asia and Africa, and I strongly urge that every effort be made to secure from CBS sufficient copies of this film to permit very wide distribution throughout these areas.

I would appreciate a report on what plans the Department may have to utilize this film.

Sincerely yours,

Hubert H. Humphrey

Humphrey, Sen. Hubert H.

FOR RELEASE
TUESDAY, P.M.
FEBRUARY 4, 1958

UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY

AND DISARMAMENT

SPEECH OF

SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

FEBRUARY 4, 1958

On The Senate Floor

UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY AND DISARMAMENT

Page

Significance of Soviet Sputniks 1
Dilemma of Speaking Frankly 3
Special Responsibility for Arms Control 4
Assumptions About the Soviet Union 4
Negotiating from Strength 5
Improving the International Climate 6
Administration's Disarmament Proposals as a First Step 8
Need for Positive Attitude 10
Case of Soviet Proposal for a Test Ban 11
  Exchange of Letters Between the President
  and Senator Humphrey 12
Importance of Adequate Preparation 16
  Exchange of Letters Between the President
  and Senator Humphrey 17
Subcommittee's Efforts to Learn of Task Force Studies 20
  Exchange of Letters Between the President, the Secretary
  of State and Senator Humphrey 21
Suggestions for Future Negotiations 26
  1) Suspension of Nuclear Weapons Tests 26
  2) Cessation of Production of Fissionable Material
     for Weapons Purposes 27
  3) New Study Groups Needed 28
Arms Control in Specific Areas 29
  1) Armaments Limitations for the Middle East 29
  2) Political Settlement in Europe 30
  3) Arms Control in Asia 32
  4) Arms Control in Latin America 33

Concluding Remarks 34

FOR RELEASE Tuesday, p.m.
February 4, 1958

UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY AND DISARMAMENT

SPEECH BY SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY

Mr. President:

In recent weeks the American people, members of Congress, and indeed our allies have given prolonged thought to the military and foreign policy implications of the launching of the two Soviet earth satellites.

Significance of the Soviet Sputniks

The Sputniks have caused us to realize that the Soviet Union is exerting tremendous effort to accomplish impressive feats in science and technology. These accomplishments have alerted us to reexamine and reevaluate our defense policies, our defense organization, and the state of our military preparedness. Sputniks I and II have made us realize that if we hope to maintain our defense capabilities and if we do not want to be out-distanced in the vital area of outer space, vastly increased effort and expenditures of funds will be required.

The areas in which decisive action must be taken to strengthen our defense capabilities have been pointed out in the unanimous interim report of the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee, under the able and dedicated chairmanship of the Majority Leader, the senior Senator from Texas. A program of action has been outlined and the nation anxiously awaits the fulfillment of the specific proposals.

We have the resources to match -- yes even to surpass -- the U.S.S.R. in military might. We are prepared to speed up production of missiles, and to equip our army, navy, and air force with weapons which can, if necessary meet any type of attack. We are able to devote whatever is required to defend our shores, our fields, our industries and our cities against the new weapons of mass destruction. But even when all this is done, Mr. President, the world will still be dangerously divided into two highly armed camps.

We who have the responsibility for appropriating funds for the new weapons of defense must keep reminding ourselves it is essential that we search perseveringly for ways and means of securing a just and enduring peace so that the terrible reality of the use of these weapons will never happen. We need the same courage and patriotism in our search for peace that would be required of us in the defense of our nation from hostile attack.

As the distinguished former Senator and Assistant Secretary of State, William Benton, declared in a recent statement:

> Nearly everybody realizes now that the United States has fallen behind the Russians in key elements of military power. Further, they have awakened to the fact that we are falling behind in science and education -- as I have been reporting to Congressional committees and the country these past two years since I saw developments in the USSR at first hand.
>
> But it is not yet fully understood that, because of complacency in high places, the Soviet propaganda has stolen the role of peacemaker throughout much of the world and has seriously undercut the world prestige of the United States.
>
> It will take courage, vision, enormous energy and all our experience to restore the balance and thus lessen the danger of devastating war.

Mr. Benton's pertinent remarks were underscored here on the Senate floor by our Majority Leader when he said:

> But the same forces, the same knowledge and the same technology which are producing ballistic missiles can also produce instruments of peace and universal cooperation.
>
> We are engaged in a race for survival and we intend to win that race. But the truly worthwhile goal is a world of peace -- the only world in which there will also be security.
>
> . . . Somehow, somewhere, the great minds which have done so much to bring us modern implements, great adventures in science, and great discoveries, must be able to find a solution whereby men can live in the world together. If not, the road ahead will not be a very happy one.

Modern science and technology forewarn us of the appalling destruction that threatens us in the nuclear age -- that same science and technology beckons us to beat our "swords into plowshares and our spears into pruning hooks" and that "man shall study war no more". The nuclear age can be an inferno of death and destruction or a garden of peace and plenty. This decision is the difference between good and evil -- man and beast.

In our endeavor to regain our strength in missiles, rockets, and other weapons it is imperative that we not fool ourselves into thinking such effort is sufficient in the long run. In a recent New York Times

article I referred to it as "a Pyrrhic victory whose very process of achievement may squelch our search for positive approaches to peace, may weaken our endeavors to curb the weapons of war and may cause us to lose our sense of perspective. We must not let our fixation on security through more and bigger armaments lead to a stage where arms alone would control our policy, for this would invite our ultimate destruction."

It is within this frame of reference that I venture to discuss the difficult and perplexing problem of the control and reduction of armaments. The discussion of disarmament policies and proposals must be undertaken within the context of our entire foreign and military policies. Nor should we be restrained by inhibitions and preconceptions which so often bind us to the policies and attitudes of the past. This generation has witnessed two amazing and sensational scientific developments, the harnessing of nuclear energy and the breakthrough into outer space. The diplomatic and political formulae of yesterday are not adequate for this era of power.

Dilemma of Speaking Frankly

Before going into the substance of my remarks I wish to say that in these days a member of Congress who speaks at all critically about foreign policy is confronted by a real dilemma. Criticism of the Executive branch can be and undoubtedly is misused by the Kremlin. Radio Moscow is quick to pick up our statements as evidence that the policies being pursued by the United States are wrong and that those of the Soviet Union are right. We have observed on occasions that excerpts from speeches delivered before this body have been reprinted and broadcast by the Soviets in an effort to discredit our country.

This illustrates one of the difficulties of a free people in the struggle with a totalitarian dictatorship and society. Nevertheless, since freedom of speech and expression is one of our dearest and most cherished freedoms, we must be willing to exercise it when the situation demands it.

If we do not speak with candor, voice our concerns, and offer constructive criticisms and suggestions, we may well be doing our country a disservice. Our responsibilities, as representatives of the people of the United States, require that we present to the President and his officers, yes the public, our views with respect to foreign policy. We must use discretion and judgement. But when we differ and have genuine doubts, these differences must be expressed openly.

Special Responsibility for Arms Control

In the area of arms control I feel a special responsibility. I have been privileged to serve these past two and a half years as chairman of a special committee to study the control and reduction of armaments. This committee has issued a unanimous report with conclusions and recommendations. What I am about to say in no way contradicts this report. Much of what I say is foreshadowed by it.

Disarmament bears on so many aspects of foreign policy and defense strategy that one cannot possibly touch in one speech on every question related to it. Consequently, and regretably, I must omit several matters which deserve our attention. I would like, however, to discuss some of these related aspects. The first is our attitude toward the Soviet Union.

Assumptions About the Soviet Union

There is reason to believe that those who conduct and design foreign policy make two false assumptions regarding the Soviet Union.

The first is that the United States has such political, military, and economic superiority that it can force the U.S.S.R. to accept our terms in any series of negotiations.

The other assumption is that the internal domestic difficulties of the Soviet regime are so great, that all we need to do is continue to apply pressure and the collapse of the system will follow. Both of these assumptions have been stated or implied many times.

Recent developments have shattered the validity of these assumptions. The Soviet Sputniks indicate that the U.S.S.R. is, or will be in the near future, capable of launching intercontinental and intermediate range ballistic missiles. Reports from Sweden seem to indicate that the Sovietshave, or are in the process of building, atomic powered submarines among their gigantic fleet of some 500 under water vessels. May Day parades and public celebrations of the October Revolution reveal highly mechanized and mobile tank units and artillery. We now have disturbing evidence of the sizeable expansion of Soviet economic aid, political infiltration, propaganda and cultural offensives.

There is evidence that the Soviet system has many weaknesses. Soviet industry is suffering from manpower shortages. Efforts to open up and cultivate new land have not been too successful to date. Soviet citizens are still relegated to a standard of living considerably below the countries of Western Europe and some of Eastern Europe as well. But there is little sign that these problems are about to force any sudden fundamental changes in the regime.

Too often, United States proposals regarding the settlement of political problems and arms control appear to stem from the assumption that Western military and economic pressure will produce unwilling compliance on the part of Soviet leaders.

In point of fact, the United States did weaken its own strength during the course of disarmament negotiations in London last year with the Soviet Union.

While the U.S.S.R. was making naval sallies into Middle East waters, funneling arms into that area, hurling threats of nuclear annihilation at our allies, and announcing boastfully its achievement of an intercontinental ballistic missile, we were lowering the ceiling on our defense expenditures, cutting back or pulling back our armed forces, and curtailing or slowing down our military aircraft and missiles programs.

It is difficult to see how we could have presented a strong negotiating front to the Soviet Union when we were so busily engaged in unilateral disarmament.

Negotiating From Strength

A foreign policy designed to meet the realities of international life requires that we face up to the true power and political relationships between the U.S.S.R. and the United States. On the one hand we cannot act as though we have the strength to force the Soviet Union to accept our terms without offering reasonable compromises and concessions. On the other hand, our capacity to defend ourselves and our allies must be sufficient to discourage the Soviet Union or any of the Sovietized states from embarking on misguided and miscalculated military aggressions. While we have allowed ourselves to fall behind in three crucial areas -- missiles, outer space, and capacity to deal with limited armed conflicts -- it would be wrong to assume that we are so weak that we are inviting Soviet aggression or that the Soviets could force us to accept their terms in any series of negotiations. We need not tremble at the thought of sitting face to face with Soviets at the conference table. Negotiating from strength means not only the appearance of strength, but the fact and reality of strength. By strength we must include military preparedness with modern weapons, alliances that are strong and secure both militarily and politically, and a vigorous and expanding economy.

The Soviet Union too must come to accept the reality of the balance of power existing between it and the free world. It may be under an illusion that its achievements in missiles and rockets have so elevated its power position that negotiations with the United States can only be on Soviet terms. Perhaps this is why the Soviets abruptly broke off the London disarmament talks of last summer and why it is

boycotting the newly expanded United Nations Disarmament Commission. Soviet leaders must be persuaded both through our increased defensive strength and through a broad program to pursue works of peace and a willingness to conduct negotiations at any time, that neither side can force terms on the other. Any agreement reached must serve the national interests of both countries as well as the many countries allied and associated with us in our search for peace.

Improving the International Climate

To reach lasting agreements with the Soviet Union on such fundamental issues as arms control and political settlements, the international climate must be conducive to the development of mutual confidence. It is somewhat pointless to expect immediate success to result from discussions on disarmament when the Western nations and the Soviet Union are simultaneously exchanging verbal threats of how each can retaliate against and destroy the other.

There are many ways to help build an environment of confidence. It can be improved through an acceleration of private and public contacts on all levels.

The recently announced agreement to liberalize and broaden the exchange programs in order to encourage a greater measure of contact between the people of the United States and those of the Soviet Union is a big step in the right direction. Such an exchange can do much to calm the fears, and help to create a degree of understanding between our people and those of the Soviet Union. I wish to commend and compliment the Administration on the recent agreement between the United States and the Soviet Union. It deserves our continuing attention and support.

I would go even further. I would like to see us encourage anyone -- and particularly those from behind the Iron Curtain -- to come to the United States on a visitor's visa for a certain limited period of time. By a single stroke of this nature, we could restore much of our damaged image abroad. By the same token, I think we should encourage American tourists to go behind the Iron Curtain, encourage them to do so as part of official policy.

Soviet education is producing a new intelligentsia in fields of science, literature, music, agriculture and industry. I am told that the young scientists, engineers, musicians and even publicists are increasingly non-political or apolitical in their outlook. This

offers opportunity for association in those broad areas of non-political activities. We must encourage Soviet citizens, yes and others, to come to this country, to visit, to travel, and to study. More of our citizens should be meeting with Soviet experts in all fields and in as many places as they can be found. International fairs, international scientific conferences, and international educational conferences are some of the places United States and Soviet citizens should be meeting and exchanging views and ideas. Let us accept the challenge of competitive co-existence -- but let us be sure to compete.

The time is ripe to devise and execute extensive programs designed to improve the international atmosphere. We cannot expect progress on arms control and the settlement of major political problems over night. Many moons and many earth satellites are likely to pass over our heads before we see significant agreements on fundamental issues. If we can expand our efforts in these many peripheral areas then the possibilities for reduced international tension and a break in the arms race may be realized. The world atmosphere needs to be "disarmed" by better human relations. Political problems, just like bacteria, have less chance of becoming dangerous or fatal if the surrounding environment is not conducive to their multiplication and contagion.

We should be the exponents of political settlements, negotiations and peaceful progress.

The challenge the Soviet Union presents is a total challenge. It is military, political, social, economic, cultural and ideological. We must meet this challenge on all fronts.

The first challenge, the immediate one, is to recover from our delays and mismanagement in the field of military rocketry and missiles. There is no doubt that Congress will respond with increased appropriations for these programs, probably more than the President has asked.

The second challenge is to provide the basic defense in depth which these defense programs need with a new and lively rediscovery of the importance of education, trained minds, basic research, not only in the sciences but in the humanities too. There are signs that people are belatedly awakening to the full dimensions of this challenge, too.

The third challenge is the major one for the long haul. At the moment we have only a sobering and disturbing awareness that our current struggle to regain military parity ultimately will lead nowhere but to increased world problems. We are only vaguely aware that the long-term challenge lies in the competition for men's minds, hearts, and enthusiasms.

We cannot afford to relax on any front, for we can be sure that the Soviet Union's determination to envelop the world with its political and economic system will never let up.

We must rid ourselves of the fallacy that there is a kind of priority of programs and negotiations. Negotiations and programs on the most difficult as well as the least complex need to be pursued simultaneously.

I now wish to turn, Mr. President, specifically to the problem of the control and reduction of armaments.

Administration's Disarmament Proposals As a First Step

In discussing United States disarmament policies it is necessary to evaluate them in light of the changing definition of disarmament. Today, "disarmament" has meaning only if it is defined in terms of five key words: strength, understanding, limitation, inspection, and control.

Strength is the continuing prerequisite for effective bargaining, the one persuasive catalytic agent without which negotiations are futile. Understanding signifies broader and better public conception of the difficulties and complexities involved in disarmament in a nuclear age. Limitation, inspection and control are the essential features of an effective system, without which disarmament is a mirage.

In the context of this definition of disarmament it is essential to look at and examine our past policies as we prepare to deal with the disarmament discussions of the future.

There will be those who say all this is well and good but then ask when and how do you negotiate with the Soviets in light of recent developments? The Soviet Union has offered two possibilities. The first, the so-called summit conference; the second, within the General Assembly of the United Nations.

While neither of these alternatives lend themselves to truly responsible, effective and methodical negotiation, they do suggest other possibilities within the framework of the United Nations or within the channels of traditional diplomacy. For example the Secretary General has mentioned three approaches in addition to the General Assembly -- the Disarmament Commission, the Security Council, and the Secretary-General

Outside of the United Nations there are these possibilities: negotiations at the ambassadorial level, the foreign minister level, negotiations at the summit with a limited agenda and with agreed upon items for discussion. It is our responsibility as a nation in our search for peace to explore every reasonable possibility and alternative. The door is not closed to negotiations. It is a question of how the door shall be opened and in what environment and at what political level disarmament talks may be resumed.

There are several aspects of United States policy on arms control which are sound and constructive.

I endorse wholeheartedly the President's statement that the one indispensable condition of any disarmament proposal is "reliable means to ensure compliance by all". I also applauded his appointment of a Special Assistant on Disarmament and the initiative he took at the 1955 Summit Conference in proposing aerial surveys, the "open skies" plan, to guard against surprise attack. These were imaginative and constructive acts.

There are two recent developments that deserve special attention and commendation. a) Careful negotiation last summer among all the NATO countries that resulted in agreement which produced the so-called western disarmament proposals.

b) At the recent session of the United Nations, Ambassador Lodge skillfully handled the difficult question of the expansion of the disarmament commission. The disarmament machinery of the UN has been strengthened and improved as a result.

Our present disarmament proposals consist of the following points: 1) prevention of surprise attack through aerial and ground inspection, 2) suspension of nuclear weapons tests, 3) prohibition of fissionable material production for weapons purposes, 4) a beginning on the transfer of fissionable material from weapons to peaceful purposes, 5) modest reduction of armed forces, 6) the transfer of selected armaments to international depots, 7) the prohibition of the transfer of nuclear weapons to other countries, 8) the establishment of a committee to study ways to insure that objects sent into outer space will be used exclusively for peaceful and scientific purposes, and 9) the grant of authority to an international agency to study the control of the export and importation of armaments.

The United States refers to these nine points as constituting a first-step disarmament treaty. I submit that these points amount to much more than a first step. What would be left for a second, third, or fourth step agreement would be rather insignificant compared to the disarming that would have been undertaken in this so-called first step. To call these nine points a "start" on world disarmament is inaccurate and unrealistic. No nation least of all the suspicious, tightly controlled Soviet Union would agree to such sweeping provisions all at one time. The most important points in the United States disarmament package require the installation of elaborate inspection systems. Do we really expect the Soviet Union to open up its country to the extent of foreign inspectors in all atomic energy plants, all test sites, all major communication centers, all ports, all airfields, all depots to mention only the most important inspection points in our proposal? And would we be ready to reciprocate if the Soviet Union were to surprise us by accepting the proposal?

A policy which is predicated on the willingness of the Soviet Union to turn overnight from a totalitarian dictatorship out to conquer the world, to a peace-loving, cooperating, submissive nation willing to acquiese in our demands, is doomed to defeat and ridicule.

There is one note of optimism that I can add, however, in this respect. The recent letter of the President to Premier Bulganin appears to have a more moderate tone. The letter indicates that its creator, reportedly the Secretary of State, may have had some second thoughts about the scope and substance of our disarmament policies and procedures.

What seems necessary at this point if we are ever to reach a real and genuine first step agreement with the Soviet Union is to be willing to break up the disarmament package. We should be prepared to negotiate on some of these nine points separately. I will elaborate on this point later but I must emphasize here that it is utopian to expect to reach comprehensive agreements with the Soviet Union on any matter. To think we can obtain them on the most sensitive aspects of their and our national security is deceiving to the American people as well as the entire world.

However, no matter what the dimension or scope of the negotiations there are certain ground rules in the field of disarmament which must be followed if negotiations are to be successful.

Need for Positive Attitude

One of the ground rules is that all the participating governments approach the conference table with a positive attitude. It is imperative that the United States reflect and adopt such an attitude. Unless such an attitude exists on the part of all participants the negotiations will deteriorate to mere propaganda battles in the cold war.

No government, least of all the government of the United States, should ever be casual and negative about limiting the arms race. We must never devise proposals that obviously have no chance of being accepted. Every proposal of ours, and every rejection of proposals from the Soviet, should be given only after the most thoughtful and scrutinizing study.

There has all too often been a tendency for spokesmen in the State Department to brush aside the latest Bulganin letter at the first news flash. Such actions may demonstrate alertness to news but they also reveal an automatic reflex of prejudice and skepticism which weakens our stature and posture of leadership. If we find it necessary to say "no" to Soviet proposals let us do so after careful examination despite the obvious record of propaganda and cold war political maneuvers that have been so evident in past U.S.S.R. proposals. We do no honor to our own character or image by aping the Kremlin.

Case of Soviet Proposal for a Test Ban

For example, we have handled very badly the proposal of the Soviet Union to ban nuclear weapons tests. The Soviet offer, on its face, includes the installation of an inspection system within the borders of each testing state and near each testing site. The purpose of such an inspection system would be to verify the observance of a test suspension.

We rejected the Soviet proposal out of hand. We did not follow an elementary principle in dealing with the Soviet Union. We did not challenge them. By rejecting the Soviet proposal, and not giving cogent reasons for the rejection, we let them score another of their many important propaganda victories.

We should seek to determine what kind of inspection system the Soviet leaders envisage. Is it the type we agreed to in the Korean armistice? If it is, then we and the world should realize that the Soviets are trying to pull the wool over our eyes. The Korean inspection system, as we have since learned to our sorrow, was inadequate. Perhaps the Communists never intended it to work. However, if the Soviets have in mind another type of inspection system and are prepared to consider an inspection system which we believe is adequate, then we should know that too. Above all, when the Soviet indicates a willingness to accept inspection as a component part of a proposal for the cessation of nuclear testing then let us pursue the proposal to its most intimate and minute detail. If the Soviet is prepared to accept genuine, effective inspection within its borders, this could well be the break through the Iron Curtain that is more significant than the launching of the Sputniks.

During the course of the debate on disarmament in the United Nations General Assembly, I wrote to the President suggesting that the United States propose a suspension of weapons tests with appropriate inspection apart from the proposal to stop production of fissionable material for weapons purposes and the other features of our disarmament package.

The President's response was not wholly negative. The Administration is still studying this possibility, he said. The President's letter to me seemed to indicate that the Administration still had an open mind on the matter.

However, five weeks later the President wrote to Prime Minister Nehru and said something quite different. He told Mr. Nehru the United States could not consider separating the test ban issue from a cut-off of fissionable material for weapons purposes.

Could it possibly be that in the intervening five weeks the Administration's so-called study had been completed and the President felt compelled to report on it first to Mr. Nehru, one of the statesmen of the world least likely to be pleased?

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to insert into the record at this point the exchange of letters between the President and myself and the President's cablegram to the Prime Minister of India.

November 4, 1957

The President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

I have become increasingly concerned with the recent developments regarding the efforts of the major powers to reach a first step agreement on the control and reduction of armaments. I feel that we are fast approaching a stalemate which will be difficult to break. By this I mean that the United States and the Soviet Union have taken positions which seem to leave little room for compromise.

There is no question in my mind that the major responsibility for the present stalemate rests with the Soviet Union. If the Russians had not insisted on abruptly terminating the London negotiations we would at least be in the position of exploring various possibilities for a limited and safe agreement. However, I also believe that the United States has taken an unnecessarily rigid position in its insistence on combining a two-year ban on nuclear waapons tests with a cut-off in the production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes and also with aerial and ground inspection zones to guard against surprise attack. While I understand the basis of the various parts of the present United States proposals I do not think that their inseparableness should represent an ultimate position.

Throughout the summer months I participated, as chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Disarmament, in weekly meetings with the Secretary of State or his deputies regarding the progress of the disarmament talks. These meetings were constructive and gave those of us on the Subcommittee an opportunity to explore the position of your Administration on the disarmament issue. As a result of these meetings as well as the independent research and hearings conducted by the Subcommittee it appears that there is no military reason why a two-year ban on nuclear weapons tests must be accompanied by agreement to cease the manufacture of fissionable materials for weapons purposes. In fact, the present disarmament package of the United States has its disadvantages. One of these is stated as a conclusion of the unanimous recent report of the Senate Disarmament Subcommittee:

> "The subcommittee has concluded that a disarmament agreement must include measures to test the observance of its provisions. Measures for inspection, adequate to safeguard each separate disarmament proposal in the package may, however, when added together, be so extensive as to be impractical or unacceptable. . ."

I would like to suggest, Mr. President, that the United States, after consulting with its allies, declare its willingness to negotiate separately on a ban on nuclear weapons tests for a two-year period with the only condition being agreement on an effective inspection system with United Nations supervision to insure that the ban is being scrupulously observed.

It is my belief that such a proposal would be a safe and reasonable one. It would be a concrete step toward ending the arms race. It would also enable the people of this and other countries to learn more clearly whether the Soviet Union is truly ready to accept effective inspection. We cannot challenge the intentions of the Soviet Union on inspection unless we are in a position to negotiate on a test ban irrespective of the other measures in the Four Power disarmament proposal.

I have discussed this matter with Governor Stassen. These discussions have convinced me that this course of action would be in the best interests of the United States and should be proposed by the earliest possible date to the United Nations General Assembly.

Respectfully,

Hubert H. Humphrey

CC: Secretary Dulles
Governor Stassen
Ambassador Lodge

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

November 8, 1957

Dear Senator Humphrey:

Thank you for your letter of November fourth. I appreciate your comments based upon your observations and review in your Subcommittee.

The entire subject of nuclear tests and its relationship to disarmament agreement is under continuing study and review. I am referring copies of your letter to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of Defense, and the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission for their consideration in connection with their own recommendations to me. Your own views will be helpful to us.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

/s/ Dwight D. Eisenhower

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

* * *

Text of Eisenhower Cablegram to Nehru

Dear Prime Minister:

I have read with great sympathy your earnest and eloquent public appeal of Nov. 28 on disarmament. This is a matter which has also concerned me deeply for a very long time.

In the days immediately following the end of World War II the United States proposed that the dreadful power of the atomic bomb, which we alone then possessed, be forever denied all nations. We hoped, instead, that the wonders of the nuclear age could be devoted wholly to the uses of peace. This plan was refused and we were left with no choice but to maintain our armed strength. Since this time the United States has continued an unremitting effort to achieve a just system of disarmament and a secure peace for all nations.

We have repeatedly stated our readiness, indeed our anxiety, to reduce the possibility of war through arms regulation and control, to stop tests of nuclear weapons and to devote a part of our huge expenditures for armaments to the great causes of mankind's welfare. Our only concern is that these measures be accomplished in a way that will not increase the risk of war or threaten the security of any nation.

We earnestly believe that the plan which we joined with the United Kingdom, France and Canada in suggesting at the London disarmament talks on Aug. 29 offers a meaningful opportunity for removing fear and gaining international trust. It is a source of great personal regret to me that these proposals have not so far been found acceptable by the Soviet Union even as a basis for negotiations.

In these circumstances, I have been able to reach no other conclusion than that, for the time being, our security must continue to depend to a great degree on our making sure that the quality and quantity of our military weapons are such as to dissuade any other nation from the temptation of aggression. The United States, I can assure you unequivocally, will never use its armed might for any purpose other than defense.

I know that the subject of testing of nuclear weapons is of understandable concern to many. I have given this matter long and prayerful thought. I am convinced that a cessation of nuclear weapons tests, if it is to alleviate rather than merely to conceal the threat of nuclear war, should be undertaken as a part of a meaningful program to reduce that threat.

We are prepared to stop nuclear tests immediately in this context. However, I do not believe that we can accept a proposal to stop nuclear experiements as an isolated step, unaccompanied by any assurances that other measures -- which would go to the heart of the problem -- would follow. We are at a stage when testing is required particularly for the development of important defensive uses of these weapons. To stop these tests at this time in the absence of knowledge that we can go on and achieve effective limitations on nuclear weapons production and on otherelements of armed strength, as well as a measure of assurance against surprise attack, is a sacrifice which we could not in prudence accept. To do so could increase rather than diminish the threat of aggressions and war.

I believe that bolder and more far-reaching measures are required. Specifically, I believe that any government which declares its desire to agree not to use nuclear weapons should, if they are sincere, be prepared to agree to bring an end to their production. Agreement to devote all future production of fissionable material to peaceful uses is, as I see it, the most important step that can be taken.

Together with this we have proposed that we begin to transfer to peaceful uses, on a fair and equitable basis, fissionable material presently tied up in stocks of nuclear weapons. We believe this is the way to a true reduction of the nuclear threat and to an increase in confidence among nations. So far we have not had a reasoned explanation from the Soviet Union of whatever objections it might have to this program.

I agree that it is in the power of my country along with those others who possess nuclear weapons to put an end to the fear and horror which the possibility of their use imposes. I want to assure you with all the sincerity of which I am capable that we stand ready, unbound by the past, to continue our efforts to seek a disarmament agreement, including the cessation of nuclear testing, that will promote trust, security and understanding among all people.

Sincerely,

Dwight D. Eisenhower

* * *

Importance of Adequate Preparation

Along with the need for a constructive attitude toward the problem of disarmament, there is the requirement of adequate preparation and an expenditure of considerable effort.

A few comparisons of our effort to perfect weapons with those made on behalf of armaments control are revealing. We are all somewhat familiar with the energy, resources, and funds behind the production of a new missile -- hundreds of millions of dollars, detailed blueprints, hundreds of contracts and subcontracts, frequent tests, elaborate facilities, and thousands of individuals, each striving to perfect a single weapon. And all this effort goes into a project which we hope will never be sent on its mission. Major General Schriever, who is in charge of the Air Force ballistic missile program estimated that over 75,000 persons are engaged just in perfecting the Atlas Intercontinental Ballistic Missile.

Compare this to the kind of effort and preparation we are making to realize progress on arms control. The Disarmament Office in the last fiscal year spent some $530,000 and in fiscal 1956, expenditures totaled $450,000. Estimates for fiscal 1958 show a reduced budget of $375,000.

Mr. Stassen has a staff of about 40. I am told this staff is being reduced by half. In the meantime, the staff in the State Department has not appeared to have been augmented. The Defense Department has had one or two individuals working on arms control in the office of International Security Affairs. The Atomic Energy

Commission, to my knowledge, has no one assigned to work on control of nuclear materials except those who are working on the regular U.S. bilateral and international atomic energy inspection programs.

This is the total effort at the staff level of the Executive branch assigned to secure progress on disarmament. It would seem to me that a problem as complex and as interrelated to our entire defense and foreign policies should command an effort vastly greater than this.

The Disarmament Subcommittee made definite recommendations regarding the type of effort that the Executive branch ought to make in order to be thoroughly prepared regarding all arms control possibilities. The Subcommittee suggested in its report the "creation of special advisory groups of non-governmental experts who are especially knowledgeable regarding problems related to disarmament." The Subcommittee also recommended that the President and the Secretary of State make sure that the Head of the Office of Disarmament has the necessary funds and authority to carry out his assignment.

The Congress should determine whether the Administration is considering and acting seriously on these recommendations. Unfortunately, I fear the opposite has been done. The Disarmament staff is being reduced. The Office of Disarmament has an uncertain role in the State Department. No special study groups have been created.

A few weeks ago I added a personal recommendation with respect to the matter of preparation and effort devoted to disarmament. When I heard that Mr. Stassen might be leaving the government I wrote to the President to give my own views regarding the continuation of the Special Office on Disarmament. I also referred to the advice contained in the Subcommittee's report. I ask unanimous consent to insert this exchange of letters into the record.

* * *

December 27, 1957

The President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

Recently I have noticed reports in the press to the effect that the Office of Disarmament within your Administration is about to be reduced considerably in size and function. I hope this it not true. However, I am taking this means of expressing directly to you my personal concern over such reports and my apprehension over their apparent accuracy.

The problem of armaments control, as you know, is as complex and difficult a problem as any facing this country. Given continued Soviet intransigence, it may be insoluble. In any case, it will not be solved easily, for we do not have the sole power to achieve a solution. However, the United States has a tremendous and continuing obligation to the people of all nations to put forth our very best efforts to achieve some measure of control over the new weapons now being produced and soon to be spread throughout the world. We must not only say, and say convincingly, that we are devoted to finding new avenues of approach. We must actually, seriously, make these appraoches.

There have also been press statements indicating that your special assistant for disarmament may be resigning his post. If this is true, I hope his successor will be given all the support he deserves in the performance of his difficult assignment.

Last September, the unanimous and bipartisan report of the Senate Disarmament Subcommittee made several very pertinent recommendations regarding the organization of the Disarmament Office. I hope that you will not consider it to be presumptious if I quote the following from that report:

> "The Subcommittee agrees that the Office of Disarmament should be maintained within the Department of State. It should be adequately staffed by competent personnel experienced in the various aspects of arms control . . . The Subcommittee believes that although the Executive Branch has made a considerable effort to resolve the many issues confronting it is formulating disarmament policy, a still greater effort should be made. The President and the Secretary of State should make sure that the head of the Office of Disarmament has the authority and the funds to make this effort. If they are not so confident, then the Subcommittee suggests that the President consider whether the Congress should be asked to grant the necessary authority and to appropriate the needed funds."

Mr. President, I believe these recommendations should be taken seriously and acted upon, now that this matter is up for review.

As Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Disarmament, I have made a genuine effort to treat the problem of arms control in a bipartisan spirit. I have tried to tender my personal suggestions or criticisms primarily in private in the hope that the Administration would give them careful attention, and that if they were rejected, I would be given a reasonable explanation of why a different course should be pursued.

In all honesty I wish to say now, Mr. President, that I find myself increasingly in disagreement with many of our official policies and attitudes. I find that true with respect to the position taken on nuclear weapons tests as expressed in your letter to Mr. Nehru, on the inadequacy of our proposals at the NATO Conference, and on our apparent inability or unwillingness to reexamine our entire disarmament package to determine whether it should be modified.

These issues are by no means dead. Their disposition will be affected by the disposition made of the Office of Disarmament itself.

Sincerely yours,

Hubert H. Humphrey

* * *

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 3, 1958

Dear Senator Humphrey:

I appreciate your thoughtful letter on the always difficult subject of disarmament. As your letter indicates, I amd my associates are at this very time reappraising the various problems in all of the aspects that you mention. Your personal suggestions will be helpful, and I thank you sincerely for sending them to me.

With best wishes,

Sincerely,

/s/ Dwight D. Eisenhower

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

* * *

I wish to make one further comment regarding the matter of preparation for disarmament negotiations.

Subcommittee's Efforts to Learn of Task Force Studies

Mr. Stassen, when he was first appointed as the President's Special Assistant for Disarmament, made a special point of announcing the creation of eight task forces, each dealing with a different aspect of inspection -- inspection for nuclear materials, aerial inspection, army inspection, navy inspection, budget and financial inspection, communications, industrial and power inspection, and steel inspection.

In telling of these task forces, Mr. Stassen said: "As a result of their studies, . . . I believe we shall have something we have never had before -- a detailed operating manual of what to inspect, how and where it would be inspected, a knowledge of what can and cannot be profitably inspected if we seek to provide a safeguard against surprise attack and to supervise an international arms limitation agreement."

It was announced that when the task forces completed their work United States policy would have a "firmer foundation" and our negotiating position would be enhanced.

All of us would agree that the creation of these task forces was a commendable act and their assignment covers a key element in our country's quest for a safe and workable arms control agreement. Our Subcommittee naturally became interested in the results of the eight task forces. And so we made inquiries regarding them.

Our efforts to learn about the task forces have been fruitless. When we first asked Mr. Stassen whether the Subcommittee might be informed regarding their work, we were told that the reports were not in a form that would be useful to the Subcommittee.

Some months later I inquired again, this time of Secretary Dulles. At that time, the Secretary assured me that the task force reports would be available whenever the members wished to see them. Subsequently, I addressed a letter to Mr. Dulles indicating that the reports would indeed be useful to studies being undertaken by the Subcommittee. Mr. Dulles first responded by suggesting I see another document. When I repeated my request in another letter, Mr. Dulles replied that the task force reports were prepared for the President and that the Department of State had no authority to release them in any manner whatsoever.

I than addressed a letter to the President inquiring whether the results of the task forces might be made available to the Subcommittee. The President's reply was in the negative. He gave as his reason of refusal that the task force reports came under the cloak of Executive privilege and he indicated also that no useful purpose would be served to have anyone else see them besides the few who needed to have access to them. I ask unanimous consent to place at this point in the record the correspondence regarding the request to gain information on the task force reports.

* * *

September 16, 1957

The Honorable
John Foster Dulles
Secretary of State
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

In your appearance before the Subcommittee on Disarmament on June 27, 1957, you stated that you would make available for use of the Subcommittee the studies on inspection prepared by the task forces of experts appointed by Mr. Stassen, and I said I would contact you when the material was needed. I have now requested the staff of the Subcommittee to undertake a study on inspection of an arms control agreement and would like for them to read the task force reports for background information.

Could you arrange to have them sent to the Foreign Relations Committee in Room F-53 in the Capitol, attention Mrs. Ellen Collier. Or, if you prefer, a member of the staff could come to the State Department to read the reports.

Sincerely,

Hubert H. Humphrey
Chairman
Subcommittee on Disarmament

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

October 3, 1957

Dear Senator Humphrey:

I have looked into your request of September 16 for material to assist in a study of inspection of an arms control agreement. I understand that, at your request, the Department has sent you a copy of a Department of Defense report entitled "Outline Plan for Implementation of an Aerial Ground Inspection System in First Phase Disarmament."

I hope this will prove to meet the needs of the study you have in mind. If it does not, representatives of the Department would be glad to discuss the subject with members of the Subcommittee staff.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ John Foster Dulles

John Foster Dulles

The Honorable
Hubert H. Humphrey,
United States Senate.

* * *

October 17, 1957

The Honorable
John Foster Dulles
Secretary of State
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Secretary:

Your letter of October 4 indicates that there may have been some misunderstanding as to the material on inspection that the Subcommittee on Disarmament is attempting to secure. We would like to see the reports on inspection which were prepared by the eight task forces commissioned by Mr. Stassen in 1955 to study various aspects of inspection. The heads of these task forces were Dr. Ernest O. Lawrence, Gen.

James H. Doolittle, Vice Admiral Oswald S. Colclough, Lt. Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, Benjamin Fairless, Walker L. Cisler, Dr. Harold Moulton and Dr. James B. Fisk. As I mentioned in my letter to you of September 16 you stated before the Subcommittee on Disarmament on June 27, 1957 that you would make available for use of the Subcommittee the studies prepared by these task forces.

I should appreciate it if a representative of the Department of State could discuss the matter with Miss Betty Goetz, the Staff Director of the Subcommittee on Disarmament.

We did receive the "Outline Plan for the Implementation of Aerial-Ground Inspection System in the First Phase of Disarmament" which you mentioned in your letter. While this was helpful it was a study of only a limited phase of inspection and apparently was prepared by the Department of Defense rather than a task force group.

Sincerely,

Hubert H. Humphrey
Chairman
Subcommittee on Disarmament

* * *

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON

November 6, 1957

Dear Senator Humphrey:

I have your letter of October 17, in which you identify eight Task Force studies on inspection which the Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament would like to examine.

I find that these studies were prepared under the direction of Governor Stassen prior to his association with the Department of State. I have checked with Governor Stassen, and he tells me the studies were prepared with the understanding that they would be for the express use of the President. We do not, therefore, believe that we can properly make them available to the Subcommittee.

I regret that under the circumstances I cannot send you a more favorable reply in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ John Foster Dulles

John Foster Dulles

The Honorable
Hubert H. Humphrey, Chairman
Subcommittee on Disarmament,
United States Senate.

* * *

The President
The White House
Washington 25, D. C.

My dear Mr. President:

On October 7, 1955, Mr. Harold Stassen, as your Special Assistant for Disarmament, announced that eight task force study groups had been appointed to make "a new, fundamental and extensive expert study . . . of the methods of international inspection and control." It seemed to me that the appointment of these task forces was commendable in view of the importance of inspection in any agreement on the control and reduction of armaments.

It is my feeling that the problems of inspection in a disarmament system need to have a great deal of attention by all those concerned with arriving at a safeguarded agreement. Consequently I asked Mr. Stassen whether the reports of the task forces could be made available to our Subcommittee. His response at the time was that the reports were not in a usable form. Subsequently, I repeated my request to Mr. Dulles, and although he first agreed to make the reports available, he later indicated that the task force reports were prepared only for your use. I now, Mr. President, ask of you whether the Subcommittee might have the task force studies made available to it for study. I am sure that the findings of the various task forces on inspection would give the Subcommittee on Disarmament valuable insight into the problems involved in reaching a disarmament agreement and be an aid as background material in the study of disarmament which the Subcommittee is conducting.

You can be assured that any classification of the material would be scrupulously observed in the event you could see fit to extend to us access to the task force reports.

Respectfully,

Hubert H. Humphrey

* * *

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

December 4, 1957

Dear Senator Humphrey:

I have your letter asking that I make available to your Disarmament Subcommittee the eight Task Force studies on international inspection and control that were prepared as a basis for policy decisions in the field of disarmament. These studies were prepared for the National Security Council and for my own use, and I prevailed upon various individuals to undertake these studies on this understanding. In view of this circumstance and the nature of the information these studies contain, I believe it would not serve the public interest to make them available outside the very limited group that has had to have access to them.

With best wishes and warm regard,

Sincerely,

/s/ Dwight D. Eisenhower

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey
United States Senate
Washington, D. C.

* * *

The decision of the President in this matter is precisely the same as it was in connection with the request of the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee concerning the Gaither report. It illustrates the difficulty of committees of the Congress in obtaining valuable information in order to carry out their responsibilities.

Suggestions for Future Negotiations

I now turn to a consideration of how our present arms control policies should be modified and to what extent new policies should be devised and tried.

My first suggestion is one I alluded to earlier.

We should take some of the points in the present disarmament package and break them up and offer them as separate proposals.

1. Suspension of Nuclear Weapons Tests

To me, acceptance of an agreement on either one of two of these proposals would be significant. One is the inspection system to verify a suspension of nuclear weapons tests. The other is the inspection system for the cessation of production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes.

As to nuclear weapons tests, I believe that public opinion in the United States and throughout the world would support the suspension of these tests provided an adequate inspection and detection system can be installed in all testing countries and close to all possible test sites.

It has never been clear to me, all of the explanations and arguments of the Administration notwithstanding, why the United States insists a test suspension with inspection safeguards should not be proposed as a separate measure.

President Eisenhower, in his cablegram to Prime Minister Nehru, gave the impression that weapons tests were not important as a factor in halting the arms race. He said, "I do not believe that we can accept a proposal to stop nuclear experiments as an isolated step, unaccompanied by any assurances that other measures -- which would go to the heart of the problem -- would follow." In the first place, the term "heart of the problem" is a new way of stating the objectives of our disarmament policy. I thought it was to be a "first step," a "start toward world disarmament." I would like to know whether the President's cablegram represents a departure in the description of our proposals.

I agree with the President that a cut-off in the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes constitutes the heart of the nuclear weapons problem. But the testing of weapons is not insignificant. A suspension of tests would retard, and I hope prevent, the spread of the production of these lethal weapons to other

countries. According to Admiral Strauss in a letter to the Disarmament Subcommittee last June, "there is no substitute for tests to determine the reliability of a weapon, conventional or atomic." What this means to me is that a test ban would freeze nuclear weapons development where it is now in the United States, the U.S.S.R., Great Britain, and possibly France. According to the former Secretary of Defense this would not preclude testing of missiles. If it did, a new problem would be presented.

Freezing nuclear weapons development at present levels should involve no threat to our security, since we have been assured that we are ahead of the U.S.S.R. in this aspect of weapons technology.

Assuming, therefore, we are equal or ahead of the U.S.S.R. on nuclear weapons development then I think we should press for an agreement on an inspection system to verify the suspension of these tests. I repeat, to gain admission to the U.S.S.R. for inspection by an International Agency, would be a political and technological breakthrough second to none.

Now I wish to turn to the other point in the present United States disarmament package worth exploring as a separate agreement. That is the proposal to cease production of fissionable materials for weapons purposes.

2. Cessation of Production of Fissionable Material For Weapons Purposes

This proposal, according to the Administration, is considered to be the most important of all the points in the package. We should remove it from the package and offer to negotiate on it separately.

The Soviet Union has never flatly rejected this proposal although the Soviets have never appeared enthusiastic about it.

Negotiations for a cut-off would center on the inspection system needed to verify the production ban. The Soviet Union undoubtedly is fearful of such an inspection system. Our negotiators must press harder to persuade Mr. Khrushchev and his subordinates that an inspection system to verify a cut-off of production of fissionable material for weapons purposes is not only essential but urgent if the world ever expects to put a ceiling on the amount of available nuclear ammunition.

Devising an adequate and acceptable inspection system must be determined by the experts and the negotiators. The Administration apparently thinks it would not be difficult. Admiral Strauss has indicated in regard to inspection for a cut-off that "while an adequate system of control and inspection cannot be simple, nevertheless it should be feasible to install such a system." The French weapons control expert, Jules Moch, has asserted that, assuming all nuclear facilities are declared or are known, "on the whole, less staff is required in a large country to control the cut-off of manufacture for military purposes than to verify that there are no secret explosions." Mr. Moch further asserts that as of this time there are less than 100 nuclear facilities in the world that would need to be inspected.

3. New Study Groups Needed

With respect to the requirements for both the inspection system for a cut-off of production and for a suspension of nuclear weapons tests, I propose that the Executive branch appoint two teams of prominent and highly qualified nuclear scientists and weapons experts. One should be charged with making a complete and thorough study of the requirements of inspection for a test ban; the other group for inspection for a cut-off of production. These two groups should offer to meet with comparable scientists and nuclear experts from the Soviet Union in order to devise inspection systems acceptable to both countries. If the U.S.S.R. refuses both of these proposals then we should try such a proposal on the non-governmental level. The United States National Academy of Sciences could appoint two teams of weapons experts. These teams might then negotiate with the Soviet Academy of Sciences to determine whether they could agree on the necessary requirements of an inspection system to verify a test ban on the production of fissionable material for weapons purposes.

The Administration should also create special groups of experts both in and out of government to study in relation to arms control such problems as posed by the succesful testing by the U.S.S.R. of an intercontinental ballistic missile. We should also be investigating to what extent the achievements of the launching of earth satellites will affect present plans for aerial inspection to prevent surprise attack.

Arms Control in Specific Areas

Mr. President, I now offer some suggestions regarding arms control measures in specific geographical areas. I preface my remarks here by quoting from the report of our Disarmament Subcommittee. The Subcommittee concluded that: "Reducing international tension and diminishing the threat of war should be pursued both through efforts to settle political problems and through negotiations to curtail and control armaments." The report also noted that: "Substantial reduction of armaments cannot be made without corresponding progress on the resolution of at least some political issues." Therefore it seems that the United States should be adopting and pursuing concertedly and actively policies designed to reduce international tension in specific areas to the end that armaments themselves can be cut back.

I am thinking of the division of Europe, the tension in the Middle East, and problems connected with the existence of two Koreas, two Chinas, and the two countries North and South Vietnam. The problems confronting these areas are political as well as military. In each area the United States is heavily committed. And the tragedy is that in all five of these areas our policy has been essentially of a military nature. If tension increases, our reaction has been to send more armaments and more military aid. While the immediate situation in each or any of these areas may require more arms or military aid, surely for the long run, we should lay plans and study alternatives designed to relax tension through solutions based on both political settlements and arms control measures. At least, we must try. Hardware consignments to friendly nations and increased armaments to American troops and bases abroad are no substitute for an effective foreign policy. Their purpose is to provide defense capabilities so that we can pursue political and diplomatic policies. They are effective only when they are a part of a broad foreign policy and national security system.

1. Armaments Limitations for the Middle East

Adroit Soviet diplomacy and propaganda have made a shambles of the Eisenhower Doctrine. The only possibility of rescuing that doctrine and American Middle East policy generally is to face up to the challenges of that area in a variety of specific ways.

We and the Soviets are engaged in an arms race in the Middle East that is inconclusive, costly and dangerous. We should initiate proposals to end the arms race in the Middle East by an effective embargo against shipments from any outside source other than under United Nations auspices. To this end, we should seek the establishment by the United Nations General Assembly of a Special Commission

on Arms Traffic, which Commission would be charged with responsibility for proposing early recommendations on regulating all flow of non-United Nations materiel into that region.

We should strengthen the United Nations Emergency Force in the Middle East for its continued and further use in this area if necessary.

We should seek agreement on a pilot project, open-skies aerial and ground inspection system.

We should propose the establishment of a United Nations Good Offices Commission, whose purpose would be to reduce tensions in the Middle East by promoting direct negotiations between the current antagonists and mediating among them if direct negotiations prove to be impossible.

We should reaffirm our interest and support for long-term regional economic development programs. Toward this end, we should take the initiative in the United Nations in proposing a Middle East Development Authority, as an administering agency for the mutual pooling of capital and technical aid in the region.

I consider these proposals to be sound, practicable and indicative of the positive approach which the United States must adopt.

2. Political Settlement in Europe

The second regional arms control proposal concerns Europe. There are three major European security and political problems. One is the continued division of Germany. The second is the subjugation of the majority of the peoples in the satellite nations of Eastern Europe through the occupation of Soviet military troops. The third is the constant danger that either one of these problems could erupt into a European conflagration. If Soviet intermediate range missiles and the 170 divisions of the Soviet army descended upon Western Europe, the present state of NATO defenses would be hard pressed to stop them.

So far the answer of the Executive branch to these three problems is to arm Western Europe with a variety of missiles when they become available. It is a proposal backed by many of us in Congress on both sides of the aisle.

I submit, however, that when the problems and the proposed solution to them are lined up side by side, the solution looks pretty weak and inadequate.

The Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament gave some attention to the problem of Germany in its report of last September. I would like to quote now from that report.

> The achievement of a free and reunified Germany would probably involve some ceiling on the size of its armed forces and its supply of armaments. Such restrictions to be binding, however, must be accompanied by similar restrictions on the armed forces and armaments of other nations in Europe as well as the United States and the Soviet Union. These restrictions should apply to the European NATO countries and the Warsaw Pact countries of Eastern Europe, and would involve relocation and possible reduction of Soviet forces in Eastern Europe and United States forces in Germany.

I think it is important to emphasize here that the report stated that:

> If United States forces were to be withdrawn from Germany provision would need to be made for stationing them elsewhere on the eastern side of the Atlantic so long as NATO military strategy requires it.

The Subcommittee concluded that:

> . . . if German reunification is to become more than a slogan, Western policy must be both persistent and realistic. Neither the Western Powers' nor Soviet policy on German unification appears to be sufficiently flexible to encourage progress toward the solution of this problem.

This section of our report, particularly the last sentence, is just as applicable today as it was five months ago when the report was filed. I urge the Administration to consider the findings and suggestions of the Subcommittee on this question.

It is on this point which I believe Mr. George Kennan, former United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union and one of the foremost American experts on Russia, has made a significant contribution. I do not agree with everything that Mr. Kennan has said but I do believe he has helped to jar many of us loose from a stereotyped kind of thinking about European problems.

We must face up to the possibility of change in the political leadership of our major allies. There are powerful political forces already advocating a withdrawal of allied troops from Germany and Soviet troops from Eastern Europe. If for no other reason than this, it would be prudent for NATO political and military advisers to formulate various plans and alternatives that could serve as the basis of negotiations with the Soviet Union. As the Subcommittee report notes, one of the problems that must be solved in this connection is where else on the eastern side of the Atlantic American troops could be based.

If such a withdrawal did take place Germany would not turn Communist nor even neutral toward Communisn as an ideology or power system. But, a withdrawal of Soviet troops from Eastern Germany and Poland could result in a political upheaval of significant proportions and meaning for a free Europe.

3. Arms Control in Asia

A third area in which tension exists is the Far East. In Korea there is a divided country with each half heavily armed and separated by a thin buffer zone across the middle of the peninsula.

When the Communists violated the terms of the armistice and brought new armaments into North Korea, the United States as the agent of the United Nations felt obliged to protect the forces under its command by modernizing their military equipment.

If, however, we expect to reduce tension in the area it will be through a reduction of armaments available to both sides rather than through a buildup of armaments. Here, then, is another case where the United States should attempt to win support in the United Nations to limit, through adequate inspection provisions, the number of troops and amount of military equipment based in North and South Korea.

I would at least like to see a plan submitted. We have not, to my knowledge, made any proposals of an affirmative nature regarding the division of Korea in over three years. It is time to take positive steps toward bringing a more stable situation in that part of the world. Furthermore, a reduction of armaments, which could be verified by an adequate inspection system would furnish an excellent pilot project to test the adequacy of aerial and ground inspection which might be applied in a more general arms control agreement.

Another area in Asia which is frought with tension and large armaments is the area of China. If we expect to achieve any disarmament among the major powers, some settlement of the China issue must take place. Surely, no thinking person could envisage an overall disarmament agreement with Communist China excluded. Such an arrangement would be an open invitation for Soviet evasion of arms agreements by collusion with Red China.

United States policies regarding China need a thorough reexamination, especially if we are to seriously pursue disarmament.

Competent observers and students of China and Asia have warned us that Communist China is the new aggressive force in Asia. We have commitments in the Asian area. We have already suffered from one terrible example of Chinese Communist aggression. It would be reckless and in fact dangerous to our national security and vital interests to reduce substantially our military strength even if the Soviet Union did likewise while at the same time Communist China was exempt from any control, inspection, and reduction of its military machine.

4. Arms Control in Latin America

Latin America is another geographical area in which armaments expenditures of individual nations might be reduced. This area offers especially hopeful possibilities because of its highly developed machinery for the settlement of inter-American disputes. The Organization of American States, set up in 1948, and the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance of 1947 have provided means to handle any controversy which might arise between the member nations.

The success of the inter-American system does not rest on the absence of political disputes among the nations of the area. As in every area, some grievances of long duration remain. Therefore, it is not the lack of political and economic problems which is responsible for hemispheric peace. It is the creation of a system of handling disputes peaceably and the determination by the member nations to make the system work that give the Americas their admirable record.

The continued and successful operation of the inter-American system should make possible a beginning on the reduction of armaments of the individual countries and also a decrease in United States military aid to the region. It would be much more desirable if United States aid and Latin American national budgets could be geared primarily to developing Latin American economies and raising living standards of the people.

Concluding Remarks

Mr. President, I have made a number of suggestions which I hope will be given serious consideration by the members of this body and by the Executive branch. My aim in all of these proposals is to make some headway toward diminishing the threat of a total and terrible third world war, toward achieving some settlements of the major political problems that account for the persistence of international tension, and finally toward reducing the gigantic burden on all peoples of large armament expenditures.

I realize, too, that the United States cannot do these things by itself. The rulers of international communism must be brought to realize that the only alternative to peace is destruction.

We need to pursue our foreign policies and programs in close consultation with our allies in NATO, with the newly created nations as well as our old friends in the Middle East, Asia and Africa, and with our neighbors in our own hemisphere. We need to make our alliances fortresses of mutual respect, partnership and positive programs. And above all, we must strive unceasingly to strengthen the most important of all international institutions dedicated to peace, the United Nations.

Our sincerity, integrity of purpose, and the realistic nature of our proposals can serve to mobilize the understanding, support, and friendship of the world's non-Communist peoples. To have them and their governments working with us is the true meaning of negotiating from strength -- strength of conviction and strength of support.

Some of my colleagues in this body may disagree with my suggestions. Disagreement, however, often serves a useful purpose when it helps to clarify thought. I want to be helpful to our President and to the Secretary of State because the problems we face affect the very survival of our great country. The President deserves all the support we can give him in the quest for a just and enduring peace. As he said in his State of the Union address: "But of all the works of peace, none is more needed now than a real first step toward disarmament."

I firmly believe that we must keep trying to negotiate as long as there is a faint hope of success. The people of this and all countries desperately want and need peace. The nation which by its dedication, persistence, boldness, and imagination persuades people that it is the champion of peace will have universal support. This is what the United States must represent to the world.

America's foreign policy needs the inspiration of the "works of peace" -- not merely the words of peace.

The works of peace are the very heart and core of our tradition and philosophy. Health care for the sick, food for the hungry, jobs for the unemployed, homes and shelter for the needy, opportunity for youth -- these are the concrete works of peace we must do. This great promise of the good life, with "liberty and the pursuit of happiness" is one we can fulfill, and we should move ahead vigorously to do it.

We have an opportunity to recover that generosity, humanitarianism and compassion that in the past won for us the world's admiration and respect, and even turned our enemies into friends.

Let us be the people of progress, the people of performance, and the people of peace.

Hunt, Clinton

March 3, 1959

Mr. Clinton N. Hunt
London Terrace
440 West 24th Street
New York 11, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Hunt:

Thank you for your letter of February 19. I much regret that my own commitments are so heavy between now and July 1, when I take a year's leave of absence, that I cannot undertake anything in addition.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

(signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

CLINTON N. HUNT
LONDON TERRACE
440 WEST 24TH STREET
NEW YORK 11, NEW YORK
Suite 15B

WORLD PEACE IN OUR TIME

"THE THINKER"
RODIN

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o W.C.B.S. - T.V.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Edward Murrow:

I have been a steady and interested observer of many of your TV Programs, and fully realize the Topflight position occupied by your presentations on TV.

I happen to be the Founder of the WORLD PEACE Foundation of New York State, which was Incorporated two years ago, and it is dedicated to a Maximum of Action and a Minimum of Talk.

We have, I believe, the only Definite and Explicit WORLD PEACE Plan and Formula extant today, and I am enclosing a Record of our Publications Program this year, which will, I believe, have a very marked effect upon World Thinking. There will be 12 Brochures, 6 Books, a new WORLD PEACE Magazine and at least one interesting News Letter, per Brochure attached. Approximately 75% of the material to be embodied in these various Documents has been written over the past 32 years.

I have spent approximately $8,000. out of my own pocket, some of it borrowed over the past five years, and have devoted approximately 5,000 hours over the same period, and expect to devote my customary 1,000 hours to our Foundation in 1959, without compensation.

The purpose of this letter is to submit for your consideration the possibility of a series of six or eight Panel Programs, represented by 40 to 50 Panelists, consisting of the leading experts in each of the categories shown on the attached list, in order to ascertain their individual opinions of the Causes of Wars since the Dawn of History, and their individual theories on how best to stop War and achieve WORLD PEACE.

I firmly believe that this could provide a very interesting, exciting and informative Program, in which the American people would be extremely interested, in view of the timeliness of the subject.

I also believe that it would not be difficult to obtain Financial Backing from the largest Foundations in the Country, similar to the "Fund for the Republic".

You are the best judge of whether or not this idea could achieve success, and in the event it is undertaken and should prove successful, there are a great many Viewpoints, Subject Matters and Angles that can be worked out from the Ideas contained in the 34 Points included in our WORLD PEACE Plan and Formula, which might carry on this Panel Idea indefinitely.

February 19, 1959

"All that is necessary for the Triumph of Evil is that good men do nothing."—*Edmund Burke*

If the above thoughts are of interest to you, I would like to phone you and have you have Lunch or Dinner with me in the near future. We could meet at the Museum, per sheet attached (no connection whatever with my personal WORLD PEACE Foundation Project). I believe this meeting could be very productive, and then I would like to show you the data I have at home, at London Terrace, on the entire subject of WORLD PEACE, supporting our Plan and Formula, and the complete Plan.

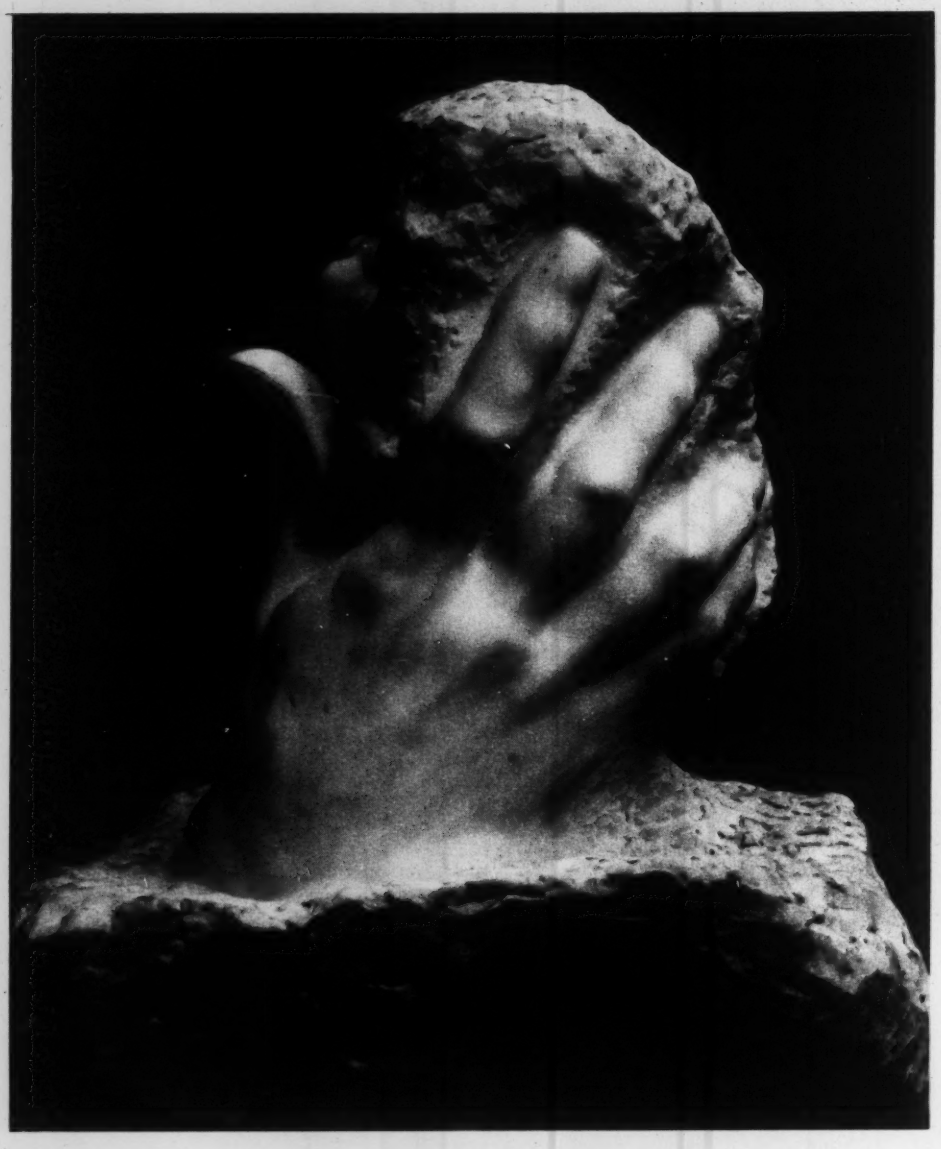
I shall await your reply with a great deal of interest.

Faithfully yours,

Clinton N. Hunt

Clinton N. Hunt
FOUNDER

CNH:sam
encl.



The Hand of God - Rodin

Courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Gift of Edward D. Adams, 1908.

October 11, 1958

SYNOPSIS OF THE HUNT OVERALL TARGET MASTER PLAN and FORMULA for WORLD PEACE

I. THE CAUSES OF WARS AND SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

II. A SECRETARY FOR PEACE IN THE CABINET.

III. A JUNIOR UNITED NATIONS - YOUTHS INTERNATIONAL WORLD PEACE COUNCIL.

IV. A UNITED NATIONS - WORLD PEACE RESEARCH AND ACTION ORGANIZATION, BY LINUS PAULING.

V. ATOMIC CONTROL FOR WAR OR PEACE.

VI. ELIMINATION OF INTERNATIONAL FEAR.

VII. CURTAILMENT OF PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

VIII. VOLUNTARY PEACE PLEDGES BY INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS.

IX. VOLUNTARY DECLARATIONS BY THE LEADERS OF ALL RELIGIONS OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

X. A DEFINITE TARGET PLAN AND FORMULA FOR WORLD PEACE.

XI. A GENERAL STAFF FOR PEACE, AS OUTLINED BY BERNARD BARUCH.

XII. A NEW PEACE PLEDGE BY THE LEADERS OF ALL NATIONS, MEMBERS OR NON MEMBERS, OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

XIII. A NEW WORLD PEACE RESEARCH AND ACTION GROUP OR CLUB IN ALL OF THE COLLEGES IN THE WORLD.

XIV. A SINCERE PLANNED DISARMAMENT AND CURTAILMENT OF ARMS PROGRAM AND AGREEMENT.

XV. A PERIODICAL WORLD PEACE MAGAZINE, DESIGNED TO INSPIRE OPTIMISTIC THINKING AND ACTION RE WORLD PEACE.

XVI. A WEATHER CONTROL INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE, TO STUDY CONDITIONS CREATING HAZARDS TO ALL HUMANITY.

XVII. WATER CONTROL - AN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE, TO STUDY ALL WATER CONTROL PROJECTS AND INITIATE NEW ONES.

(over)

XVIII. STORM CONTROLS - AN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND REPORT ON THE CAUSES, PROGRESS AND CONTROL OF ALL TYPES OF STORMS.

XIX. THE PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL "WHO'S WHO" IN SCIENCE.

XX. SATELLITE CONTROL FROM A GLOBAL VIEWPOINT.

XXI. INTERSPACE CONTROL FROM A GLOBAL VIEWPOINT.

XXII. AN INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE FOR THE CONTROL AND ELIMINATION OF INTERNATIONAL CREATORS OF WARS.

XXIII. A SHORT RANGE PLAN AND A LONG RANGE PLAN.

XXIV. PUBLICITY FOR PEACE.

XXV. ELASTICITY OF ACTION.

XXVI. COMMUNISM, SOCIALISM AND CAPITALISM.

XXVII. PACIFISM.

XXVIII. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PROGRESS.

XXIX. WORLD FOOD.

XXX. WORLD POPULATION AND POSSIBLE OVER POPULATION.

XXXI. KEEPING PEOPLE APART.

XXXII. FEDERAL BUDGETS AND DISARMAMENT.

XXXIII. STATE CHAPTERS OF WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION.

By: Clint Hunt.

THE WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

OF NEW YORK STATE

Has a Xmas present

for the World and for you and yours

*

A Definite and Specific Overall
Target Master Plan
and
Formula
for
World Peace
and

*

a Second Phase

A Five Year Program

and
Agenda for Immediate Action
for
World Peace in Our Time

Clint Hunt

UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Two Park Avenue,
New York 16, New York,
February 10, 1959

Dear Mr. Hunt:

Thank you for your letter and enclosures. I will read them with interest at the first opportunity.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

/s/ H. C. Lodge

Henry Cabot Lodge

Mr. Clinton N. Hunt
World Peace Foundation
440 West 24th Street, Suite 15B
New York 11, New York.

sam

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

February 3, 1959

PERSONAL

Mr. Benjamin A. Ross
c/o Alumni Association
New York University
22 Washington Square North
New York 11, New York

Dear Ben:

I gave you a call last Friday, and have been rather busy so have not called you since, but I would very much like to get together with you, either at Lunch, Dinner, the Office, my Home at London Terrace, or what have you.

Our WORLD PEACE Foundation is moving along by leaps and bounds, as we have a definite explicit WORLD PEACE Plan and Formula which is, I believe, the only one in the World today.

Enclosed you will find a bit of our latest data, which will furnish you with a slight idea of the scope of our Plans.

I had a very friendly exchange of correspondence recently with your Brother, Tom, whom I met when we both served on Dick Ettinger's "Committee of 100", for the election of Tom Dewey as Governor of New York State, some time ago.

Jack Raasch and I have had some most interesting, prolonged conferences recently regarding the scope of work our Foundation is undertaking, and, I believe, has a certain degree of interest.

One of the purposes of this letter is to get your opinion of whether or not it is advisable, purely from the viewpoint of the N.Y.U. Men in Finance Club, to devote one of its Meetings to our WORLD PEACE Plan. I would like you to consider this matter cold-bloodedly, not from the view of doing us a favor.

I figure Dean Collins, one of our prime members, could be M.C. and make a five or ten minute Introductory Speech, then possibly Dr. Nadler might make a ten minute Speech regarding the effect of Economic Conditions as between Nations and their Contributions to the Causes of Wars. Finally, Papa Hunt could give a 20 minute or so Outline and Analysis of our WORLD PEACE Plan. I believe it could be made very interesting. It would also be nice if Jack Raasch could conveniently be present for a brief talk, if agreeable to him.

I anticipate, in the near future, approaching Dr. Heald, President of the Ford Foundation, with respect to a Grant to our Foundation, and with this, I believe, Jack agrees. In this connection, I would later request of each of you a letter of introduction to Dr. Heald, telling all of the bad things you know about me, as both of you are well-known to him, and I am only another of thousands of N.Y.U. Alumni with whom he has shaken hands.

Please let me hear from you.

Cordially and sincerely,

ORIGINAL LETTER SIGNED
BY C. N. HUNT

Clinton N. Hunt
FOUNDER

CNH:mm
Enc/

mm

COPY

C O P Y

(Written footnote on Christmas Greetings Card from Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Garbat)

"We wish that there should be lots more people like you - I shall study at leisure your outline and will communicate with you -

The Garbats"

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

PERSONAL

February 3, 1959

Mr. George Cabot Lodge,
Assistant Secretary of Labor
Department of Labor
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Lodge:

WORLD PEACE Plan, Programs and Actions

I note, in an Article in the New York Herald Tribune, first that you are the son of the Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., and second, that you are in the employ of the Government. A friend of mine was in the Navy with you, and I have received from him some very nice reports of your friendly association with him.

Enclosed is a bit of data regarding our WORLD PEACE Foundation of New York State, which is only two years old, but has achieved a Target Master Plan and Formula for WORLD PEACE, per Synopsis attached. You will also find enclosed a bit of background material, which has been mailed all over the world.

You will also find enclosed a Planned Program of our proposed Publications, which should reach the public this year, most of them within this next six months, and we also have a Program for immediate action regarding the majority of the Points enumerated in the Synopsis of our Plan. The two Items numbered III and IV will, I believe, be of particular interest to you, and that is why I would request, and strongly recommend, that when you can spare the time on your next visit to New York City, we get together and permit me to show you our Plans, which are all worked out.

The Junior United Nations Organization Council originated with the writer, who is the Founder of the WORLD PEACE Foundation, and will consist of five (5) Representatives, Men and Women, ages 18 to 30, from each of the 81 Nations of the United Nations, appointed in the same manner as the Senior Organization, and I visualize you as the Head or President of this Organization, if you are interested, and the Plans for Action by this Organization are already worked out in complete detail.

I expect to visit the Legal Department of the United Nations within the next fortnight, in order to iron out the formalities essential to the Organization of this Council. I believe the favorable repercussions will be world-wide, especially associated with our WORLD PEACE Plan, which has been called the greatest advancement in WORLD PEACE Literature in a Century. We are essentially an Organization for a maximum of quick Action and a minimum of Talk, of which there is entirely too much in WORLD PEACE circles.

My thoughts, as above, were inspired by the fact that a Senior and Junior United Nations Organization, in which I firmly believe, using the same quarters, thereby cutting down the expense, would be headed by a distinguished Father and Son combination.

I firmly believe that the WORLD PEACE and Political repercussions would be priceless for Humanity's 2,700,000,000 Human Beings.

COPY

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

Enclosed you will find some pertinent data regarding our Project.

I shall anticipate your reply with a great deal of interest.

Sincerely,

ORIGINAL LETTER SIGNED
BY C. N. HUNT

Clinton N. Hunt
FOUNDER

CNH:sl
Enc/

COPY

January 16, 1959

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

PUBLICATIONS AND TIME TABLE 1959

SUMMARY OF PROPOSED PUBLICATIONS

12 Brochures

6 Books

1 Magazine

1 Monthly Progress Report and News Letter

20 Publications

DATES OF ISSUANCE - TIMETABLE

10 Brochures by May 1, 1959

2 " " August 1, 1959

3 Books " " " "

3 " " November 1, 1959

1 Issue of Quarterly Magazine by May 1, 1959 or before

1 Monthly Report by April 1, 1959

20 Publications

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

January 16, 1959

PROPOSED PUBLICATIONS FOR WORLD-WIDE DISTRIBUTION

AND SEQUENCE OF PUBLICATIONS

BROCHURES

1. Linus Pauling correspondence with Clinton N. Hunt
2. Hunt WORLD PEACE Plan and Formula
3. The Causes of Wars and the Solutions
4. United Nations Activities
5. Action for a Quick Peace
6. International Cooperation for WORLD PEACE
7. Publications for WORLD PEACE
8. International Controls of Threats to Peace
9. Viewpoint of the Isms
10. The International Court of Justice
11. Peace Pledges
12. WORLD PEACE Action Organizations

BOOKS

Book #1 - "A Definite and Specific Overall Target Master Plan and Formula for WORLD PEACE."

Book #2 - "A Five-Year Program and Agenda for Immediate Action for WORLD PEACE in Our Time."

Book #3 - Causes of Wars and Suggested Solutions for WORLD PEACE (By a Panel of Experts) - by Clint Hunt and Mike Wallace

Book #4 - World War III and Todays Youth

Book #5 - WORLD PEACE in Our Lifetime

Book #6 - (A Brief Title) - A Text Book for Organizing: WORLD PEACE Foundation State Chapters, College Clubs - Organizations - Lectures - Clubs, Debates, Speeches and Classes. (With all essential Forms)

A MAGAZINE

A WORLD PEACE Quarterly Magazine, four Dummy copies, 80% completed, already prepared. Just needs up to date news, comment and Editorials.

A Progress Report and News Letter (monthly or periodically issued) by the WORLD PEACE Foundation - Very simple and factual.

+ Brochure

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

A WORLD PEACE SERIES

January 16, 1959

1. LINUS PAULING CORRESPONDENCE WITH CLINTON N. HUNT

2. HUNT WORLD PEACE PLAN AND FORMULA

3. THE CAUSES OF WARS AND THE SOLUTIONS

4. UNITED NATIONS ACTIVITIES

III. A Junior United Nations - Youths International WORLD PEACE Council.
IV. A United Nations - WORLD PEACE Research and Action Organization, by Linus Pauling.
XXIII. A Short Range Plan and a Long Range Plan.

5. ACTION FOR A QUICK PEACE

II. A Secretary for Peace in the Cabinet.
VI. Elimination of International Fear.
VII. Curtailment of Preparations for War.
XI. A General Staff for Peace, as Outlined by Bernard Baruch.
XIV. A Sincere Planned Disarmament and Curtailment of Arms Program and Agreement.
XXXII. Federal Budgets and Disarmament.

6. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR WORLD PEACE

XXVIII. Medical and Surgical Progress.
XXIX. World Food.
XXX. World Population and Possible Over Population.

7. PUBLICATIONS FOR WORLD PEACE

XV. A Periodical WORLD PEACE Magazine, Designed to inspire optimistic thinking and action re WORLD PEACE.
XIX. The Preparation and Publication of an International "Who's Who" in Science.
XXIV. Publicity for Peace.
XXV. Elasticity of Action.

8. INTERNATIONAL CONTROLS OF THREATS TO PEACE

V. Atomic Control for War or Peace.
XVI. A Weather Control International Committee, to study conditions creating hazards to all Humanity.
XVII. Water Control - an International Committee, to study all Water Control Projects and initiate new ones.
XVIII. Storm Controls - an International Committee to study and report on the causes, progress and control of all types of storms.
XX. Satellite Control from a Global Viewpoint.
XXI. Interspace control from a Global Viewpoint.

9. VIEWPOINT OF THE ISMS

XXVI. Communism, Socialism and Capitalism.
XXVII. Pacifism.

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

A WORLD PEACE SERIES
(Continued)

January 16, 1959

10. THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

XXII. An International Court of Justice for the control and elimination of International Creators of Wars.

11. PEACE PLEDGES

VIII. Voluntary Peace Pledges by individuals and groups.
IX. Voluntary Declarations by the Leaders of all Religions of the Brotherhood of Man.
XII. A New Peace Pledge by the Leaders of all Nations, Members or Non Members, of the United Nations.

12. WORLD PEACE ACTION ORGANIZATIONS

XIII. A New WORLD PEACE Research and Action Group or Club in all of the Colleges in the World.
XXXIII. State Chapters of WORLD PEACE Foundation.

sl

October 11, 1958

SYNOPSIS OF THE HUNT OVERALL TARGET MASTER PLAN and FORMULA for WORLD PEACE

I. THE CAUSES OF WARS AND SUGGESTED REMEDIES.

II. A SECRETARY FOR PEACE IN THE CABINET.

III. A JUNIOR UNITED NATIONS - YOUTHS INTERNATIONAL WORLD PEACE COUNCIL.

IV. A UNITED NATIONS - WORLD PEACE RESEARCH AND ACTION ORGANIZATION, BY LINUS PAULING.

V. ATOMIC CONTROL FOR WAR OR PEACE.

VI. ELIMINATION OF INTERNATIONAL FEAR.

VII. CURTAILMENT OF PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

VIII. VOLUNTARY PEACE PLEDGES BY INDIVIDUALS AND GROUPS.

IX. VOLUNTARY DECLARATIONS BY THE LEADERS OF ALL RELIGIONS OF THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

X. A DEFINITE TARGET PLAN AND FORMULA FOR WORLD PEACE.

XI. A GENERAL STAFF FOR PEACE, AS OUTLINED BY BERNARD BARUCH.

XII. A NEW PEACE PLEDGE BY THE LEADERS OF ALL NATIONS, MEMBERS OR NON MEMBERS, OF THE UNITED NATIONS.

XIII. A NEW WORLD PEACE RESEARCH AND ACTION GROUP OR CLUB IN ALL OF THE COLLEGES IN THE WORLD.

XIV. A SINCERE PLANNED DISARMAMENT AND CURTAILMENT OF ARMS PROGRAM AND AGREEMENT.

XV. A PERIODICAL WORLD PEACE MAGAZINE, DESIGNED TO INSPIRE OPTIMISTIC THINKING AND ACTION RE WORLD PEACE.

XVI. A WEATHER CONTROL INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE, TO STUDY CONDITIONS CREATING HAZARDS TO ALL HUMANITY.

XVII. WATER CONTROL - AN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE, TO STUDY ALL WATER CONTROL PROJECTS AND INITIATE NEW ONES.

(over)

XVIII. STORM CONTROLS - AN INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE TO STUDY AND REPORT ON THE CAUSES, PROGRESS AND CONTROL OF ALL TYPES OF STORMS.

XIX. THE PREPARATION AND PUBLICATION OF AN INTERNATIONAL "WHO'S WHO" IN SCIENCE.

XX. SATELLITE CONTROL FROM A GLOBAL VIEWPOINT.

XXI. INTERSPACE CONTROL FROM A GLOBAL VIEWPOINT.

XXII. AN INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE FOR THE CONTROL AND ELIMINATION OF INTERNATIONAL CREATORS OF WARS.

XXIII. A SHORT RANGE PLAN AND A LONG RANGE PLAN.

XXIV. PUBLICITY FOR PEACE.

XXV. ELASTICITY OF ACTION.

XXVI. COMMUNISM, SOCIALISM AND CAPITALISM.

XXVII. PACIFISM.

XXVIII. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL PROGRESS.

XXIX. WORLD FOOD.

XXX. WORLD POPULATION AND POSSIBLE OVER POPULATION.

XXXI. KEEPING PEOPLE APART.

XXXII. FEDERAL BUDGETS AND DISARMAMENT.

XXXIII. STATE CHAPTERS OF WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION.

By: Clint Hunt.

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

January 21, 1959

Memo for Files

Distribution of Exchange of Correspondence between Linus Pauling and C.N. Hunt WORLD PEACE Plan, Brochures, Books, Magazines, Periodical Reports, etc.

In order to carry out our Aim for the greatest WORLD PEACE Campaign in the History of the world, it is our ambition to distribute to the following named parties, organizations, etc., as many pertinent copies as possible to each group, even though the number of copies aggregate up into the hundreds of thousands, depending upon the financial resources at our command, as well as the financial backing, we will be able to attract by the practical ideals of our crusade.

1. Every Library of importance in the United States and later in the world.
2. Girl Scout Libraries.
3. Boy Scout Libraries.
4. Y.M.C.A. Libraries.
5. Y.M.H.A. Libraries.
6. K. of C. Libraries.
7. Every public school in the United States and if possible, later in the world.
8. Every public high school in the United States and if possible, later in the world.
9. Every parochial school in the United States and if possible, later in the world.
10. Every parochial high school in the United States and if possible, later in the world.
11. Every college and university in the United States and if possible, later in the world.
12. Every member of the House of Representatives, U.S.A.
13. Every member of the Senate, U.S.A.
14. Every Governor of the 49 States of the United States.
15. The head of every nation in the world. (King, President or pertinent title.)
16. Every head of the 81 nations of the United Nations.
17. Every leader of the 81 nations of the Junior United Nations. (to be created and organized by the WORLD PEACE Foundation of New York State.)

COPY

sam

The SPOTLIGHT ON:

CLINTON N. HUNT

By JUNE L. AULICK

Clinton Nottage Hunt, a powerfully built man dressed in a blue T shirt, yellow slacks and red printed neckerchief, smiled cordially at the door of his London Terrace apartment, 440 West 24th Street.

As he led the way into his sunny living room, a canary sang a greeting while the parakeet in the same cage chirped happily. The six-foot founder of the World Peace Foundation sat down in a big swivel chair behind a desk filled with jars of sharpened pencils, glue pots, scissors and piles of papers. He spoke first of his great-grandfather, Walter Hunt, whose portrait hung near the window.

A blue-eyed gentleman wearing the high collar and voluminous cravat of the 1830's, this Quaker forebear made his contribution to society by patenting approximately 30 inventions including the safety pin and fountain pen. Hunt's repeating rifle was a boon to pioneers in search of food in the wilderness, but his sewing machine, first publicly demonstrated in 1832, was not patented because his wife was afraid it would throw seamstresses out of work.

Clint Hunt, who inherited his ancestor's kindly blue eyes, and appears to have a similar flow of ideas and creative type of mind, returned from reflecting on the past to discuss the subject nearest his heart—World Peace.

"One of the objectives of the Foundation, which was inaugurated in January of this year," he explained, "is to recommend the appointment of a 'Secretary for Peace' in the cabinet. We also plan to concentrate much of our efforts on youth throughout the world. Another aim is to arrange a 'World Peace' course at New York University which I believe will be the first of its kind in any university in the world."

In the opinion of the origina-

CLINTON N. HUNT

tor of the project, 80 per cent of all people believe "there always have been wars and there always will be." Hunt is endeavoring to re-educate this group to the effect that wars are not inevitable.

A graduate of N. Y. U. School of Commerce, he received the University's Meritorious Service Award Medallion in 1937.

He has been associated with Guggenheim Brothers for many years, and is currently Secretary of the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation. He also serves as Administrator of Business for the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, now occupying temporary headquarters at 7 East 72nd Street until the new Frank Lloyd Wright Museum building is completed at 1071 Fifth Avenue.

(*Reprinted From Chelsea Clinton News, July* 3, 1957)

GUEST EDITORIAL

Secretary for Peace in the Cabinet

The WORLD PEACE Foundation strongly recommends that the President appoints a Secretary for Peace in the Cabinet, with full power to function in that position, with authority comparable to all other cabinet members.

His duties should be to perform a full time job, in that capacity, seeking avenues of approach to all threats to peace throughout the world, analyzing and determining their basic causes, as soon as danger signals first appear, taking every available means of satisfying, eliminating or confining the basic causes before minor matters develop into real issues. "A Stitch in Time."

It might be feared that the duties of the Secretary of War might conflict with the duties of the Secretary for Peace. Why? Not necessarily if the situation is intelligently handled by competent men of good will on all sides.

In times of stress the Secretaries of War and for Peace would team up together on the Prevention of War, and if in spite of all peaceful endeavors, war unfortunately ensues, the Secretary for Peace would immediately make every effort to stop or shorten the duration of the conflict.

A Secretary for Peace backed by the proven high principles and reputation of our country in international relations, backed by the strength and power of the United States, would be an extremely powerful exponent for Peace.

The fact that we have had a Secretary of War in the Cabinet since the birth of our country, and no Secretary for Peace would logically lead me to the conclusion that our leaders, have from the beginning, believed that we would always have wars, and up to now still believe WORLD PEACE is presently unattainable.

Approximately 80% of all individuals believe we have always had wars and always will. A very powerful influence creating or influencing this belief, is the self-evident fact that the majority of our leaders hold the same belief. When we manage to reverse the percentage, so that 80% or 90% of the people and their leaders believe WORLD PEACE will be achieved, these beliefs will inspire them to do something about it and WORLD PEACE will then be a complete accomplishment, and not a hope, a dream or a prayer.

The time was never more propitious than today for the fulfillment of what has in the past been but a dream, viz. WORLD PEACE.

We are in the midst of a New Era, with the greatest possibilities for world-wide PEACE and the world of today and tomorrow will be what we make it. Our fate is in our hands. Yours and mine.

Let us begin at the Top this time. Appoint a Secretary for Peace in the Cabinet to prove to Americans and the World that our leaders, believe and prove by their actions, now, that the time has come to eliminate war from the face of the Earth and that WORLD PEACE is presently attainable.

The psychological effect of this action will give Americans and the Earth's inhabitants, a new Hope, which they badly need, and turn their minds to ways and means of achieving and keeping the Peace.

We should have the effect of reversing the 80% to 90% belief from the "War Forever" category to the "Peace Today" probability. Everything flows from the Top. What the leaders believe and practice today permeates the masses of the people tomorrow.

WORLD PEACE will come eventually. Why not now; or aren't we sufficiently intelligent and civilized as yet?

Until our leaders believe that WORLD PEACE is possible and prove it by their actions, the masses of the people will have every reason to believe we will always have wars.

CLINT HUNT

(Reprinted from Chelsea-Clinton News, Thursday, July 18, 1957)

In the public interest, no copyright will be applied for. This editorial may be copied wholly, or in part, without requesting permission, with credit only.

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

January 16, 1959

We do not have to depend on the beneficence of Dictators not to start a War. We will put Youth into a position of power, so that Dictators will not dare to start a War, because Youth, which has to fight the battles and make the weapons, is the only force that Dictators fear and are afraid to antagonize.

Clint Hunt

COPY

(Post card sent to CNH)

January 5, 1959

THE HOOVER INSTITUTION
on War, Revolution, and Peace
Stanford University
Stanford, California

Dear Mr. Hunt:

Thank you for your Christmas card and your formula for world peace.

We are grateful to you for thinking of us.

Sincerely yours,

/s/ David W. Heron

David W. Heron

Associate Librarian

sam

2

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

October 14, 1958

A DEFINITION OF THE SOLUTION OF A SUCCESSFUL WORLD PEACE PROJECT

COPY

It has been difficult to classify the solution of a successful WORLD PEACE Project, when it is achieved.

Should it be classified as a Plan, a Project, a Pattern, a Thought, an Idea, an Invention or what?

After consideration, I firmly believe that a successful WORLD PEACE Project should be labeled or entitled a Mental Invention as distinguished from a Physical Invention, such as The Safety Pin, The Fountain Pen, The Sewing Machine, The Repeating Rifle, etc., etc.; the same thought processes and intellectual aptitudes are involved in the creation of both classifications.

Clint Hunt

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

October 14, 1958

The Causes of Wars have their beginnings in every phase of the relationship between peoples and nations.

The Cure is to place all possible inter-relationships between people on a Cooperative instead of a Competitive basis, thereby demonstrating that a WORLD PEACE Program is a complicated problem with many facets, a major path and a separate bypath for every kind of relationship between Human Beings and Nations.

A definite Target WORLD PEACE Plan or Pattern could be likened to a tree with many branches,

First - the trunk would represent the main path from the roots or earth to the top of the tree, and

Second - the branches would represent the many different human activities that have to be analyzed and studied, and the various actions to be taken as a result of these studies would represent the removal of the sources of friction.

Air Conditioning and many of the tools and mechanical contrivances currently used in our everyday Life are based upon Research and Study of the functions of the Human Body.

A workable WORLD PEACE Plan is based upon Human Beings with respect to their relations with their own families and others.

Clint Hunt

COPY

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

August 18, 1958

COPY

Year 1957

Summary Statement of Expenditures

Books, Pamphlets, Publications and Subscriptions	$ 184.74
Entertaining	174.65
Furniture, Fixtures and Equipment	309.91
Legal Expenses	185.00
Memberships, Organizations, Clubs, Etc.	74.00
Miscellaneous Expenditures	154.00
Phones and Telegrams	20.25
Photos	31.00
Postage	125.40
Printing, Mimeographing, and Photo-Offsetting	385.00
Rent	140.55
Salaries and Wages - Employees	303.60
Stationery, Supplies, Rubber Stamps, etc.	103.20
Translations	33.00
Transportation	22.45
Total Expenditures	**$ 2,246.75**

Mr. Hunt contributed to the work of the WORLD PEACE Foundation, without recompense, in the year 1957, 1196 Hours of his time, equivalent to a $14,950. contribution.

All of the above expenditures of $2,246.75 were expended out of Mr. Hunt's personal funds.

No contributions were requested nor received.

The funds were expended for the organization and management of the new WORLD PEACE Foundation.

sam

September 24, 1957

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

Alfred B. Nobel Prizes
Which have Not been Awarded
In the Following 5 Categories from 1901 to Date

Physics	- 6 Prizes
Chemistry	- 8 Prizes
Medicine and Physiology	- 9 Prizes
Literature	- 6 Prizes
Peace	- 15 Prizes

COPY

The first four categories, viz., Physics, Chemistry, Medicine and Physiology, and Literature, are to a certain extent governed by scientific laws, which are readily ascertainable or determinable. Literature, not normally being governed by scientific laws and facts, belongs more in the realm of Art, but the leeway of subject matters is without end and can be treated in any manner that the writer desires.

WORLD PEACE is a rather vast and complicated problem that has been with humanity since its inception and is a mixture of History, Experience, Propaganda, Mystery, Distortion, Ignorance, Superstition, False Leadership, which we are facing today, Selfishness, Fatalism, Lack of Organisation, Tradition and the Emotions, and these complications represent the reasons that the only progress that has been exerted or exercised to date has been evolutionary in character, which has discouraged the best intentions of mankind from attempting a solution. The physical and mental inertia of mankind has also discouraged Leadership in this field.

Our feeling is that this entire problem should be broken down and analyzed into its component parts, beginning with an analysis of the Causes of War, and working through to a final solution. No one remedy can be effective. All phases of this vast, complicated problem should be analyzed down to the basic beginnings, and an overall long term and short term plan outlined, the minds of the analysts should be kept open to any and all suggestions of any kind, every possible avenue should be searched, the process of elimination of nonessential ideas and details eliminated, and the final, definite solutions which present themselves, should be combined in a general overall plan, each path of which should be thoroughly explored, and then prompt action be taken with respect to every planned and contemplated action, concentrating on the solutions which offer the best possibilities.

An open mind must be preserved at all times, even up to the successful final solution, in order to receive the benefit of helpful suggestions from whomever or wherever received, and the elimination of actions which have proven fruitless, toward the final objective.

Clinton N. Hunt

SAM

September 3, 1957

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

From 1901 to date, the Alfred B. Nobel Prize has not been awarded in the following Categories for the years I have listed:

PHYSICS	CHEMISTRY	MEDICINE AND PHYSIOLOGY	LITERATURE	PEACE
1916	1916	1915	1914	1914
1931	1917	1918	1915	1915
1934	1919	1917	1935	1916
1940	1924	1918	1940	1918
1941	1933	1921	1941	1923
1942	1940	1925	1942	1924
	1941	1940		1928
	1942	1941		1932
		1942		1939
				1940
				1941
				1942
				1948
				1955
				1956
6 Prizes	8 Prizes	9 Prizes	6 Prizes	15 Prizes

COPY

a1

July 29, 1957

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

RADIO ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREQUENCY MODULATION, RADIO STATION, WBFM, 101.9 MEGACYCLES

Announcements, numbers #1, 3 and 4, have been broadcast over the above mentioned Station, by Mr. Delmar Nuetzman, Program Director, to approximately 500,000 listeners in the past months, advising the public of some of our aims, objectives and methods, and giving them hope that WORLD PEACE could be solved.

Mr. Nuetzman was free to broadcast these Announcements, prepared by us, in his discretion, and I noticed he had not broadcast Announcement #2, "CAUSES OF WAR." Upon my inquiring, he stated that he thought it would be a bit disturbing to people because they are receiving vivid descriptions of the horrors of war daily, and would not require any more reminders from us, in order to stir them into thinking of WORLD PEACE, and the elimination of war. I quite agreed with him and believe that our messages have been beneficial to the public mind.

Clinton N. Hunt

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

March 26, 1957

Announcement #1

A NEW WORLD PEACE ORGANIZATION

The WORLD PEACE Foundation, a new organization, has entered the field of WORLD PEACE endeavor in a supreme effort to create, now, a new, definite, workable, plan and formula for ending Wars and establishing a true and lasting WORLD PEACE, within the foreseeable future, by vigorously using new ideas, new plans, new outlooks, new original approaches and new Pathways.

* * * * * * * * * * *

March 26, 1957

Announcement #2

CAUSES OF WAR

A diagnosis and analysis of the causes of wars over the centuries, viz., ignorance, poverty, greed, religion, misunderstandings, personal ambitions of rulers, Dictators, Caesars and Saw-dust Caesars, Underworld Characters, behind the scenes tricksters, schemers and charlatans, National Pride, National Honor, trivialities, etc., etc., reveals that not more than one man, two men, three men or a small group of five to ten men, at the outside, have usually decided that wars must be fought.

The people themselves ordinarily do not have the opportunity of considering or making that decision.

The solution to be met and solved by action is how to prevent any more recurrences of this character.

WORLD PEACE Foundation will prove to the world through its meetings, Publications, etc., the truth of this vital fact and recommend solutions, for decisive action now. Today no one wins a War.

* * * * * * * * * * *

March 26, 1957

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

Announcement #3

SOLUTION FOR WORLD PEACE

The WORLD PEACE Foundation predicts that WORLD PEACE can and will finally be achieved and solved by the original ideas and plans of some one man or woman, particularly of a creative and inventive type of mind, by an original thinker, a realistic Dreamer, like Ben Franklin, Edison, etc. Like all great truths the solution of this vast and complicated problem, which has thwarted and defied the best efforts of mankind, for well over 2000 years, will be simple.

We have not yet produced this man or woman to date. Let us, of this generation, which has failed, acquaint youth all over the world of the need and search for leadership, amongst today's youth, and their responsibility to achieve "The World They Want" with our utmost and intense cooperation, through our knowledge and experience, for this attainable objective.

* * * * * * * * * * *

March 26, 1957

Announcement #4

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY AND WORLD PEACE

A group of Idealistically minded, self-made, practical Business men and women of New York University and their friends, conceived the idea of combining their efforts and forming a practical, virile, dynamic WORLD PEACE Organization, for immediate action toward the elimination of war from the face of the Earth, and the establishment of a real, definite, practical lasting WORLD PEACE.

They believed the present stage of evolution, intercommunication, transportation, education, intelligence, and publications offered an excellent opportunity from the viewpoint of timing, a most important matter.

On the other hand the creation of the Frankenstein Monsters of Destruction: Hydrogen Bombs, Atom Bombs, Disease germs for warfare, etc., warns us we must hurry before Humanity commits suicide.

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

July 29, 1957

SUMMARY OF RESULTS AND PRESENT STATUS OF WORLD PEACE EFFORTS

The following three pages reflect the opinions of those best qualified to judge the results and present status of WORLD PEACE efforts to date, and the lack of competent leadership and a definite plan to meet that challenge.

The WORLD PEACE Foundation has picked up the gauntlet and has confidence in its new ideas, new original approaches and planned dynamic actions based upon a definite workable plan, and believes that it will make valuable, substantial, tangible progress toward the final solution of that elusive problem, viz., WORLD PEACE.

Clinton N. Hunt

February 8, 1957

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

THEY SAY

Comments by Clint Hunt

1. "All that is necessary for the Triumph of Evil is that good men do nothing."
Edmund Burke

Comment: It would appear that History, for the past 2,000 years has proven the truth of Edmund Burke's statement.

The countries of the World, as well as most of the World's largest corporations are run by active minorities, by Men of Good Will. The difficulties arise when the active minorities are vicious.

2. "If you wish for PEACE, understand WAR." B. H. Liddell Hart

Comment: People are tired of hearing about War, and from their experience with Peace efforts, which have all proven so fruitless up to date, they show little interest in either subject. A discussion of WORLD PEACE leaves them cold and disinterested, based upon their past experiences. The subject of War is, however, more exciting and interesting to them, and in order to hold their attention and interest them, it is necessary to discuss War and WORLD PEACE in the same breath.

3. ITEM FROM NEW YORK HERALD-TRIBUNE

Saturday, October 8th, 1954

"1954 NOBEL PEACE PRIZE OMITTED: NO REASON GIVEN
By The Associated Press

OSLO, Norway, October 8, 1954, - The Nobel Peace Prize will not be awarded this year -- in one of the most peaceful periods the world has had in two decades.

The Norwegian Nobel Committee announced today the prize will not be awarded in 1954. It offered no reason. The committee has discontinued its practice of issuing a list of nominees. Governments and individual organizations can make nominations for the $35,000. prize.

The prize was omitted also in 1948. While there was no award in 1952 itself, the committee last year designated Dr. Albert Schweitzer to receive the 1952 prize and General of the Army George C. Marshall for the award for 1953.

Others who have won the honor in recent years include Cordell Hull, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche and the American Friends Service Committee."

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

4. From The New York Herald Tribune
November 8, 1956

"Can Find No One To Give Nobel Peace Prize To

Oslo, Norway, November 7, 1956 (UP). - The Nobel Peace Prize committee announced today that it could find no one worthy of its award for 1955 and 1956.

The 1955 prize of $36,720. was available for belated award this year. Now it will never be awarded. The 1956 award, with prize money of $38,634., will be awarded next year, (1957) if the committee believes it should be."

Comment: It would appear that the Nobel Peace Prize committee is as well qualified as anyone to decide that there was at that time, and there is at this time, no active, virile leadership offering a new hope for WORLD PEACE. The Newspapers, Magazines, Speeches, etc., reflect that there is no dearth of comments, hopes, requests for prayers only, etc., but as Mark Twain so aptly said,"Everyone talks about the weather but no one does anything about it."

5. Editorial Page
New York Journal American
Friday, January 11, 1957

Extract from:

"THESE DAYS:

Problem of War Not Near Solution
By George E. Sokolsky

Realistically it needs to be faced that no method has yet been discovered by the human mind to overcome the tendency of nations to use war an an extension of diplomacy, to pit strength against intelligence and killing against morality.

That is where we stand in 1957."

Comment: Mr. Sokolsky's statement on January 11, of this year, viz. 1957, sort of clinches the conclusion reaced by the Nobel Peace Prize Committee that in spite of all of the talk, all of the pleas, and all of the money and endeavors concentrated on the subject of WORLD PEACE in this world, there is no dynamic leadership, today, toward this objective, for the population of the Earth, particularly Youth - which is groping for a virile leadership that does not exist, and "wants to know."

6. WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION
January 23, 1957

We believe we have created a formula for WORLD PEACE, that, properly launched, will answer the plea of Andrew Carnegie, when on December 14, 1910 he wrote, "Lines of future action cannot be wisely laid down. Many may have to be tried, ... only premising that the one end they shall keep unceasingly in view until it is attained, is the speedy abolition of international war between so-called civilized nations. December 14, 1910"

Comment: Andrew Carnegie's vision, of action to be taken in connection with the possible abolition of War and the eventual triumph of WORLD PEACE, best expresses the method or methods of approach, viz., that when this terrific, complicated problem is eventually settled, as it will be, that there will be no one single action involved, but undoubtedly a number of different actions, called for possibly simultaneously, in conformity with a preconceived definite plan and formula.

There will undoubtedly have to be a long and a short term plan, and in addition it probably will be essential to improvise as we proceed toward our objective.

817 West End Avenue,
New York, New York.
October 21, 1935.

To Whom It May Concern;

My intensive study of the life, character, and intellectual ability of Walter Hunt, the inventor, and my close association with his great grandson Clinton Nottage Hunt has convinced me that they were cast quite closely in the same mold.

I consider Clinton Hunt a man of uncompromising honesty and unquestionable integrity. He is also sincere, possessed of great vigor and profound intellectual capacity.

Sincerely,

Joseph Nathan Kane

April 27, 1957

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

Lecturers and Speakers

for

Seminar, Radio and Television

on

Historic Causes of Wars and Suggested Solutions for WORLD PEACE

Anthropologists
Archeologists
Biologists
Business Leaders
Chemists
Craniometrists
Doctors of Medicine
Economic Historians
Economists
Educators
Engineers
Historians,
  Ancient, Medieval and Modern
International Lawyers
Journalists
Military Leaders
Nobel Peace Prize Winners
Original Thinkers
Philosophers
Physicists
Political Scientists
Psychiatrists
Psychologists
Psychoanalysts
Psychotherapists
Scientists
Social Scientists
Sociologists
Statesmen
Statisticians
United Nations Speakers
Writers
Religious Leaders, all religions

vg

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

April 12, 1957

DON'T BLAME THE UNITED NATIONS

Don't Blame the United Nations, blame the eighty-one parents of the child: Too often I hear people cussing, discussing and blaming the United Nations for too many ills of the world.

It is like criticizing a corporation for its acts of omissions or commissions when as a matter of fact its actions and policies are decided by the individual, directors, or trustees, who created the organization, its aims, policies and procedures.

A corporation is loosely defined as "an artificial entity in contemplation of law."

The United Nations since its inception has performed a great variety of services to individual countries and to mankind in general, and many of its operations have created a better understanding between nations, races and people in general.

Even though it were only a debating society, it would still justify its existence by focusing the spotlight of world attention on many vital matters that should be discussed and settled.

Were it not so, some of the member nations would quickly withdraw unless they could derive substantial advantages from membership. Why is Communist China so anxious to join? For the advantage only of the United Nations? Hardly!

As usual, the extremists on both sides, for and against are wrong.

The "Phobes", many of whom are, or think they are, against the United Nations and figure it should be immediately dissolved probably have never read its Charter, Bylaws and numerous information Bulletins and reports.

On the other hand the extreme "Philes" who preach and say they believe we should abandon our Army, Navy and Air Force and be governed and ruled by an International Police Force, thereby surrendering our right to self-defense to an organization where we could be outvoted and outtraded by blocks of votes of others, are unrealistic under present world conditions; are trying to make the United Nations run before it can crawl or walk.

The middle of the road plan of persistent and steady progress, and expansion of its powers and duties, should be actively changed as the necessity arises as we initiate and develop a realistic, tangible World Peace plan, and the World and the United Nations approach a more advanced and civilized maturity, which the World does not possess today.

COPY

The World Peace Foundation is energetically developing a definite active and realistic World Peace Plan, which definitely places its confidence in an aroused and reeducated youth and the women of the world as well as the men.

This International Peace Foundation will be a powerful world-wide group dedicated to working through youth, students and college alumni in a legal, decent manner to curb internal trouble-makers before they mature to the state of international trouble-makers and threaten World Peace.

This group can work with a more powerful, sophisticated United Nations organization, which will, we trust, have the authority and power to curb international trouble-makers by action first, or by diplomatic means and if normal methods fail, then, if necessary apply sanctions of all types, and if these stronger methods do not suffice, quarantine the aggressor, nation, or nations, and if necessary, excommunicate them entirely from the society of law abiding nations, until the basis for the action is corrected. If necessary use force as a last resort in order to maintain World Peace or a threat to World Peace.

We call upon the eighty-one member nations of the United Nations to strengthen its child organization as steadily and rapidly as time and circumstances permit.

COPY

Clint Hunt

CNH:ek

April 22nd, 1954

WORLD PEACE

In Our Time

The Object of These Conferences

The object of these Conferences is to explore and study with leading Historians, Economists, Political Scientists, International Lawyers, Sociologists, Anthropologists, Business Leaders, etc., the basic causes of wars, with the objective of actively and energetically doing what we can, to set in motion, any influences thru the medium of monographs, copies of lectures, articles, editorials, publications, and the organization of Student Organizations in Colleges, etc., in this country and eventually throughout the world, that will tend toward the elimination, so far as possible, within our powers, of the basic causes of war.

JOHNSON O'CONNOR RESEARCH FOUNDATION
Incorporated
11 East 62nd Street New York 21

May 19, 1945

Mr. Clinton N. Hunt
London Terrace
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Hunt:

Your outstanding aptitudes, as measured by the Johnson O'Connor Research Foundation, are:

Extremely Objective Personality - Executive or sales personality
Tweezer Dexterity - Ability to work with instruments
Tonal Memory - Ability to remember melody
Visual Imagination - Intellectual vision
Creative Imagination - Flow of ideas
Inductive Reasoning - Ability to diagnose, to see idea relationships
Analytical Reasoning - Ability to organize
Accounting Aptitude - Clerical speed and accuracy
Proportion Appraisal - Sense of line in art

The combination, objective personality, creative imagination, inductive reasoning, analytical reasoning, is characteristic of the "group-influencer", that is, the man who influences public thought. In this category fall journalists, editors, publicity men, teachers, statesmen, diplomats, advertisers, men whose primary concern is the promulgation of new ideas. This "group-influencing" pattern you must integrate with your other marked abilities. In other words, your function would be directly to influence public opinion, ideally in a field of music or art. You might find satisfaction in radio or theatrical production, in organizing and directing an art or music center, in editing and running a newspaper or magazine. These suggestions are given only as examples; you yourself must determine the career which will best utilize your abilities.

It is essential that a man whose aptitudes are as numerous and as divergent as yours should have constructive hobbies. Study of the piano or violin would offer an outlet for musical ability; art - painting, sketching, photography - is also manifest in your aptitude pattern; writing is a"must" for anyone who scores high in the reasoning tests and in his flow of ideas. Furthermore, your "borderline" score in Structural Visualization indicates the possible presence of mechanical ability, which might be expressed in such hobbies as wood carving, sculpture or ceramics.

WORLD PEACE

You must guard against the tendency, typical of the man with "Too many aptitudes", to dissipate your energies. Try, if possible to set yourself a tremendous and challenging goal, one toward which you may direct all, or nearly all, of your experience and talent.

Sincerely yours,

NANCY L. HAY (sgd.)
Nancy L. Hay,
Test Administrator

NLH/nrt

COPY

#6-65826

5-15-45
5-16-45

INVENTORY OF APTITUDES AND KNOWLEDGE

MEASURED BY

HUMAN ENGINEERING LABORATORY, INCORPORATED
JOHNSON O'CONNOR RESEARCH FOUNDATION, INCORPORATED

FOR: Clinton N. Hunt

THIS REPORT ACCOMPANIES: [redacted] "IDEAPHORIA"

APTITUDES	WORKSAMPLES NUMBER	WORKSAMPLES FORM	LETTER GRADE D (LOW)	C (AVERAGE)	B (AVERAGE)	A (HIGH)	
PERSONALITY							
OBJECTIVITY	35	AE+FK					58 significant responses
SUBJECTIVITY	35						
ACCOUNTING APTITUDE							
NUMBER CHECKING	268	ZD					70%ile
CONSONANT CHECKING	269						
SYMBOL CHECKING	270						
EYEDNESS							
RIGHT	236	AB					
LEFT	236						
STRUCTURAL VISUALIZATION	4 and 246						49%ile
WIGGLY BLOCK	4	Z					59%ile
CUBE (BLACK OR PIPED)	246 or 300	A					31%ile
FORMBOARD	230						
ABSTRACT VISUALIZATION	4 and 246						51%ile
WIGGLY BLOCK	4						
CUBE (BLACK OR PIPED)	246 or 300						
FORMBOARD	230						
CREATIVE IMAGINATION Flow of ideas							
(IDEAPHORIA)	Gr 161	BD					86%ile
Ability to Diagnose: INDUCTIVE REASONING	164	FF					85%ile
VERBAL INDUCTIVE REASONING	273						
Ability to Organize: DEDUCTIVE REASONING	248						
ANALYTICAL REASONING	244	CC1					A
OBSERVATION	206 or 344						
FINGER DEXTERITY	16	A1					28%ile
TWEEZER DEXTERITY	18	AD					100+%ile
MUSCULAR SPEED (TAPPING)	221						
NUMBER MEMORY	165						
TONAL MEMORY	215 or 365	C					90%ile
PITCH DISCRIMINATION	315 or 364						
Sense of Line in Art: MEMORY FOR DESIGN	294	U					25%ile
PROPORTION APPRAISAL	235	B					60%ile
KNOWLEDGE							
ENGLISH VOCABULARY							
	176						
	95						
	180	AB					55%ile

There Always Has Been War,

and . . .

Written in 1939

BY CLINTON N. HUNT

and Reprinted from the Downtown Athletic Club Journal

There Always Has Been War, *and...*

there always will be war. We all believe in the courage, devotion to duty and love of country on the part of our fellow Americans whatever their respective racial origins. Without doubt, the same can be said of the countries of origin of our ancestors. The same is true of all countries.

There is no necessity for these periodic stupid wars. Humanity has demonstrated for all time its ability to achieve, suffer and die for a principle, for love of country, and for those they love. They are not afraid to fight; they are not afraid to die even the horrible, tortuous deaths of the battlefield; they fear more, parting from their loved ones.

Without question there is a basic cause for wars; they do not happen of themselves. They are born out of direct causes and can be definitely analyzed into causes and effects. Like so many other human activities, causes are very often confused, purposely and otherwise, with effects.

In the early dawn of history, to see a strange face or person was sufficient grounds for fighting, based upon fear, ignorance, superstition, hate and suspicion—all traits from the lower animal nature. In time, wars were fought over the need for food, shelter, clothing, territory and the desire for money. Wars have been fought over religion, witness the Crusades, and the Thirty Year War in Germany. What have they proven? After killing adherents of all sides by the thousands and hundreds of thousands the people remaining, professing these religions, have settled down as friends and neighbors and have intermarried and lived peacefully together over the centuries. Why did they fight in the first place? What have their victories and defeats and suffering proven, other than temporary advantages? But, more often no one has gained. All have lost.

Present day wars fundamentally are battles to maintain, defend or improve the standard of living of a group of people, national or continental, larger or smaller. The armies, navies and air forces are the chosen gladiators selected to enter into combat, and when their champions are defeated the people who have backed those fighters usually accept the defeat as personal and are obliged to accept the conditions of defeat laid down by the victors. These conditions usually call for an immediate sacrifice of food, money, shelter and protection and usually in addition a long term continuing sacrifice. This is a definite blow at the former standard of living, in addition to certain restrictions on the liberties of the vanquished.

The men of the backward nations are being drilled to help the leading nations in their wars. In time these soldiers may decide to use their knowledge for the liberation of their respective countries.

"We have always had wars and we always will". The majority of people believe this statement and repeat it parrot-like. When the majority of people say and believe "We have had wars in the past but we can avoid them in the future by intelligent thinking and acting" war will then stop.

The majority of the people of the world want to stop war but do not know how. The main reason is that they do not know how it starts. They feel that the matter is in the hands of a Divine Providence over which they have no control, hence, why try? Most wars are man made, or it might more properly be said, *leader made,* very often for selfish or trivial purposes, although in many cases nations carelessly drift into war without plan or reason, or are maneuvered into war thru the machinations of others.

Too many of the world's leaders have achieved their positions thru an overpowering ambition, love of power or desire to right a real or fancied wrong which has become an obsession, sometimes to the point of insanity. These leaders desiring power manage to achieve their objective by intense concentration, working by all means toward their objectives, sometimes at the risk of life itself, for the fulfillment of their ambitions means more to them than life. Even though they may be successful at times they are not always the most desirable types of men for the position. They frequently are poorly balanced, are not well rounded business men and respond to short term immaterial trends, with the object of pleasing the vocal volume of certain groups, who often do not represent the long term will and needs of the majority of the people. In their hearts they feel superior to their office due to personal egotism and conceit instead of realizing that "The master is the servant of all!" This type concentrates on histrionics, deceit and insincerity. Their cost to the people finally comes high.

Well balanced, intelligent, honest and ethical men who have succeeded in business and have at least a modest financial background to insure independence, will do a better job on the average. This type does not desire the office as a rule nor does it care for the limelight. It has to be drafted, takes up the reins of government and leadership with reluctance and drops them with relief.

Years ago when there were a limited number of industrial and manufacturing nations producing machinery, tools, clothing and wearing apparel far in excess of their own needs, non-manufacturing and agricultural countries and countries rich in natural resuorces including metals, oils, etc. furnished an abundant market for these surplus manufactured goods. The invention of radio and moving pictures, the wider distribution of reading matter, and more rapid communication, has hastened the spread of education and knowledge throughout the world, and Japan and other former unindustrialized countries have not only built factories and machines to take care of their own domestic needs but are producing a surplus for export which competes with the other leading industrial nations. They have gleaned the best and latest business knowledge from the former leading industrial nations and

have become their competitors.

Production throughout the world is gaining in volume, while the world's important markets for manufactured goods are contracting, due to self manufacture of raw materials, or the lack of goods or services to exchange for them.

What present effect does over-production have? The world is overproducing manufactured goods, agricultural and other products. The United States has about cornered the gold market, diminishing further the money and credit capacity of other peoples to buy. The greater portion of international trade is based upon the exchange of goods for goods, in other words, barter; differences being settled in services rendered, gold and silver, imports and exports, tourists spending, and ocean freight carried on foreign vessels.

The result is that an increasing number of manufacturing nations and an ever increasing volume of goods are competing with each other for diminishing markets in a world decreasing in size due to improved transportation and communication, improvements and inventions.

Some world leaders have recommended voluntary abandonment of machines and labor saving inventions and a return of hand labor to "spread work". It is difficult to believe that any intelligent leader with a knowledge of economics or the science of business otherwise known as the "bread and butter science" could so unintelligently hold back progress. This brings us to the crux of our problem.

The demand for goods in the individual as in all social groups, is insatiable. Mankind's wants and needs are without limit. Overproduction is a blessing if mankind knows how to harness it for his benefit; properly harnessed, it can reduce days of labor and bring leisure for hobbies, avocations, human benefits and afford more time to devote to the things mankind loves to do rather than perform the obligations of life. Most of us in business are round pegs in square holes. When we can make our hobbies our business we are happy and fortunate. What percentage are?

Economists disagree as to whether we are suffering from over-production or under-consumption. Does the average human being suffer from voluntary under-consumption or the lack of means to acquire what he desires and needs? The world as a whole has never yet experienced over-production as measured by human needs.

If human productive means are practically unlimited and are fully capable of producing sufficient food, shelter and clothing to render humanity the world over on the average moderately happy in living; if human wants, whether for the necessities or luxuries, are practically without limit then there exists but one remaining important economic function to organize and master in order to become masters instead of the slaves of so-called over-production, and that is the "Science of Distribution or Exchange." The science that will bridge the gap between production and consumption. This science is rarely ever mentioned. Production and consumption are talked and written threadbare. These two branches of economics are not problems; they are either solved or easily solvable. Distribution and exchange are man-sized jobs and a keen, analytical research into this subject would be amply rewarded.

Distribution should be thoroughly analyzed and sub-analyzed into its component parts, in all of its ramifications, and subject to human laboratory tests on a minor basis and the extent to which a barter basis is essential for its success should be carefully studied. A strange parallel is taking place today. Through urgent necessity, occasioned by the need or desire for self-sufficiency, the Totalitarian states of Europe are really conducting extensive laboratory tests of this idea throughout the world, and regardless of their political implications or consequences the world as a whole will benefit by them economically. It is a question whether any smaller units than the state could adequately handle this problem. It would appear subject to proof or tests that individual initiative under government direction is the most efficient form of getting results under some circumstances.

An intelligent system of world-wide distribution of raw materials, food, shelter, clothing, etc. while resulting in a certain leveling process with respect to the leading and backward races, would go a long way toward the elimination of the situation from which we are suffering today, namely, war, stagnant business, social unrest, poverty, crime, and dictatorships which arise because of underlying conditions of unrest in the countries involved. The names of the leaders of the so-called "have not" countries are immaterial. If it were not one leader it would be another, conditions being what they are. It is usually a person looking for the leadership with panaceas and cure-alls, in which he personally may believe or not believe, who assumes or gains the leadership.

Assume that we could today in one bold stroke solve the Distribution Problem of the necessities of life for all countries of the world. Would we in this way cut the support from under the Dictators; removing the main cause of unrest? Would they fall of their own weight? Would it also not stop the recurrent wars which prove nothing, punish everyone, especially the innocent, more than the instigators?

Why should we assume that Divine Providence has ordained a war to punish humanity for imaginary infractions of God or man-made laws, as we are too often told? Why not place the blame where it belongs, viz, on human ignorance, selfishness, stupidity, cupidity, and inexperience with proper living? Why should every generation have a war and a panic simply because it cannot or will not learn from the experiences of its elders and previous generations? Must it always experience these emotions for itself before it believes and then passes on its experiences to an unbelieving succeeding generation?

The elimination of war from the earth forever can be accomplished only by eliminating the causes of war, most of which arise from human want and fear of want more than from cupidity and all other causes combined.

Every nation in the world today

fears war, no nation wants war, and yet the word passes when will the war start? This year! Next year! 1941! When! Why need it start at all? Stop it before it starts.

Only the human beings who suffer and pay and die should have the power to decide whether or not they are to go to war. War should only be declared after a referendum of all people of voting age (men and women) who are expected to serve the forces of war. Let there be an open vote with names shown. Let those in each nation who desire war go on public record to that effect; let them stand up and be counted where they can be seen. Then give them guns and let them fight it out and see what results they achieve. Meanwhile, let the chosen representatives of the majority of each people, with due representation of the minority of the people, get together and straighten out any difficulties like civilized, intelligent human beings with a responsibility toward mankind.

Take the power to create and make war out of the hands of leaders. Who is there among us who has sufficient intelligence, breadth, honesty, etc., to decide whether or not five or ten million of us shall die violent, cruel, deaths and bereave fifty million more? The average, well meaning, intelligent leader would shrink from this responsibility and would not voluntarily undertake it. The leaders who are anxious to make this initial decision for the people are usually not soundly balanced enough and the power to do so should be taken out of their hands.

The Churches should be the leaders in the elimination of war from the face of the earth for good. They have been lax. The Churches and leaders in each country have prayed for the success of each country involved in the war. These countries cannot all be right. It does not make sense. Some individual pastors sensing the wrong of this but not having a clear conception of what to do, have declared that in future wars they will have no part. This is purely negative action. The fault lies with the leadership of the Churches. They should work on the elimination of the causes of wars and not putter with effects after the wars are under way.

Finally, humanity has a tremendously powerful force for good in its hands. Over-production intelligently handled can remove the major cause of war and give us all a decent leisure. Fumbled, present inefficient conditions will continue to torment humanity and it may possibly finish up with humanity stupidly committing suicide.

Reprinted from the August, 1941

DOWNTOWN ATHLETIC CLUB JOURNAL

•

This article by Mr. Hunt was written two years ago. He wants it understood that he stands 100% back of the Country's program of National Defense.

WORLD PEACE FOUNDATION

Suite 15-B

Mr. Tom Slick
Bennett Building
San Antonio, Texas

Dear Tom Slick:

My good friend, Dick Ettinger, Chairman of the Board of Prentice-Hall, Inc., sent me a copy of your most interesting book entitled "Permanent Peace", which contains analytical figures, that will be very helpful regarding the WORLD PEACE effort. It happens that I have been interested in the study of WORLD PEACE for the past 32 years, and two years ago organized the WORLD PEACE Foundation, Inc. of New York State.

We have created and worked out a very definite and explicit WORLD PEACE Plan, per data enclosed. It is very encouraging to believe that a great many Organizations and other people, like Linus Pauling and yourself, inspired by the present state of the World, will take the trouble to do everything within their power to assist in solving this problem.

One of the Points in our WORLD PEACE Plan, in addition to covering some of the ideas advanced in your excellent book, includes State Affiliates or Chapters of the WORLD PEACE Foundation in every State of the Union, somewhat similar to the Sons of the American Revolution Organization, of which I am a Member. The thought suddenly occurred to me that nothing better could happen to the WORLD PEACE Movement than to have the State of Texas, whose men are world famous for Moral Courage, Physical Courage and doing things in a big way, form a WORLD PEACE Foundation of Texas, as the first State Affiliate, and have a friendly competition, to see whether New York State or Texas can do a better job. I am afraid that we would have pretty stiff competition for a Noble Cause, for the benefit of 2,700,000,000 Human Beings.

Our Files, our By-Laws, our Federal and State Tax Returns, and all of our Records, Plans for Publications, and the services of the writer, are freely at your disposal.

In the event you are interested, may I suggest that we meet when you next visit New York, or perhaps, in the event you have a New York Representative, let him review our accomplishments with me and report to you. Enclosed is pertinent data, which will probably be helpful and interesting.

With warm regards,

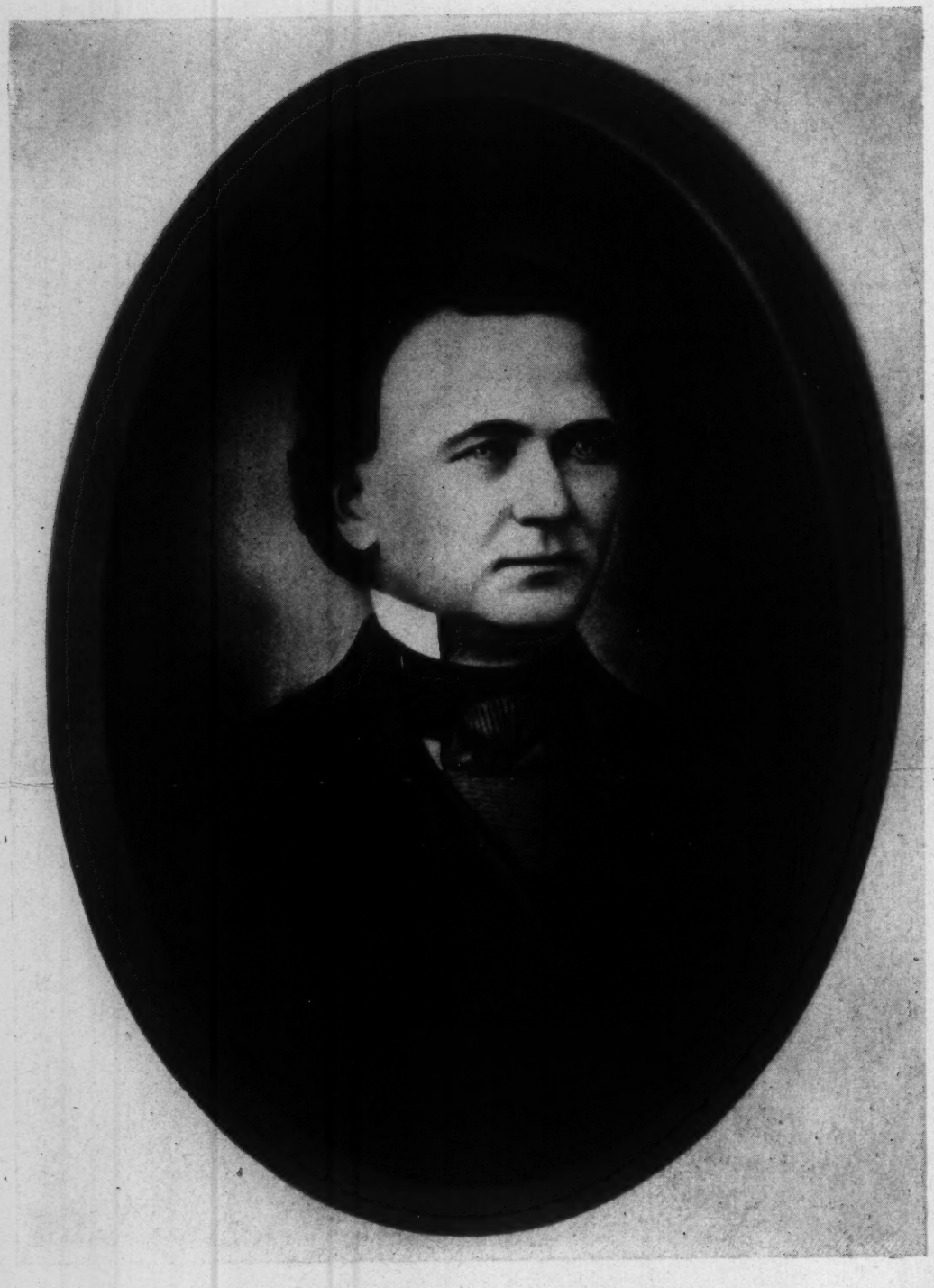
Faithfully yours,

CNHisl
Enc/

ORIGINAL LETTER SIGNED
BY C. N. HUNT
FOUNDER

February 3, 1959

COPY



WALTER HUNT

American Inventor

An Unsung Craftsman....

BY JOSEPH N. KANE

EDITOR'S NOTE: This interesting story concerns the genius of Walter Hunt, one of America's greatest inventors. As a matter of special interest, we wish to point out that he was the great grandfather of Clinton N. Hunt, one of our well known D.A.C. members.

A popular periodical has just marked the 100th Anniversary of the invention by Samuel F. B. Morse of the Telegraph which has been one of America's major contributions to the progress and onward march of world civilization.

An inventive genius like Morse can do a million times more to move humanity on permanently to a finer scale of living than political parasites can do to temporarily retard the upward trend of progress.

A bank advertisement reminded us that we were also observing the 100th anniversary of the invention by Walter Hunt of the lowely but essential safety pin.

Walter Hunt was born at Martinsburg, New York in the foothills of the Adirondack Mountains near Watertown on July 29, 1796.

A form of safety pin was in use many centuries before Hunt was born but it was lost to civilization and necessity was the Mother of and need for this invention, and Hunt's inventive genius filled the need.

What is in many ways Hunt's greatest invention made the least demands upon his time and energy, for within the space of fifteen minutes he had invented a safety pin and sold the patent rights for four hundred dollars. Before me as I write is one of the three original safety pins that Hunt forwarded with his application to the patent office. The original model is of copper wire, but it is identical with the large style navy pin in use today, precisely the same as are in use today, except that the modern pins are made of a heavier and stronger wire, and that the head or top part is flattened, the better to protect the pin point.

Although Hunt's claim to fame is predicted upon his many inventions, ironically the claim for which he was to receive his greatest recognition was one which was destined to cause him the greatest heartaches. In 1832 he invented a lock-stitch sewing machine, but instead of praise he received condemnation! Seamstresses feared that this invention would put them out of work and, at his wife's request, who heard their distress cry, Hunt made no effort to patent his machine, with the result that nothing was heard of sewing machines until, fourteen years later, Elias Howe, Jr., obtained a patent on a similar machine.

Here, shown side by side in the Smithsonian Institute are, the first sewing machine, designed by Walter Hunt and the later machine which Elias Howe patented.

Many manufacturers went into the sewing machine business; Howe endeavored to thwart them by virtue of his patent but was met by the claim that Walter Hunt was really the inventor. Hundreds of cases clogged the courts and Commissioner of Patents Charles Mason was called upon for a decision. Mason found that, although Hunt first conceived the idea of the lock-stitch sewing machine, and had manufactured a practical machine upon which he could have obtained a patent had he applied for it, yet because he had not applied for a patent within the required two-year period, he could not contest Howe's patent.

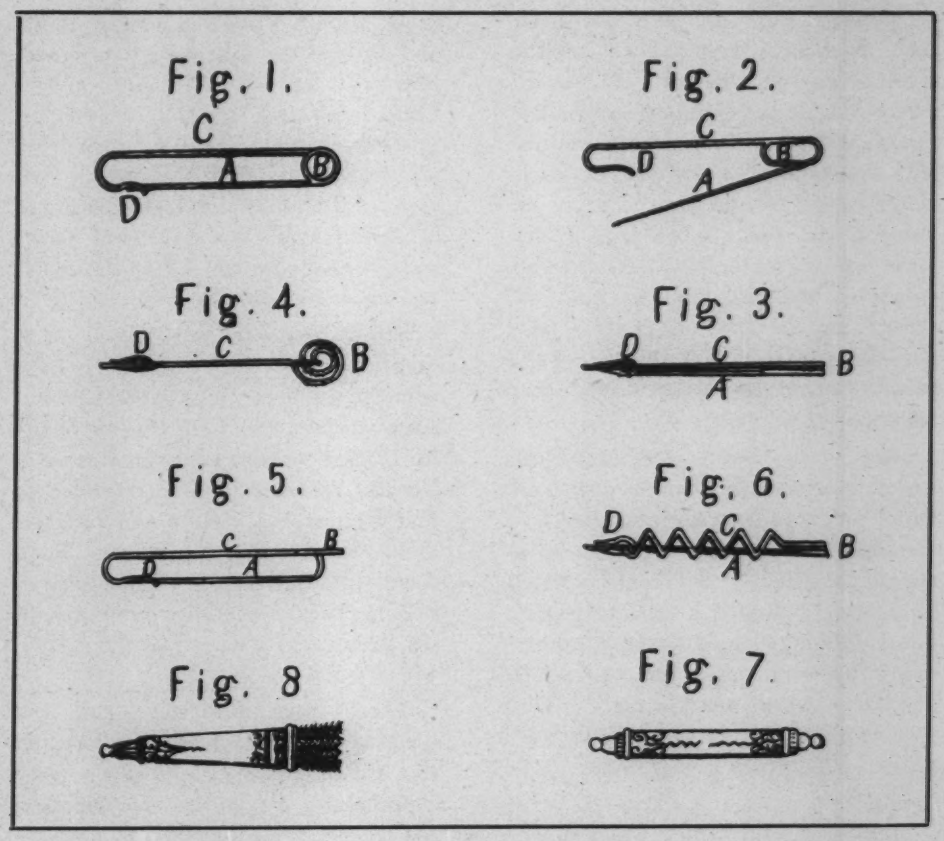
Hunt was not perturbed. The fact that his invention was destined to make hundreds of millions of dollars for others meant little, for money held no values for him—he received it only to give it to others less fortunate, often to the impoverishment of himself. The fact, too, that the patent grant caused Howe's name in the popular mind to be identified with the sewing machine meant little to Hunt. He was not a "one idea" inventor, and the loss of recognition for one more or less invention was of no consequence. His mind was constantly at work, and the many patents he received attest to his versatility.

Although all of Hunt's patents were obtained from seventy-five to one hundred and ten years ago, many are in use today in practically the same form as when he invented them. Some of them have been improved upon, but in basic form they still remain as he originally conceived them.

Hunt's first patent was obtained in 1826 on a machine that spun flax and hemp, his second, the following year, on an alarm gong. This gong, used by the stage coach lines, is in all essentials of the same type as a warning signal by street-car motormen today.

In 1829 Hunt obtained a patent on a knife sharpener. Although more than one hundred and five years have elapsed since Hunt invented this sharpener, it is being manufactured today in exact accordance with his patent specifications. The original patent for this invention is on my desk at this writing. It is dated June 22, 1826, and is signed by President John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State Henry Clay and Attorney General William Wirt. It covers a sharpener made up of two sets of concentric wheels, whose circumferences slightly overlap on a common base line so that when a knife is drawn between them, a brand new cutting edge is always obtained. In the same year, Hunt also obtained a patent on a cording machine, a twine twister that enabled several skeins to be made into one large thread.

His next invention was of a stove that burned anthracite coal and radiated a large quantity of heat equally in all directions. It was equipped with a grate and permitted the ashes to be easily removed. Stoves made on the same principle may still be found in the elevated stations in New York City and in country stores. Hunt also invented the steam table now used by restaurants for keeping food warm; unfortunately the original papers for this invention have not been found and details are therefore vague.

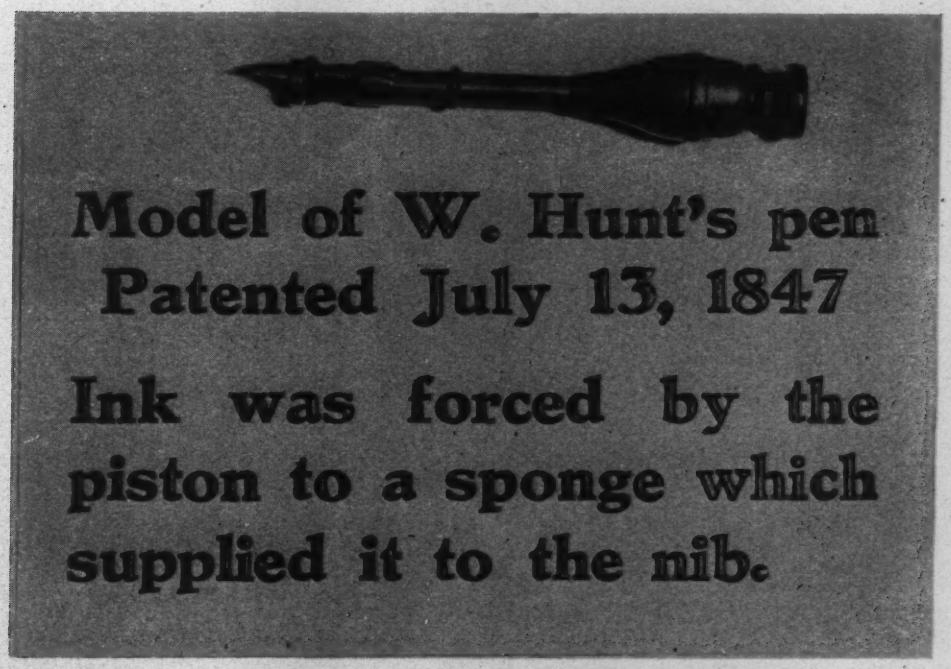


Hunt's ability knew no limitations. He obtained a patent on a saw for felling trees, and then on an ice plow which, attached to the bows of ships, was designed to break up ice floes. Also he obtained a patent on a twisted wire spring for holding the tight fitting pantaloons of the day from wrinkling. The strap was fastened to the lower end of the pantaloons; it was run under the arch of the shoes, and served to prevent the tight fitting pantaloons from creeping up or riding. These straps are indentical with the wire straps now used in belts, suspenders, and other forms of apparel.

In 1839 Hunt obtained a patent on a nail machine that produced hundreds of nails a minute, and in 1843 on a new method of feeding nail plates into the machines. In 1839 came a patent on a detachable sole. This sole was studded with iron pegs and was used by iron workers and others engaged in trades where the soles of their shoes would burn or slip on hot or slippery floors. The sole, although made of iron, is almost identical with the modern golf shoe with the threaded rubber bottom.

In 1845 Hunt secured several patents on inkstands, one of which is in general use today in its original form —the pen on being dipped into the inkwell receives a generous supply of ink; when the pen is withdrawn a spring-like attachment forces upward a plug that keeps the inkwell closed. This was followed by a patent on a fountain pen.

Then he delved into ballistics. In those days lead bullets often varied in size and shape, and it was almost impossible to place a uniform amount



The first fountain pen, another of Walter Hunt's many contributions to the betterment of mankind.

of powder into the gun for each shot. Marksmanship was a matter more of gamble than of skill. To remedy this, Hunt invented a wooden cartridge into which both the bullet and the powder were placed. Each bullet contained the same amount of powder, and each bullet was of the same size. Hunt quickly realized the worth of the principle he had invented, and in 1848 obtained a patent on a metallic cartridge which revolutionized the entire arms and ammunition industry.

Hunt's successful cartridge inspired him to later develop a gun in which it could be used to better advantage. He obtained a patent on a repeater gun, a combined pistol breech and firing-cock repeating gun. Louis Jennings made some improvements upon the gun and thousands of them were manufactured. The gun was known as the "Hunt-Jennings," but later was called the "Jennings Rifle."

Another useful device was a bottle stopper that permitted only of a limited quantity of extract being poured with one tilting. It was the forerunner of articles familiar today, such as sugar bottles, syrup bottles, salt cellars.

Then there was the method which Hunt devised for the manufacture of paper collars. This was revolutionary, and proved so valuable that it was renewed by his assignees several times before his death. Even this invention, however, brought him little fame. Shortly after his death the Civil War blazed and the shortage of cotton made the success of paper collars phenomenal. Recognition arrived too late for him to benefit by it.

Hunt, however, was never made despondent by the failure of his inventions to bring him fame and financial success. He went on inventing. In 1859 he obtained a patent on a circular metallic heel so constructed that by turning a screw it could be moved into place as desired. Then there was the lamp with two carbon wicks, tapered together similarly to the principle later used in the carbon and arc lamps.

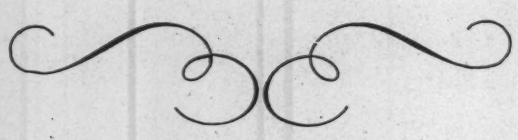
There were also the small pill boxes sufficiently strong to withstand the crushing weight of one's foot; a gymnastic device, used in circuses, that enabled the performer to walk upside down like a fly on a ceiling; a restorative cordial for use in the treatment of rheumatism; a mixture of mortar and cement used in building construction and so on.

I have barely touched upon the long list of his inventions, many of which contributed so much to the comforts and conveniences of our life today.

Walter Hunt was a genius if there ever was one. He did not dig and delve for the lock-stich or anything else; nor did he fall by accident on his inventions. He conceived the idea of a lock-stich sewing machine, then took his tools and made it, as he had done in the case of a dozen patented and many unpatented articles before that date. He was not a one idea man. His inventions, previous to that date, had covered broad and divergent fields; and they did not stop here. The versatility of his mind was not checked by any obstacles, nor was his failure to obtain a moneyed reward any bar to the continued successful exercise of his inventive faculties.

When money came to him, as it did, it brought no suggestions of the benefit it might be to him. It slipped thru his fingers while he was busy with his next invention. He was modest, studious and more at ease in shop or laboratory, than elsewhere.

Walter Hunt led a correct life and was genial, affable and companionable. He conferred honor upon his age and his country. He had many trials and, like most inventors, earned an ample reward, and, like most inventors, did not receive it.



Reprinted from the August 1944

DOWNTOWN ATHLETIC CLUB JOURNAL

Hunt, Clyde

THE WASHINGTON POST BROADCAST DIVISION

BROADCAST HOUSE · WASHINGTON 16, D. C.

CLYDE M. HUNT
Vice President for Engineering

December 11, 1958

F

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I am returning the letter to you from Mrs. Franke, the Chairman of the Navy Ball. Granville Klink, who actually ran the show at the Naval Gun Factory and I both thank you for thinking of us and sending the letter. We were glad to do the job for them and for you.

I saw your wife on the Jack Paar show a month or so ago and it was a big and pleasant surprise to have seen her after so long a time.

My best wishes to you and your family for a very Merry Christmas.

Sincerely,

Clyde

Clyde M. Hunt

Enclosure

Hunt, Clyde

December 5, 1958

Mr. Clyde Hunt
WTOP
40th and Brandywine Streets
Washington, D.C.

Dear Clyde:

I thought you and your boys might like to see the enclosed letter, as the credit is due to you, after all.

As ever yours,

KRM:skh

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AUXILIARY
THE NAVY BALL
BENEFIT
NAVY RELIEF SOCIETY

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Ave.
New York, 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

As chairman of the Navy Balls which were held on October 17 and 18 at the Sail Loft of the Naval Gun Factory, I want to thank you for your interest and great help.

The new sound system which we had purchased and installed in the Sail Loft had so many "bugs" in it, Commander

Allendorfer was at his wits end.
The committee was very discouraged.
But after you so kindly sent the technicians from WTOP over we were so relieved, and they were very helpful.

On the night of the Ball all was well, and everyone coned hear the wonderful show.

The Committee and I do appreciate all that you did for us.

With kindest regards, and again many thanks.

Sincerely
Bertha R. Franke

Mrs. William B. Franke
3410 Que Street N.W.
Washington
D.C.

Hunt, Paul

February 25, 1958

Dear Mr. Hunt:

Thank you for your gracious letter about the birthday party for my old friend, Tom Stoddard.

I am afraid there isn't a chance in the world of my being present for the occasion although nothing could possibly give me greater pleasure. My feelings for the man are such that I could not possibly commit them to paper, and he is one of those rare, reliable individuals that you could meet after an interval of ten or fifteen years and discover that nothing has changed.

He was, as a youth, a person of unusual integrity and the years have only served to make that fact apparent to more people. I find it difficult to believe that he is fifty, and could not credit the fact that he is, were it not that I too will soon be just that.

Perhaps you would just shake him by the hand and raise a glass for me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Paul D. Hunt
Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company
1107 Yeon Building
Portland 4, Oregon

fc

Pacific Mutual Life Insurance Company

HOME OFFICE: LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
ASA V. CALL, CHAIRMAN
T. S. BURNETT, PRESIDENT

PAUL D. HUNT, DISTRICT MANAGER
MORTGAGE LOAN DEPARTMENT
1107 YEON BUILDING
CAPITAL 7-2493

PORTLAND 4, OREGON

February 20, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Our mutual friend, Tom Stoddard, will celebrate his 50th birthday on the 26th of March and a few of his friends are giving him a surprise birthday party at the Multnomah Club on that night. It is limited to 30 people and I am sure is going to be a very fine affair.

As you know, you are cordially invited to attend if it is humanly possible for you to be here and I know nothing would please Tom more than your presence. We all realize your busy schedule but we want you to know you are welcome and we certainly hope that you might be able to be here.

I will appreciate if you could let me know and if it is our misfortune that you can't come, we certainly would ask for a letter to Tom which we can give him.

Sincerely yours,

Paul D. Hunt

PDH:kg

Paul D. Hunt

Hunter, Edward

EDWARD HUNTER
64 WEBSTER AVENUE
PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y.

PORT WASHINGTON 7-4514

June 3, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS,
485 Madison Ave.,
NYC

Dear Mr. Murrow,

In connection with your forthcoming radio program, "POW---A Study in Survival," I feel confident you must be acquainted with my books and original research on the ~~subject~~ subject. One of the two books I wrote on brainwashing, entitled, "Brainwashing: the Story of Men Who Defied It," appears June 5 in paperback, put out by ~~Pyramid Books~~ Pyramid Books. As this is the subject with which you are dealing, I feel that it might be worth mentioning.

I enclose some material, and hope it can be of use. I am available in any helpful manner.

very truly yours,

Edward Hunter

Arrived after Pgm.

Some biographical material on Edward Hunter, 64 Webster Ave., Port Washington, New York State; POrt Washington 7-4514

Author:

"Brain-Washing in Red China," Vanguard Press, Inc., NYC

"Brainwashing: The Story of Men Who Defied It," Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, Inc., NYC

"The Story of Mary Liu," Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd., London, and Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, Inc., NYC

50-page biographical and historical introduction to the five-act play, "The People Win Through," by U Nu, Prime Minister of Burma, published by Taplinger Publishing Co., 119 West 57th St., NYC 19

Contributor to numerous magazines, his articles having appeared in Coronet, Esquire, Reader's Digest, Harper's, American Legion magazine, etc.

His biography in 1958-59 Who's Who in America includes:

> HUNTER, EDWARD, foreign correspondent, author, born New York City, July 2, 1902...Reporter, news editor various newspapers, including Newark Ledger, New Orleans Item, N.Y.Post, N.Y.American; reporter Paris edition Chicago Tribune, 1924-25; news editor, Japan Advertiser, Tokyo, 1927; editor Hankow (China) Herald, 1928-29; Peking Leader, 1929,30; covered Japanese conquest of Manchuria, Spanish Civil War, Italian conquest of Ethiopia, International News Service, 1931-36; pioneered in revealing brainwashing, introducing it to written word; consultant USAF, 1953-54. Served as propaganda warfare specialist, morale operations section, OSS, AUS, Asia...

At close of his testimony at brainwashing hearing at Washington, June 19, 1956, the chairman, Sen. John L. McClellan, said, as printed in the official text:

> "I am sure your books and your writings and your experience will be very valuable if we can get all that before the American people."

(Note: The big word in that statement is the IF.)

In interview form, he is author of the publication, "Communist Psychological Warfare: Brainwashing," put out by Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, Washington, D.C., dated March 13, 1958.

The preface to the article, "Brainwashing," by Edward Hunter, published in Vol. 2 of "Soviet Total War," a symposium of the Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, dated Sept. 30, 1956, reads as follows:

"Edward Hunter, as foreign correspondent, witnessed on the spot the creation of the puppet state of Manchukuo, the last two civil wars in Spain, and the Fascist conquest of Ethiopia. He served OSS (Office of Strategic Services) as a propaganda specialist in Asia in World War II. During intervals on papers back home, he studied totalitarian infiltration and headed a national committee that helped rid the American Newspaper Guild of Communist domination. He warned in articles that Hitler and Stalin would sign a pact, that ultra-nationalist Japan would attack the United States, and more recently, back in ~~Europe~~ Asia, that the Chinese Reds would enter the Korean war. This background enabled him to recognize the pattern in world communism now known as brainwashing. Mr. Hunter introduced that word into our language and revealed the strategy behind it. His book, 'Brainwashing: The Story of Men Who Defied It,' tells how it can be preserved. Besides being a specialist in the war for the mind, he is recognized as an Asian expert."

Mr. Hunter put the word brainwashing into our dictionaries. He was the first to use the word in print in any language and was the first to use the word in speech in any language ~~except~~ except Chinese. The word was coined by some unknown Chinese hero after the Reds took over in China, and came to the attention of Mr. Hunter.

What was more important, he revealed to the world for the first time the content of the word, the strategy of mind pressure and mind attack by the communists. For the first time, an explanation was given for such strange and hitherto inexplicable phenomenon as the Moscow trials, Cardinal Mindszenty's confessions, the confessions by American military officers in Korean POW camps that they had engaged in ~~bacteria~~ germ warfare——all untrue. Simultaneously, he explained how this technique was used primarily for the indoctrination of subject populations by the Communists, against their own people, inducing them to express belief in what actually was against their beliefs, sometimes actually believing what they said.

He revealed the strategy for the destruction of minds in his first book, "Brain-Washing in Red China," and ~~further~~ what was more important, revealed how it could be beaten in the companion book, "Brainwashing: The Story of Men Who Defied It."

His latest book, "The Story of Mary Liu," which is described as reading as smoothly as a novel, is true in every detail and ~~[illegible]~~ name, and reveals incontrovertibly, as no other book can do, because of the source of the material, ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~ how religion has been made into an arm of the communist government in countries such as China.

Book-of-the-Month Club NEWS

MIDSUMMER 1956

560 PAGES; 145 ILLUSTRATIONS • PRICE TO MEMBERS: $4.50

Regular retail price: $6.50

"What detective story could be

FOR August

bones of fabulous monsters; fossilized bodies of animals which had never been seen or recorded by any modern observer; the weapons, the dwellings and even the skeletons of men and women who

derstood technical phrases are broken down and clarified. After describing the economic structure under which the United States functions, the work moves on to various particular enterprises and problems—foreign aid, national debt, farm prices, strikes, control of utilities and so on—devoting enough space to each to make the subject clear to the citizen not used to going much beyond the headlines in the papers. The authors define economics as "the study of how society produces and distributes the goods and services it wants" and point out that their book "does not offer explanations and conclusions ready-made, instead it offers the tools and methods for the analysis of economic problems," so that the reader can learn to make his own decisions. For the puzzled citizen who follows but dimly the economic policies of the present Administration and the charges leveled against it by its enemies, no book could be more highly recommended. In a Presidential election year it should provide valuable information for every voter. (Price, $3.00)

GRAHAM BATES

Amelie in Love

By HENRI TROYAT

HENRI TROYAT

M. TROYAT's novel, translated by Lily Duplaix, is an utterly delightful story of family life in a small French village, Chapelle-au-Bois, in 1912-14. The father is a self-educated blacksmith; the mother and Amelie, the daughter, keep the house and shop; a young son goes to school. But as with all good novels, what it really is about is life in all its aspects—love, marriage, birth, death. Little things are made to seem as important as they are. The steak sauce thickened with bone marrow that young Amelie makes for her new husband becomes a real excitement. Will he notice the new curtains? Will he be angry or pleased when, overcome with the loneliness of Paris, Amelie follows him on a business trip? One delights in every curve of the iron railing her father forges for her mother's grave; in the wedding dress "in which all the style was concentrated in a draped movement over the left hip"; in Amelie's affection for her family and husband, blessedly untainted by Freudian overtones; in her growth in gentleness and understanding—though by nature she, like her mother, is quick-tempered and conscious of her power over those she loves. Then comes the First World War and the birth of her child. The reader waits for Pierre's letters with Amelie's own eagerness. In its deceptive simplicity this is a novel of charm. (Price, $4.50)

KATHERINE GAUSS JACKSON

The Changing Universe

By JOHN PFEIFFER

JOHN PFEIFFER

IN the 1930s it was discovered that stars emit radio waves. Their telltale radiation beams, coming to us as faint streams of static, are now being intensively studied in the United States, England, Russia and elsewhere. Some of the receivers that detect them are so extraordinarily sensitive that they can pick up the energy output of a man's viscera four blocks away. The new radio astronomers—men who can read the dips in a pen line as the work of radioactive hydrogen 3300 light-years off—can already "see" a great deal farther than the most powerful telescope. They have also discovered phenomena overlooked by the conventional instruments, perhaps the most impressive being that the waves from faraway Cygnus are the result of a head-on collision between two galaxies meeting at a speed of about a million miles an hour, the collision occupying a region at least 30,000 light-years across. Mr. Pfeiffer, who has had two Guggenheim Fellowships to help him become an authority on this awesome new science, gives us an engrossing account of its problems and achievements and the dedicated men behind them. Though comparatively few of the radio sources have as yet been positively identified, enough data have been collected to raise new speculation about the nature of the cosmos. The comprehension of infinities is not one of man's inborn abilities, but radio astronomers are doing their best to widen our knowledge, and this story of their work is a most inspiring one. (Price, $4.75)

LEON WILSON

Brainwashing

By EDWARD HUNTER

EDWARD HUNTER

ABOUT five years ago, just after the China mainland fell to the Communists, Mr. Hunter published *Brainwashing in Red China*, a memorable first attempt to report a 20th-century horror that ranks with Buchenwald and Kolyma. His new book is something of a sequel to the earlier one. It takes off from a broader base: an inquiry into the origins of brainwashing as an ideological weapon. The search leads the author back to Pavlov and his celebrated dog and to Lenin's realization that the great physiologist had discovered a tremendously important tool for the Red Revolu-

in paperback, released June 5, 1956, by Pyramid Books

other hand, he was genuinely devoted to poetry, and his creativity was bound up with his numerous love affairs. Duse, consecrated to the theater as to a religion, and left ailing and neurasthenic by her harsh early life as the daughter of poor players and by an early seduction by a heartless libertine, was drawn to D'Annunzio before she met him. Though D'Annunzio seemed to feel a need to destroy all his inamoratas, in Duse he found a lover whose nature seemed to need his cruelty. The background of the book is as fascinating as its subjects: the literary and theatrical circles of Italy and the Continent, the rivalry between Duse and Bernhardt, D'Annunzio's wartime career as an aviator, his march on Rome, his encounter with Mussolini (who kept him a virtual prisoner) and his last years at the Vittoriale editing the definitive edition of his works, surrounded by *objets d'art* and mementos which he loved. All these are part of that glittering, melodramatic, at times comic-operatic world which received its death wound in 1914, but from which a few figures like these survived into our own memories. (Price, $5.00—photographs)

BASIL DAVENPORT

Days of Plenty

By ELIZABETH FENWICK

MISS FENWICK

SOME fortunate novels, like most flowers, seem to attract and intensify the surrounding light, and this tale about a serious, yearning and confused teen-age girl is one of them. Its heroine, Dana, the legitimate child of an illegitimate father, is spending the summer at a cottage in upstate New York with her mother, an elderly woman friend of her mother's, and the easy-going, understanding Eddie, who has lived—out of wedlock — with her mother for some years. Dana dreams adolescent dreams, goes horseback riding, visits her rich, doting, possessive grandfather, known as Giffy, and generally leads an exciting and dangerous existence. The story ends inconclusively. Will Giffy continue to influence Dana despite her mother's opposition? Will her mother, who has known poverty and insecurity, regain her lost spirit? Will Eddie be able to make a happy life for the three of them without the aid of Giffy's largesse? In Dana the author has drawn a memorable portrait of a young girl caught between family tensions and social inequalities, "giving love awkwardly and being unable somehow to win it back." The novel finally floats away, leaving everyone up in the warm, summer air. But, for the reader it has been a relaxing and rewarding experience. (Price, $3.50)

ROGER PIPPETT

The Writer Observed

By HARVEY BREIT

HARVEY BREIT

EVELYN WAUGH smokes cigars. T. S. Eliot says "figger," not "figure." Albert Schweitzer takes a daily siesta. John O'Hara is color blind. Noel Coward composes his plays directly on the typewriter. Carl Sandburg raises goats. C. S. Forester smokes cigarettes. Aldous Huxley says "et," not "ate." James Thurber has never finished *The Pickwick Papers*. Phyllis McGinley used to ride three miles to school on a pony. Robert Penn Warren drinks iced tea. Arthur Koestler is a floor-pacer. Christopher Isherwood says "my-thology," not "myth-ology." William Faulkner smokes a pipe. These are some of the fascinating and important trivia (they are fascinating and important to me, at any rate) that stud this book as raisins stud a fruit cake. One of Mr. Breit's chores as assistant editor of *The New York Times Book Review* (and obviously a pleasant chore) is to interview authors, and in *The Writer Observed* he has collected 29 of these interviews. He is as far as may be from a gossip columnist; he draws sketches, using words instead of lines, and the sketches are crisp, sharp, revealingly effective. These interviews are deceptively compact—the longest runs to some 1200 words, the shortest to half as many—yet they contain material which the eventual biographers of the subjects will welcome, and from which the most casual devotee of contemporary letters will derive enlightenment and entertainment. He will enjoy, too, Mr. Breit's introduction, which discusses the creative and critical processes and also the rationale of the interview with deftness and cogency. (Price, $3.75)

JOHN T. WINTERICH

An Introduction to Economic Reasoning

By MARSHALL A. ROBINSON, HERBERT C. MORTON and JAMES D. CALDERWOOD

THE rather forbidding title of this book should frighten no reader away from what is, strange phenomenon, a serious book on economics that is a pleasure to read. Clear, concise and reasonable, it is truly an introduction to its subject, for the authors have started from the very beginning. All terms are carefully defined, and long familiar but seldom un-

tion. In the end Pavlov was held in a silken thralldom to his Soviet masters; for them he proved that a conditioned reflex can be worked out to every stimulus, though he did not apply his axiom to human beings. Lenin, seeing the possibilities there, exclaimed: "Pavlov, you have saved the Revolution!" Stalin applied the lesson after Pavlov and Lenin were gone, in the notorious purges of the Nineteen Thirties. Mao Tse-tung of Red China has been applying it, on an unrivaled scale and at a ruthless pace, since the early Nineteen Fifties. Mr. Hunter has studied Mao's application through a painstaking series of interviews—with GIs captured during the Korean War, missionaries released from Red China, and others who have survived the brainwashing ordeal. His analysis of the elements involved is trenchant: first, a softening of the mind to establish outside controls, then fixing the broken mind with the ideas of the brainwashers. Among the softening techniques used are hunger, fatigue, tension, threat, violence, drugs, hypnotism. It's formidable. But brainwashing, Mr. Hunter believes, can still be resisted. The primary counterweapon is to understand what Communist brainwashers try to do. This book is must reading for anyone interested in one of the terrible inhumanities of our times. Grim reading, though. (Price, $3.75) FREDERICK GRUIN

The Hope of Refuge

By SIKES JOHNSON

SIKES JOHNSON

MANNERED in its simplicity but cumulatively moving, this novel relates what happens to Hamp, a poor young Texas farmer during the last morning of his life. The time is the Korean War, and the hatred of certain local bullies has been aroused against Hamp because his wife is Russian-born. Sensing trouble, he gets up at dawn, leaves his wife in the house and takes their three small children to safekeeping in the homes of friendly neighbors. On his way back he picks up the sheriff, whom he had persuaded to go with him as protection, but the old man drinks himself into a stupor, and Hamp returns with a sympathetic preacher instead. The tragic denouement of the tale is emphasized by a series of sensitive, if not always relevant, cutbacks to Hamp's past, a device by which the author essays to build up a picture of a man who has won happiness the hard way and is prepared to die defending it. Despite an induced quality in much of the writing, this is a first novel of originality and power, likely to stay in the memory as one more instance of "man's inhumanity to man." (Price, $3.50) ROGER PIPPETT

The Transformations of Man

By LEWIS MUMFORD

LEWIS MUMFORD

MANY of the ideas to be found in Mr. Mumford's previous books *The Condition of Man* and *The Conduct of Life* may be rediscovered here, set in a fresh context. Though not long, this is a serious and searching book, not easily summed up, and requiring the reader's entire attention. It aims to outline a kind of "myth" (with no theological overtones) of the development of man, based on everything that modern science has discovered, yet dependent also on speculation, insight and Mr. Mumford's remarkable power of generalization. He traces first the transitional period during which man emerged from the animal to the human. Then comes "archaic man": communal, earthbound, conservative, from our point of view "nonproductive." He is followed by "civilized man": here "property and power become more dear than life" and the human being loses his wholeness and becomes a specialist. When civilization reaches a dead end, only a new sense of religion can revivify it; this is the time of "axial man": Buddha, Zoroaster, Jesus. We are currently, Mr. Mumford believes, at a watershed. We can, using many of the insights of axial man, create a true humanistic world-culture; or we can drive efficiently toward Orwell's *Nineteen Eighty-Four* and become what has been well-called "posthistoric man." (Price, $3.50) CLIFTON FADIMAN

The Cross of Iron

By WILLI HEINRICH

WILLI HEINRICH

FOR obvious reasons, German novels about German troops in World War II aren't calculated to start prairie fires of enthusiasm in this country. Willi Heinrich's *Cross of Iron* is long, grim, diffuse and loyally German. Nevertheless, those willing to tackle it in this fluent translation by Richard and Clara Winston will find that it has its real rewards, even though the cast consists largely of those very corporals and privates who cost us all so much for so many years. The scene is the Eastern front about 1944. The Russians are mounting an offensive to throw back the invaders from the shores of the Black Sea. The

chief character is a German noncom named Steiner, a brave, complex, resourceful small-unit leader scornful of the Nazi-inspired confusion he senses everywhere and plagued by the attentions of a pompous battalion commander. Steiner is an interesting human being, not a literary cliché; indeed, he is given too many quirks of character by the author, so that he remains something of a puzzle to the end. But a long and exciting introductory episode, about a platoon lost behind the Russian lines, soon establishes the kind of man he basically is, and there is nothing puzzling about the effectiveness of Herr Heinrich's book as a whole. It is a graphic, violent narrative of plain men griping, worrying, fighting and dying, brilliantly realistic in some of its battle scenes and happily lacking in the standard, disingenuous German post-Nazi protestations, explanations and overtones. (Price, $4.50) RALPH THOMPSON

Double Exposure

By THEO FLEISCHMAN

THEO FLEISCHMAN

REINCARNATION, going-back-in-time, is always fascinating to contemplate. That is proved by the success of such different treatments of the theme as *Berkeley Square* and *The Search for Bridey Murphy*. Here is yet another variant, a French version of the time-reversal pattern, and a very good one. Florentin Passavant is a timid, browbeaten little clerk in a government office. A French Mr. Milquetoast, "fear had been his faithful and unrelenting companion." He is pushed around by his fellow workers and by his dominating, bullying wife. Suddenly, by a set of curious chances, he is drawn to the era of the Napoleonic wars, and is particularly haunted by the thought of a certain virile General Baron Taillard, one of Napoleon's dragoons. "A force, hidden and powerful, drove him on," and after further exploration, our "poor little whippersnapper" discovers he was Taillard. It is not fair to give away the ramifications of Theo Fleischman's plot, of how Passavant, fortified by this knowledge, reconstructs his life. It is enough to say that it makes a poignant and convincing story. What is essential here, too, is that the author knows the bygone period quite as well as though he, like Florentin Passavant, had been there. Taillard's campaigns are as convincing as Florentin's dusty days at the office and his wretched home life. Well written, and ably translated by Elizabeth Abbott, *Double Exposure* altogether makes an interesting treatment of time-change, that ever popular and intriguing theme. (Price, $3.50) ROSEMARY BENÉT

Manjiro, the Man Who Discovered America

By HISAKAZU KANEKO

H. KANEKO

MANJIRO, a Japanese fisherman who lived about a century ago, was hardly the original discoverer of America. But at that he must have sounded a great deal like Christopher Columbus when he came home, full of incredible yarns, from his "voyage of discovery." In 1841, at the tender age of 15, Manjiro had been shipwrecked somewhere off his native coasts. The kindly captain of a passing Yankee whaler rescued him and brought him back to Massachusetts. Here he lived for a time, going to school and learning English; later he took part in the California gold rush of 1849; later still he returned to Japan (this was before Perry's epoch-making visit of 1853) to become a teacher and public official and to tell his countrymen about the wonders of the United States. It is amazing that this delightful but true account of the earliest impact of American civilization upon Japan should have waited so long to be published. Hisakazu Kaneko, who teaches English at St. Paul's University in Tokyo, has based it largely on Manjiro's own letters and journals. Professor Kaneko's style is as delightful and diverting as the subject matter. (Price, $2.75) GRAHAM BATES

Eisenhower's Six Great Decisions: Europe 1944-45

By GEN. WALTER BEDELL SMITH

GEN. SMITH

GENERAL SMITH was Dwight D. Eisenhower's Chief of Staff. He was in charge of personnel, intelligence, battle plans, transport and supply. A better vantage point from which to observe the end of Corporal Hitler could hardly be imagined. "Beedle" Smith is also a narrator of much skill, writing factually, with dramatic force and with admirable understatement. As he sees it, General Eisenhower's six great decisions concerned (1) the selection of the day for the cross-Channel invasion of Normandy, (2) approval of General Bradley's Falaise strategy, (3) the rapid dis-

Some excerpts from reviews of "Brainwashing: The Story of Men Who Defied It," by Edward Hunter, published by Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, Inc., and now being put out in paperback (June 5, 1958) by Pyramid Books, 444 Madison Ave., NYC 22.

...the first exhaustive and popularly written story of how brainwashing came about, and more important, how it can be defeated by knowledge...This should be "must" reading for military strategists and all citizens interested in the world of the future.
—Marjorie Smith, Atlanta Journal & Constitution

Mr. Hunter is the American correspondent who was first to publicize the Chinese mental torture technique known as brainwashing...Mr. Hunter has, in fact, made clear to the man on the street for the first time what brainwashing is, how it was born, what it does, and how it may best be combated. Every thinking American should be grateful to him for his illuminating and trailblazing expose.
—John Barkham, Saturday Review Syndicate, as published in numerous newspapers

His findings are profoundly important...His report is a fascinating document of great value to the national defense.
—Walter Simmons, Chicago Tribune

"Brainwashing" should be put on every desk in the Pentagon and in every home where there is a boy who might one day go to war.
—V.P. (Virginia Paisley), Newsday, Long Island

...a picture of brainwashing more comprehensive, comprehensible and terrifying than any heretofore available in print...Edward Hunter has written an important book and made an invaluable contribution to our side in the struggle against Communism.
—Eugene Lyons, New Leader magazine

Mr. Hunter tells their story (the P.O.W.'s) lucidly and sympathetically, with a sense of mission...He has analyzed the effect of brainwashing on the strong and the weak and he has sought the expert advice of psychiatrists in the effort to make his readers understand the persecutors and the persecuted.
—Anthony Leviero, N.Y.Times

Edward Hunter's "Brainwashing" is a highly valuable contribution to the battle against Communism. It provides a weapon and armament the non-Communist world has previously lacked.
—F.J.McNamara, Guardpost for Freedom, published by Veterans of Foreign Wars

For those who doubt that Communism's aim is to capture the minds of men, "Brainwashing" should be required reading. For any reader this book is a revealing documentary account of just what brainwashing is, how it came about, how it is used and—best of all—how it can be beaten.
—Nick Lamberto, Des Moines (Ia.) Register

Hunter's persistent research has provided information of inestimable value to the military authorities who must prepare future soldiers who may have to face a ruthless and savage foe.
——Fredus A. White, Newark (N.J.) News

The book should be required reading for every man in the armed forces.
——Charles H. Spilman, Providence (R.I.) Journal

You must read this book...
——Darsie L. Darsie, Herald Examiner, Los Angeles

Not enough is generally known about this new Red device (brainwashing)...it gives the Reds a decided advantage, unless we know what this threat is and how to combat it. Just the book needed for that purpose is Edward Hunter's "Brainwashing."
——Luther Nichols, San Francisco Examiner

"Brainwashing" gives both the pattern for the destruction of men's minds, and what is more important, the pattern on how it can be beaten.
——Faunce Pendexter, Lewiston (Me.) Journal

His outstanding, first-hand knowledge of the subject has produced an extremely well-written book on a little-known subject.
——Jerry Jergens, Tulsa (Okla.) World

This is an inspiring book about brave men, black and white.
——George S. Schuyler, Pittsburgh Courier

His description of such tactics and methods for fighting them should be of interest to everyone opposed to a totalitarian philosophy.
——Barney Ballard, Nashville (Tenn.) Banner

Please, if you read no other book this year, read Mr. Hunter's... which stands as a titan in today's publishing.
——Whitney Bolton, syndicated column, published in N.Y. Morning Telegraph, Buffalo Evening News, etc.

Excerpts from reviews of the book, "Brain-Washing in Red China," by Edward Hunter (Vanguard Press, 424 Madison Ave., New York City 17):

"No more authoritative and carefully documented account of this state of affairs in China today could possibly be presented." - Gordon Walker, Christian Science Monitor.

"Written with restraint, it gives the reader a feeling of oppressive horror that only Poe has ever beaten - and he has the illimitable canvas of fiction on which to pile up his effects." - W.C. Glazebrook, Transport & General Workers' Record, London, England.

"The book is so thorough in detail that it can well be used as a text for those who wish to understand Communism in its making and development." - E.W. Langley, S.J. Catholic Review Service.

"There has not been another book like this one .. tells us far more about Communist China than any other writer has done .. It certainly is one of the most important books of the decade." - Freda Utley, New Leader magazine.

"Mr. Hunter has staked out new territory .. this soberly exciting book represents a return to reality .. It is the first textbook in 'brain-washing' to be put before the American public." - Julian Steinberg, Saturday Review of Literature, New York magazine.

"Mr. Hunter, more interested in ideas than incidents, has examined the Chinese Communist methods of making over the minds of their own people. As described and documented here, it holds for the layman something of the horror of watching a surgical operation." - John Barkham, Washington Post, syndicated column of Saturday Review of Literature, also used in St. Louis Post-Dispatch, etc.

"There is at present in Hong Kong an author whose book has probably sold more copies here than any other written in English about China .. The book is the first detailed account of the 'indoctrination and learning' system in Red China today." - Sandra Varley, South China Morning Post, Hong Kong.

"Why..do the books revealing these truths get so little notice in the New York press and so modest a play in the book stores? Terror is terror, no matter who perpetrates it. Unless we are to be known as a nation of hypocrites, the time has come to drop our blinders.

"A good way to start would be to go to your nearest bookstore and buy Edward Hunter's 'Brain-Washing in Red China'". - Sterling North, N.Y. World-Telegram syndicated column.

"This is a sober book, written without hysteria or excitement, yet terrifying in its implications. It is the story of how Chinese Communists are making over the minds of millions of Chinese to a standardized pattern .. Mr. Hunter does a capable job of stripping much of the mystery from what is probably the most potent 'secret' weapon in the armory of Communism." - A.T. Steele, Herald Tribune book review section.

"The most readable, if somewhat sensational, account of communist conditioning as applied in China is given in Edward Hunter's 'Brain-Washing in Red China.'" - Alan M.G. Little, Problems of Communism, No. 2, Vol. 2.

"See Eddie Hunter's absolutely essential book, 'Brain-Washing in Red China,' which reveals how the Soviet propagandists are remarking the mental attitudes of several hundred million Chinese. It's a ghastly new technique of mass hypnosis induced by fear and repetition." - Victor Riesel, Daily Mirror, N.Y. in syndicated column, "Inside Labor" distributed to about 150 newspapers.

The Herald Tribune in annual book review section, included the book in its list of the most "outstanding."

The basic list of books recommended by the American Legion, in its America-wide drive to put books on Communism into schools and public libraries, lists "Brain-Washing in Red China" among 12 titles. This list was read into the Congressional Record on May 1, 1952, by Vice President Richard Nixon, then a Senator.

"Despite its journalistic form and style, which makes it lively reading... this soberly exciting book represents a return to reality...It is the first textbook in 'brain-washing' to be put before the American public." - H. Arthur Steiner, Annals, American Academy of Political and Social Science.

"Brain-Washing in Red China" by Edward Hunter
Vanguard Press, Inc.

recognized as standard book by many other books, as:

"Edward Hunter's book, 'Brain-Washing in Red China,' has made the working process (of political pressures against the mind) familiar to the Western public."
---"Communist China Today" by Peter S. H. Tang, 1957.
Frederick A. Praeger, N.Y., publisher

"An emotional path-breaking account of value as a careful description of how brainwashing is actually done."
---Index of "The Prospects for Communist China," by W. W. Rostow, 1954.

"A remarkable book by Edward Hunter, which is most unpleasant reading, is recommended to any reader brave enough to face the truth. It is 'Brain-Washing in Red China,' published by the Vanguard Press, Inc., N.Y. Many fellow-travellers and Canadian and U.S. Communists (enjoying the rights of Canadian and U.S. citizenship, while their loyalty is to Communism, makes this a contradiction in terms) refuse to hear of the evils of Communism, having persuaded themselves that it is wholly good. To them this book is earnestly commended as an entirely true picture."
---"Watching the Chinese Curtain Fall," by W.J.Sheridan, M.D.,
Mitchell Printing & Publishing Co., Ltd., Vancouver, Can., 1954

"The only start at analysis, 'Brain-Washing in Red China,' by Edward Hunter, is still dismissed in some academic circles as mostly fiction."
---"China Under Communism---the First Five Years," by Richard L. Walker, Yale University Press, 1955

Some excerpts from reviews of the book, "The Story of Mary Liu," by Edward Hunter, published by Farrar, Straus & Cudahy, Inc., N.Y., and Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd., London.

"One of the most clearcut pictures of the Communist tactics used in Red China to gain control of the minds and wills of the Chinese people."
---Collier Ford, St. Louis Post Dispatch, April 2, 1957

"The impact of this woman's achievements and her personal philosophy about them is overwhelming."
---Elizabeth Foreman Lewis, Baltimore Sun, March 17

"Hunter recounted the brainwashing techniques in an earlier volume, and this one shows step by step how missionary organizations were brought to destroy themselves by a combination of confusion, anxiety and false hope."
---Olin W. Archer, Rochester Times-Union

"...the most factual, and on the whole the most reliable account I have seen of key demonstrations in the accusation movement. I can therefore recommend it to our readers as an important contribution to an understanding of the church in Communist China."
---Dr. Francis Jones, China Bulletin, Division of Foreign Missions, NCC/YSA, April 1

"You will want to read every sentence of this book, and to see to it that young people come to know Mary Liu's story."
---Margaret H. Brown, Missionary Monthly, Woman's Missionary Society, United Church of Canada, Feb.,1957

"George Orwell in his novel '1984' paints an appalling picture of the completely totalitarian society envisioned by the Reds. His fiction is less horrifying than the reality described in these pages."
---R.L.Langlois, Ave Maria, Notre Dame, Inc., March 30

"Written in moving style, dramatic, eventful..."
---Religious Book Club, July, 1957

"It is the most convincing story I've read of the diabolical brainwashing and use of mass hysteria which the Christian leaders who had sold out to the Communists used on those of deeper religious insight and more independent mind among their colleagues."
---Kenneth J. Beaton, United Church Observer, Canada, Apr.15

"Her story, a remarkable and inspiring one, is sensitively and graphically told by Edward Hunter."
---Phyllis Griffiths, Telegram, Toronto, March 2

"A must book for here and now."
---Dr. Daniel Poling, editor, Christian Herald, March 19

"Recommended for all libraries."
—Beatrice B. Libaire, Book Review Digest, N.Y., April 15

"A true story of a modern martyr."
—Birmingham (Ala.) News, March 5

"Every line of it is true, yet it reads like a novel."
—All American Books, New Rochelle, N.Y., Winter, 1957

"Edward Hunter, the man who introduced and explained the word brainwashing to a onetime incredulous world, has done another great service in relating a remarkable woman's experience in a new book, 'The Story of Mary Liu.'"
—Irene Kuhn, in column, "For the Record," Long Island (N.Y.) Press, Roanoke (Va.) Times, etc., March 30, 1957

"This book is more than a documentary expose of a brave Chinese woman facing the tortures of brainwashing; it will find favor with all Christian-thinking Americans who admire courageous faith and determination."
—Times Herald, Jacksonville, Fla., March 17

"The book is well-written...shows the extraordinary power of strong religious convictions in combatting the enemy."
—George J. Casey, Chaplain (Maj.), USA, "Best Sellers," Scranton, Pa., April 1

"A captivating book, telling of the unconquerability of the individual over monumental obstacles."
—Prof. Jee Woo Tsang, Pittsburgh (Pa.) Post Gazette

"This carefully documented book is not only the personal story of Mary Liu, but the triumphant testimony of the unconquerability of the soul...This is a book no one should miss."
—Chen Mei, American Mercury, February, 1958

"The book is easy reading and suitable for teen-agers and the young especially who find adjustment in life difficult."
—Leon S. Rausch, Catholic Press Service, June 17

"Mr. Hunter proves to be master portraitist for an inspiring new kind of heroine."
—Ann F. Wolfe, New Leader magazine, April 15

"This is indeed a most moving story told with great sensitiveness. The first part of the book is worthy to rank with the classics...The second part, Mary Liu's experiences under Communism, is also challenging; a wonderful story and a timely one, most valuable to our understanding of the China scene."
—Canon H. A. Wittenbach, London, England

"This book is well written and carries a message of hope to handicapped persons and a lesson of faith to Christians everywhere. It should be on the shelves of high school and college libraries."
—Karl Baarslag, "U.S.A.," NYC, Nov. 22

excerpt from April 2, 1958 lecture on "American Foreign Policy: Europe and Asia," television channel 11, WPIX, by John G. Stoessinger, assistant professor of political science, Hunter College, New York City, sponsored by Metropolitan Education Television Assn., Inc., of New York City

Professor Stoessinger: "You have stated," so the viewer asked, "only the negative side of brainwashing. Is it as effective as you imply, or are there techniques to prevent the disintegration of a human personality?" There are such techniques. It is, incidentally, a privileged fact to announce here that it was an American who introduced the word "brainwashing" to the American public---Mr. Edward Hunter, who has written a great deal on this problem, and who maintains in his books that there are various techniques which may prevent the disintegration of a personality---which may preserve the personality. His book on brainwashing discusses the positive side of the American counterattack which might prevent our falling into the subtle strategy of brainwashing ourselves. So there is and there are certain techniques for countering this. Unfortunately, I do not have the time to go into these. Let me, therefore, simply refer to the source of this---Mr. Edward Hunter and his books on the problem of brainwashing.

Hunton, Williams, Gay, Moore & Powell

THOMAS BENJAMIN GAY
EPPA HUNTON, IV
GEORGE D. GIBSON
ARCHIBALD G. ROBERTSON
LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.
PATRICK A. GIBSON
H. BRICE GRAVES
H. MERRILL PASCO
RALPH H. FERRELL, JR.
JOHN W. RIELY
FRANCIS V. [redacted]EN, JR.
B. WARWICK DAVENPORT
LAWRENCE E. BLANCHARD, JR.
T. JUSTIN MOORE, JR.
JOSEPH C. CARTER, JR.
ROBERT P. BUFORD, JR.

E. MILTON FARLEY, III
HARRY FRAZIER, III
WILLIAM J. WILLIAMS
LEWIS T. BOOKER
GEORGE C. FREEMAN, JR.
JAMES A. HARPER, JR.
WALTER J. McGRAW

HUNTON, WILLIAMS, GAY, MOORE & POWELL
ELECTRIC BUILDING
RICHMOND 12, VIRGINIA
MILTON 3-0141

E. RANDOLPH WILLIAMS
(1901-1952)
HENRY W. ANDERSON
(1901-1954)
T. JUSTIN MOORE
(1932-1958)

November 3, 1958

FILE NO.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Murrow
Vice President
Columbia Broadcasting Co., Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Janet and Ed:

I am taking the liberty of enclosing a reprint (printed by our school press) of a report which I made to the Richmond School Board on my trip to the Soviet Union last summer.

Although it is perhaps too detailed to be of general interest to those not directly involved in education, I thought that you might be interested in some of my observations.

These observations are certainly not original, but one has to visit the Soviet Union to become fully conscious of the extent to which the total resources of that powerful nation are being devoted toward the single goal of becoming strong enough to impose its will and Communist way of life upon the rest of the world -- by force if necessary.

With warm personal regards, I remain

Sincerely,

Lewis

24/119
Encl.

Hurst, Mr Fred

MRS. FRED HURST
92 FINEHURST AVENUE
NEW YORK 33, N. Y.
WADSWORTH 3-6754

May 22-1959.

Dear Mr Murrow.
Last night, I spent a marvelous hour and a half listening to the Testimonial Dinner, honoring Dr Taylor.
I want to thank you and the others.
You were warm, gay and witty.
Would it be possible to get a copy of those speeches, particulary Dr Oppenheimers
Also, I would like to read your remark about being a genius!
All the other ~~remarks~~ "bon mots" I remember

I wish you a very happy
time here and abroad.
Sincerely yours
Ludmilla Hurst.

Chas Hutchinson

August 24, 1959

Dear Mr. Hutchinson:

Thank you for your nice note and for sending me the photo of your pointer Bing. He is a fine-looking animal.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Charles F. Hutchinson, President
Charles F. Hutchinson, Inc.
115 Newbury Street
Boston 16, Massachusetts

gw

CHARLES • F • HUTCHINSON • INC •

ADVERTISING

115 NEWBURY • ST •
BOSTON • 16 • MASS •
KENMORE 6-6000

August 10, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I noticed in a recent article in Look Magazine that you have a pointer named Bing.

I believe I have had 7, starting at the age of 12, all named Bing. Thought you might be interested in seeing the current pointer who is one of the tops when it comes to the birds.

Cordially,

CHARLES F. HUTCHINSON, INC.

Charles F Hutchinson

Charles F. Hutchinson
President

CFH:men

enclosure

Huth, A.

November 11, 1959

Dear Dr. Huth:

Thank you so much for sending me the ticket to this Thursday's lecture, "Freedom of the Press - For What?" being given by Alistair Cooke.

Unfortunately, a staff meeting has been scheduled here which will keep me from attending, but I did want to express my thanks for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Dr. Arno Huth
41 Central Park West
New York 23, New York

With kind regards,

Arno Huth

The New School • 66 W. 12th Street • New York
Room 510

Name Miss Wachsner, CBS

Address 485 Madison Ave City New York 22

For #153 - Huth On Nov. 12, 1959 at 6:30 pm

Signed Ann Huth

2 GUESTS

G 6987

THE NEW SCHOOL BULLETIN

66 West 12 St., New York 11

Vol. 17, No. 10 • Nov. 9, 1959

General Seminar

SAUL K. PADOVER

Professor, Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science

Thoreau's Political Ideas

Dr. Padover is the chairman of the 1959-1960 General Seminar Series, *"The Role of the Intellectual in the Modern World."*

Wednesday, November 11, 8:30 PM. Guest tickets available in Graduate Faculty Registrar's Office, 3rd Floor, List Building. Registered students admitted on presentation of course cards.

Guest Lecture

ALISTAIR COOKE

Chief U.S. Correspondent, Manchester Guardian; *Writer; Radio and Television Broadcaster*

Mr. Cooke will be the guest lecturer in Dr. Arno Huth's course No. 153, "Communication of Ideas."

Thursday, November 12, 6:30 PM. Admission $2.75.

H.E. CHARLES T.O.KING
Ambassador of Liberia
to the United Nations

"Nationalism in Africa"

(The United Nations at Work)

Thursday, Nov.12, 8:30 PM
Admission $ 2.75

Weekly Luncheon-Lectures

New School Associates Series:
Molders of the Modern Mind

MASON GROSS, President, Rutgers University, will speak on KANT AND DEWEY, Tuesday, November 10, 12:00 noon. Private Dining Room, List Building. Admission $2.25. Luncheon $1.25.

Human Relations Workshop Series:
The Space Age and the Layman

GUS WEISS, JR., will speak on the implications of space age technology and nuclear energy for modern society, Wednesday, November 11, 12:30 PM. 4th Floor, List Building. Admission $2.50.

Once-a-Month and Special Lectures

Monday, November 9, 8:30 PM
Course: Unsolved Problems in a Changing World
Lecturer: CHARLES ABRAMS
Topic: The Land Problem in Developed and Underdeveloped Areas
Admission: $3.25

Wednesday, November 11, 6:20 PM
Course: World in Perspective
Lecturer: LOUIS FISCHER
Topic: Facts and Fiction About the East-West Struggle
Admission: $3.25

Wednesday, November 11, 8:30 PM
Course: Discussions on Current African Problems
Chairman: SANFORD GRIFFITH
Topic: Panel discussion by sociologists and city planners on "Overcrowding of Cities and Industrial Centers in Africa"
Admission: $1.00

Thursday, November 12, 8:30 PM
Special Lectures: Aspects of Taoism and Zen
Speaker: ALAN W. WATTS
Topic: Taoism and the Psychology of Repression
Admission: $2.50; Associates and Registered Students $1.00

The New School Associates will give a reception for Dr. Watts before his lecture, at 7:30 PM in Room 410, Kaplan Building.

Thursday, November 12, 8:30 PM
Course: The American Hero
Lecturer: HENRY B. PARKES
Topic: Frontier Hero – Leatherstocking and Others
Admission: $3.25

General Seminar

The Role of the Intellectual in the Modern World
Wednesdays, 8:30 PM, Room 404, Johnson Building

Nov. 11—SAUL K. PADOVER on THOREAU'S POLITICAL IDEAS

Nov. 18—BERT LOEWENBERG on CHARLES DARWIN
See cover for further information.

Guest Speakers

Monday, 6:20 PM

Nov. 9—MARTIN SELIG—"Collections and Insolvency." Mr. Selig is a member of the New York Bar.

COURSE: Your Business and the Law
Admission: $2.75 RENÉ LOEB

Monday, 8:10 PM

Nov. 9—JOHN ALLEN—"The *Readers' Digest* as a Social Force." Mr. Allen is an editor of *Readers' Digest.*

COURSE: Communications Industry
Admission: $2.75 FLORA RHETA SCHREIBER

Tuesday, 8:30 PM

Nov. 10—SIMCHA PRATT—"Israel on the Giving End: Its Technical Assistance Program." Mr. Pratt is Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General of Israel.

COURSE: Inside and Outside Israel
Admission: $3.25
SAMUEL M. BLUMENFELD, *Chairman*

Wednesday, 2:00 PM

Nov. 11—HELEN SOUTHARD—"Values and Behavior." Mrs. Southard is Consultant, Family Life, National YWCA.

COURSE: Women in Contemporary America
Admission: $4.50 BRYNA BALL, HELEN SHELL

Thursday, 8:30 PM

Nov. 12—PHILIP P. WALLACE—"Insurance Problems in Foreign Trade: Emphasizing Maritime Insurance." Mr. Wallace is Vice-President and Manager, Marine Loss Department, Bleichroeder, Bing & Co., Inc.

COURSE: Current Export-Import Practices
Admission: $2.75 ALBERT E. MEYER

Faculty Publications

CHARLES W. FERGUSON. "A Sane Approach to Style," *The Saturday Review,* September 26, 1959.

KENNETH KOCH. *Ko, or A Season on Earth.* New York: Grove Press, November 1959. A book-length poem. Mr. Koch's poetry published in *Poetry Magazine,* May 1959, has been awarded the Inez Boulton Prize.

ALEXANDER MELAMID. "Sinai Oil," *Middle Eastern Affairs,* May 1959; "Partitioning Cyprus," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers,* June 1959; "The Significance of Belayim Oil Production," *International Oilman,* August 1959; "The Geographical Pattern of Iranian Oil Development," *Economic Geography,* July 1959. Dr. Melamid reports that the first three articles were a direct outgrowth of The New School Seminar on the Middle East, Summer Semester, 1958.

NEW SCHOOL BULLETIN. Published weekly from September through the first week in June by the NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH at 66 West 12th Street, New York 11, N. Y. Reentered as second class matter July 14, 1950 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

THE NEW SCHOOL BULLETIN

66 West 12 St., New York 11

Vol. 17, No. 10 • Nov. 9, 1959

General Seminar

SAUL K. PADOVER

Professor, Graduate Faculty of Political and Social Science

Thoreau's Political Ideas

Dr. Padover is the chairman of the 1959-1960 General Seminar Series, *"The Role of the Intellectual in the Modern World."*

Wednesday, November 11, 8:30 PM. Guest tickets available in Graduate Faculty Registrar's Office, 3rd Floor, List Building. Registered students admitted on presentation of course cards.

Guest Lecture

ALISTAIR COOKE

Chief U.S. Correspondent, Manchester Guardian; *Writer; Radio and Television Broadcaster*

Mr. Cooke will be the guest lecturer in Dr. Arno Huth's course No. 153, "Communication of Ideas." ^

Thursday, November 12, 6:30 PM. Admission $2.75.

---

^ Topic:

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS - FOR WHAT ?

Weekly Luncheon-Lectures

New School Associates Series:
Molders of the Modern Mind

MASON GROSS, President, Rutgers University, will speak on KANT AND DEWEY, Tuesday, November 10, 12:00 noon. Private Dining Room, List Building. Admission $2.25. Luncheon $1.25.

Human Relations Workshop Series:
The Space Age and the Layman

GUS WEISS, JR., will speak on the implications of space age technology and nuclear energy for modern society, Wednesday, November 11, 12:30 PM. 4th Floor, List Building. Admission $2.50.

Once-a-Month and Special Lectures

Monday, November 9, 8:30 PM

Course: Unsolved Problems in a Changing World
Lecturer: CHARLES ABRAMS
Topic: The Land Problem in Developed and Underdeveloped Areas
Admission: $3.25

Wednesday, November 11, 6:20 PM

Course: World in Perspective
Lecturer: LOUIS FISCHER
Topic: Facts and Fiction About the East-West Struggle
Admission: $3.25

Wednesday, November 11, 8:30 PM

Course: Discussions on Current African Problems
Chairman: SANFORD GRIFFITH
Topic: Panel discussion by sociologists and city planners on "Overcrowding of Cities and Industrial Centers in Africa"
Admission: $1.00

Thursday, November 12, 8:30 PM

Special Lectures: Aspects of Taoism and Zen
Speaker: ALAN W. WATTS
Topic: Taoism and the Psychology of Repression
Admission: $2.50; Associates and Registered Students $1.00

The New School Associates will give a reception for Dr. Watts before his lecture, at 7:30 PM in Room 410, Kaplan Building.

Thursday, November 12, 8:30 PM

Course: The American Hero
Lecturer: HENRY B. PARKES
Topic: Frontier Hero – Leatherstocking and Others
Admission: $3.25

General Seminar

The Role of the Intellectual in the Modern World
Wednesdays, 8:30 PM, Room 404, Johnson Building

Nov. 11—SAUL K. PADOVER on THOREAU'S POLITICAL IDEAS

Nov. 18—BERT LOEWENBERG on CHARLES DARWIN

See cover for further information.

Guest Speakers

Monday, 6:20 PM

Nov. 9—MARTIN SELIG—"Collections and Insolvency." Mr. Selig is a member of the New York Bar.

COURSE: Your Business and the Law
Admission: $2.75 RENÉ LOEB

Monday, 8:10 PM

Nov. 9—JOHN ALLEN—"The *Readers' Digest* as a Social Force." Mr. Allen is an editor of *Readers' Digest.*

COURSE: Communications Industry
Admission: $2.75 FLORA RHETA SCHREIBER

Tuesday, 8:30 PM

Nov. 10—SIMCHA PRATT—"Israel on the Giving End: Its Technical Assistance Program." Mr. Pratt is Minister Plenipotentiary and Consul General of Israel.

COURSE: Inside and Outside Israel
Admission: $3.25
SAMUEL M. BLUMENFELD, *Chairman*

Wednesday, 2:00 PM

Nov. 11—HELEN SOUTHARD—"Values and Behavior." Mrs. Southard is Consultant, Family Life, National YWCA.

COURSE: Women in Contemporary America
Admission: $4.50 BRYNA BALL, HELEN SHELL

Thursday, 8:30 PM

Nov. 12—PHILIP P. WALLACE—"Insurance Problems in Foreign Trade: Emphasizing Maritime Insurance." Mr. Wallace is Vice-President and Manager, Marine Loss Department, Bleichroeder, Bing & Co., Inc.

COURSE: Current Export-Import Practices

Admission: $2.75 ALBERT E. MEYER

Faculty Publications

CHARLES W. FERGUSON. "A Sane Approach to Style," *The Saturday Review*, September 26, 1959.

KENNETH KOCH. *Ko, or A Season on Earth.* New York: Grove Press, November 1959. A book-length poem. Mr. Koch's poetry published in *Poetry Magazine*, May 1959, has been awarded the Inez Boulton Prize.

ALEXANDER MELAMID. "Sinai Oil," *Middle Eastern Affairs*, May 1959; "Partitioning Cyprus," *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, June 1959; "The Significance of Belayim Oil Production," *International Oilman*, August 1959; "The Geographical Pattern of Iranian Oil Development," *Economic Geography*, July 1959. Dr. Melamid reports that the first three articles were a direct outgrowth of The New School Seminar on the Middle East, Summer Semester, 1958.

NEW SCHOOL BULLETIN. Published weekly from September through the first week in June by the NEW SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH at 66 West 12th Street, New York 11, N.Y. Reentered as second class matter July 14, 1950 at the Post Office at New York, N.Y., under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Huth, Arno G

June 4, 1959

Dear Mr. Huth:

Many thanks for your kind letter of June 1st.

I wish very much that I might do as you suggest and spend an evening with you and your class some time between October and May.

I am sorry to say that this will not be possible, since I plan to spend most of the next twelve months out of the country.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Arno G. Huth
41 Central Park West
New York 23, New York

mcc

TRAFALGAR 7-8628
8500

ARNO G. HUTH
41 CENTRAL PARK WEST
(1 WEST 64 STREET)
NEW YORK 23, N. Y.

N.C. out of country

June 1, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You told me a few years ago that you would be quite willing to participate as guest speaker in one of my courses at the New School for Social Research, and expressed regret that your evening appearances on radio and television did not permit you to come to my class.

Now, as you are suspending your regular activities for a year, I dare to recall our previous conversation. Do you think you could sacrifice an evening between October and May ? I will conduct a course on "Communication of Ideas" in the Fall, and a course on "Information, Propaganda, and Public Opinion" next Spring.

My class meets every Thursday from 6:30 to 8:10 p.m., but if you prefer I could schedule your talk as well on a Tuesday from 8:30 to 10:10 p.m., in connection with my Seminar on World Affairs. If neither time is convenient I would be glad to arrange for a session with you on any other day of the week.

Needless to say that I would be very happy to welcome you in my class. I am certain that you will enjoy meeting with my students as did all guest speakers in the past, and that you will find it worth your time to share your ideas with this mature and responsive audience.

I wished I could see you before you leave New York, but I do hardly expect that you have a free moment now.

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Arno Huth

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o. Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Hutton, E. F.

February 16, 1959

Mr. E.F. Hutton
61 Broadway
New York 6, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Hutton:

Since receiving your letter written to Mr. Murrow in December, I have been reading through his recent speeches to discover which of them you referred to. I am sorry to tell you that I could not find one entitled THE PRESERVATION OF THE REPUBLIC IS A SEVEN-DAY-A-WEEK JOB and think this may be a reprint of one of his speeches under a different title. Perhaps you would be kind enough to let me know the magazine in which you read this speech and then perhaps I can send you a copy of it.

I much regret the long delay in answering your letter. We have been extremely busy with year-end shows and special documentaries and I am afraid that the correspondence has suffered.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

E. F. HUTTON
SIXTY-ONE BROADWAY
NEW YORK 6, N.Y.
WHITEHALL 4-2100

December 23, 1958

Personal

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have just read "THE PRESERVATION OF THE REPUBLIC IS A SEVEN-DAY-A-WEEK JOB." I like it so much - and would indeed be happy if I could have a copy of the full content, if available.

I think we are witnessing the "Twilight of the Republic," and I enclose an address by Honorable Samuel B. Pettengill, made in Palm Beach, Florida, which I think covers the situation very well. Please note the cartoon on the front cover.

Thanking you in anticipation, I am

Very sincerely yours,

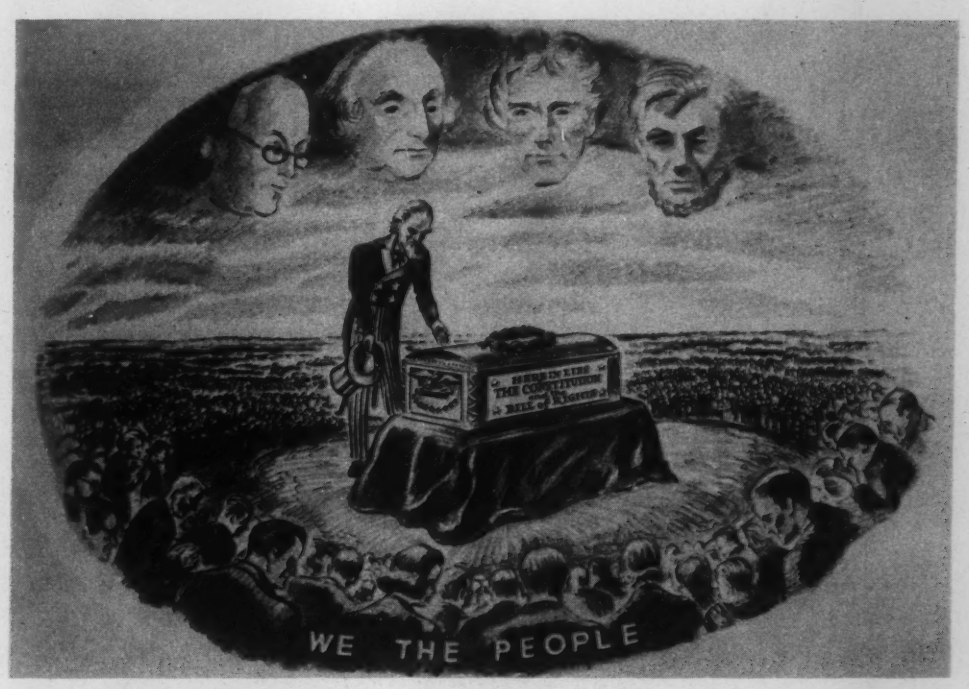
E. F. Hutton

EFH-g
enc.

Franklin,
Washington,
Jefferson,
Lincoln . . .

Bequeathed Us A Republic...

Will We Let It Die?



Are American People Facing
The Twilight Of The Republic?

Civilized life is not possible without adequate government. Yet government itself can be the greatest of social evils. The historic struggle of man to be free has been essentially an effort to subdue the state.

His first notable success came with establishment of the United States of America—a decentralized republican form of government under a Constitution designed to protect the rights of the people, a system so arranged that its powers could not be used to exploit or enslave them.

It was undoubtedly the greatest political advance in the history of the world. And the Republic so founded—for a century and a half—was a model of freedom for the world, and a haven of opportunity for its citizens.

It seems incredible that a people so blessed should allow either the word or the spirit of that great Constitution to be debauched or destroyed. But, if we face the truth, we must admit that attempts to destroy it are gaining force while the majority of the people stand idly by, either in apathy or frustration.

Samuel B. Pettengill, former Indiana Congressman who addressed two civic groups in the Palm Beaches recently, raised the vital question of whether the American people were not, in fact, facing the "twilight" of their Republic. And he offered documented evidence to indicate that they are.

Why? Simply because the American people have abandoned the system of government which made their nation outstanding. They have allowed themselves to be led, bribed, conned, frightened, cajoled, and pushed away from a system of individual initiative and free enterprise into the wasting disease that is the "welfare state."

Some also call it the "nursemaid state," but both terms are synonymous with socialism—the gospel of Karl Marx.

It HAS Happened Here!

Socialism in America? It can't happen here!—we have been told, and are still being told, by many of our political leaders. But, says Mr. Pettengill, it not only can happen here—it HAS happened!

Government ownership of industry is socialism. And when the federal government of the United States takes 52% of the profits of a corporation in the form of income taxes, it "owns"—in effect—52% of the shares of that corporation. It need not actually own the cow, if it gets the milk—and it does.

If you have any income, the government owns a "share" of you, too. Depending on the amount of your earnings, the federal government will demand from 20% to 91% of it to finance its ever-expanding operations.

This income tax not only is evidence of the existence of socialism in America, it is the crack in the Constitution through which socialism slithered into the "land of the free," and it is the trough at which "big government" swills and grows fat.

History may record that the "twilight" of the American Republic began in 1913 when the 16th Amendment to the Constitution was adopted, authorizing the federal government to levy an income tax, "from whatever source derived without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration."

That amendment was the first grant of unlimited power ever conferred on the federal government. There is nothing now in "the law of the land" to prevent its being used to legally confiscate ALL of incomes over a certain amount—or, for that matter, ALL incomes.

Enforcement procedures of this law have reversed the basic American principle that a man is presumed innocent until proven guilty. Anyone suspected of evading payment of federal income taxes is presumed to be guilty, until and if, he can prove his innocence.

And perhaps even more important, in its effect on the American system of government, the income tax law has provided the weapon by which all Constitutional limits on the powers of the central government may be wiped out.

It is axiomatic that "the power to tax is the power to destroy." Marx recognized it. In his "Communist Manifesto" he advocated the steeply graduated income tax as an instrument for social revolution.

The Great Tax Swindle

It is being used as such an instrument in these United States. Says Mr. Pettengill: "Modern governments . . . tax away the earnings of their people, and then dole some of it back to them in subsidies, gifts, grants in aid, and the award of huge government contracts. By this process they become the masters of men, and cease to be their servants."

The historic relationship is reversed. Instead of government coming to the people for its support, the people come to the government for their support. The great "power of the purse," by which representatives of this nation's taxpayers once held the executive branch in check, has passed into the hands of a political Santa Claus. And this Santa Claus does not carry a bag—the taxpayers are left holding it.

The more money a government has to spend, the more it spends; and the more it needs—to consolidate

its power over those who must come to it as beggars. In the name of "emergency" and under increased demands for more and more "benefits," the government lives beyond even its swollen income, amasses an enormous debt. And, imbued with the philosophy of the welfare state, the government tends to become of, by and for pressure groups.

The promise of cradle-to-grave security weakens economic incentive, tends to make men financially irresponsible and reduce them to the moral level of dependent children. Why should a man struggle to provide for himself, to lay something by for a "rainy day" to protect his family from want, when a paternal state promises to do those things for him?

The desire for "security" replaces the desire for opportunity, which is the mark of a vigorous, liberty-loving people. But even though the citizens of a welfare state give up their liberties one by one for the protection of a paternalistic government, where is their security?

The Death Of Security

The tax-and-spend program of such a government is inevitably accompanied by its twin—inflation. And inflation is the death of security.

Escalator clauses in labor union contracts give a worker a certain precarious security during his productive years. But what happens to his life insurance policies, his government bonds, his bank savings, his pension, his social "security" benefits—on which he must depend to provide for the sunset years?

A big chunk of them are stolen by inflation—

stolen by a government whose policies breed and foster inflation. It has been estimated that during the period from 1945-1951, inflation caused purchasing power losses of $123 billion on savings bonds, time deposits in banks, and life insurance policies alone. That is approximately 65 times the losses incurred by depositors in banks in the years 1921-1933.

One of the surest ways of wrecking a nation's economy, Mr. Pettengill pointed out, is to debauch its currency. History is replete with instances of this tragedy. For a government to embark on a course which will rob the thrifty, the aged pensioner, the widow and the orphan by planned inflation is just as immoral as armed robbery on a dark street.

That is what happens when taxation and government spending get out of control, as they obviously have in the United States today. The trend has gone so far that neither Congress nor the people know the full truth about our fiscal affairs. And neither Congress nor the people have control of them. This function has been taken over by the Washington bureaucrats, who now wield more power—through their control of where and for what tax monies will be spent—than either our elected representatives or the President.

'Night' Need Not Fall

Certainly all of this sounds like the "twilight" of our Constitutional Republic. But "night" need not fall if Americans awake to their duties and responsibilities.

Through a program of education, the something-for-nothing philosophy that has been spreading its blight over this nation since the days of the "New Deal" can be shown in its true light, and the principles

which made America what it is brought back to respectability.

Our youth—yes, and many of their elders—must be taught the meaning of the Constitution; they must be taught American history; and they must be taught basic economics. In short, they must be taught Americanism, instead of the foreign "isms" that have already made such dangerous inroads.

IT CAN happen here!

It can happen that our great Charter of Freedom, the Constitution of the United States of America, be restored to its original purity and strength. And it can happen that freedom and opportunity will be thus reborn to bless our children, and their posterity.

But it can happen only if many Americans, like Mr. Pettengill, refuse to "give up the ship."

An Editorial Reprinted

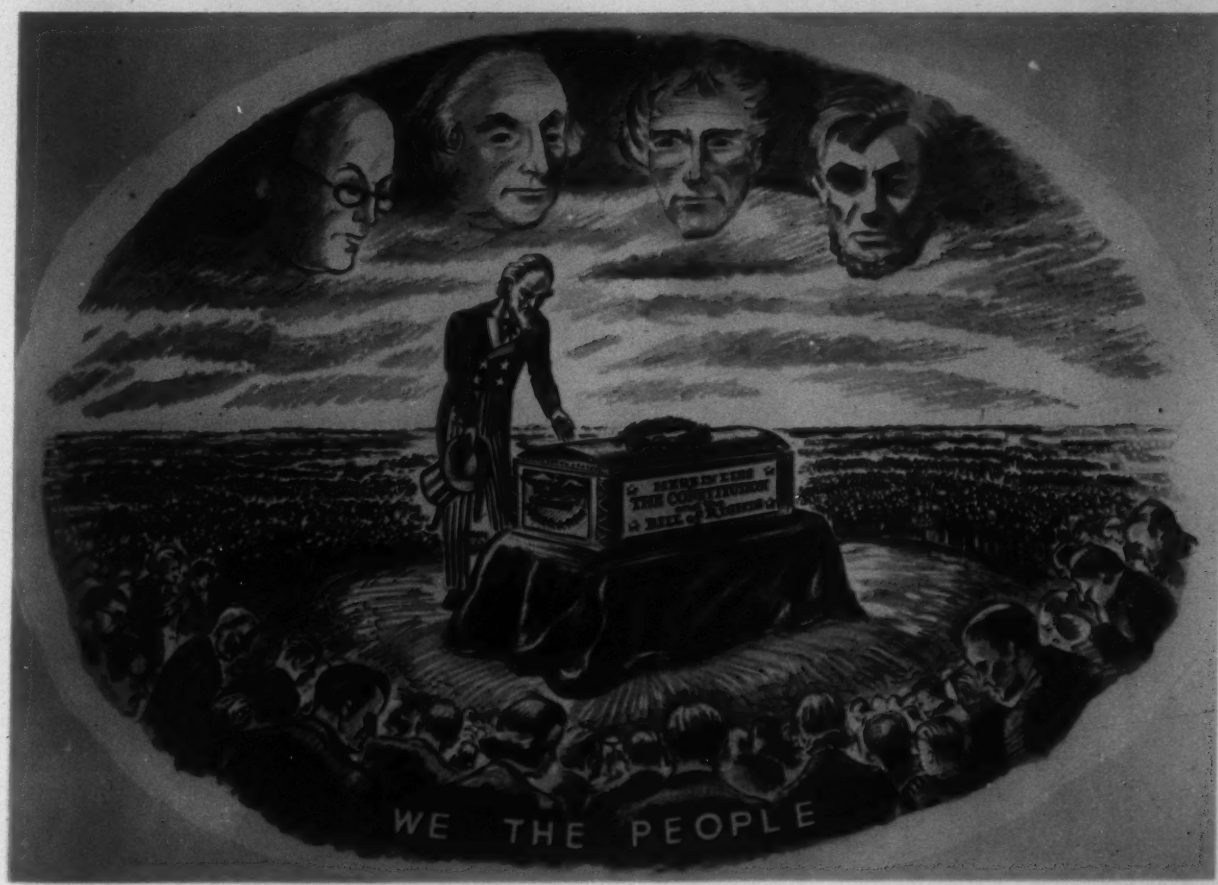
by Permission of

THE PALM BEACH POST-TIMES

West Palm Beach, Florida

April 13, 1958

Compliments of E. F. HUTTON


WE THE PEOPLE

Huxley, Sir Julian

31, Pond Street,

London, N.W.3.

8th. May, 1959.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York, 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed Murrow

I am so sorry you feel you cannot contribute to my book, but quite understand. The Seagram Symposium has now been postponed to September, but I look forward to seeing you in New York some time in the fall.

Yours sincerely,

Julian Huxley

Sir Julian Huxley.

Huxley, Sir Julian

F

May 1, 1959

Sir Julian Huxley
31 Pond Street
Hampstead
London N.W. 3

Dear Sir Julian:

I am delighted to hear you are coming over at the end of May. I am afraid there is no chance of my being able to contribute to THE HUMANIST FRAME but hope this will not prevent us from spending some time together when you are in New York.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Will see — won't write!

31 Pond Street,
Hampstead,
London, N. W. 3.

16th April, 1959.

Mr. Edward Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Ed Murrow (if I may be familiar! but I always think of you thus)

I was just about to write to you, when I got your letter of 9th April. What I wanted to talk to you about was whether I could persuade you, during your "sabbatical year", to do an essay - more or less on any subject you wished - for a book of essays I am editing to be called THE HUMANIST FRAME. I send herewith a copy of the memo. which I wrote rather hastily before leaving for India in January, and sent to various people in this country. I have had a good response from most of those listed and have now ~~[illegible]~~ got some others. I have also spoken to Allen and Unwin the publishers who are not only willing but keen to publish the book and pretty certain that we can arrange for publication through Harpers in the U.S.A.

On the financial side we can offer nothing very princely but will be at least £60 down on receipt of the manuscripts in advance of the printing of 5000, on the assumption that Harpers will come in with us and further payments of about £25 after each further 2000 copies have been sold. We are contemplating essays of probably ~~three~~ to four ~~five~~ thousand words, ~~but a minimum of three thousand and a~~ with a maximum of ~~six~~ five thousand, and we would like them in by January, 1960.

I have now got a really rather remarkable list of people to contribute but badly need someone with your point of view to help. I have to be in New York for the Seagram Celebration and Conference on 27th May and wonder if I could see you about all this then.

What I hope is that I shall get various leaders of thought such as yourself to affirm the importance of the new point of view that I call evolutionary humanism in relation to

over/

continued

Mr. Edward Murrow. 16th April, 1959.

the subject that they are most interested in. This general notion of evolutionary humanism, and of fulfilment and realization of possibilities as the ultimate aim of the human species, grew out of discussions in a little group which I organized here some years ago and we all feel that the time is ripe for a really rather revolutionary change in general attitude, with the building up of a generally accepted system of ideas for the world as a whole.

I have tried to develop some of the ideas arising in my recent book, published by Harpers, NEW BOTTLES FOR NEW WINE.

I do hope that I may have a chance of seeing you in New York.

Yours sincerely,

Julian Huxley

Ralph Turner of Yale has agreed to do a piece on History & Humanism, & Barbara Wootton on Social Pathology - I am trying to get Felix Frankfurter as well.

We all admire your broad human outlook, & very much hope you may even want to affirm your beliefs, in regard to any of the many subjects within your kaleidoscope.

JH

Julian Huxley

The Humanist Frame.

The period since the end of the war has witnessed a widespread breakdown of traditional beliefs, and also a growing realization that a purely materialistic outlook cannot provide an adequate basis for intellectual comprehension, morality, or spiritual aspirations. Meanwhile an increasing number of people are coming to feel that man can rely only on himself in coping with the business of living and the problem of destiny, but feel sceptical about the possibility of his achieving this at all adequately,

If this situation is not to lead to chaos, despair, or escapism, man needs to survey the resources available to him, both in the outer world and within himself, to define his aims and chart his direction, and to plan the outlines of his future course. In other terms, he needs to use his knowledge and imagination to build a system of thought and belief which will provide both a supporting framework for his present existence, an ultimate or ideal goal for his future development, and a guide and directive for action and planning. Such a system I call Humanism, because it can only be based on our understanding of man and his relations with the rest of his environment. Today, Humanism must be evolutionary, because it must take account of the discovery that man is part of a comprehensive evolutionary process, and cannot avoid playing a decisive role in it.

Many people have reached this general conclusion, that man is responsible for his destiny and must free himself from reliance on imaginary supernatural beings, in order to reach an assured reliance on himself, and humanist views and ideas are becoming widely diffused. But they are often vague and uncoordinated: the views need clarifying, the ideas need to be systematized before a valid and effective Humanism can emerge.

I am planning a volume of essays, to be called The Humanist Frame, which I hope will aid in this process of clarification and systematization. An introductory chapter will attempt to formulate the framework of a humanist system congruent with modern knowledge, and will present as its goals the enrichment of the quality of life, and greater fulfilment through fuller realization of possibilities. The remaining essays, (which might run from

2,500 to 5,000 or even 6,000 words each) will be concerned with a number of separate fields of human existence, as they appear within such a framework of thought. Their authors will attempt to relate their subjects to the key concepts of this naturalistic and evolutionary system. I hope to include such subjects as ~~religion~~, science, ethics, education, conservation, resources and population, art, medicine and health, politics, social science and economics, history, psychology, communications, and human possibilities in general.

This brief memorandum is being sent to a number of distinguished men and women who share a general humanist outlook, and who I hope may contribute essays. They include the following names:-

Aldous Huxley	Sir Kenneth Clark	Lady Wootton
Francis Williams,	Sir Russell Brain	Professor Lionel Elvin,
Dr. Alan Bullock,	H. J. Blackham	Professor Morris Ginsberg
Sir William Holford	Dr. J. Bronowski	E. M. Nicholson
Prof. G.P. Meredith	Sir Solly Zuckerman	

others will, it is hoped, be added later.

I feel that this project, properly executed, would be of real value. On my return from India at the end of February, I hope to hear that these authors will be willing to participate in it, and will proceed to work it out in more detail. Meanwhile I append a hasty outline of what I consider would be the humanist approach.

(signed) JULIAN HUXLEY.
Jan. 21st. 1959.

The Humanist Approach.

~~The Frame.~~

The humanist approach seeks to provide assurance and guidance to the human species without recourse to ~~the existence of~~ supernatural agencies of any kind, including philosophical Absolutes as well as Gods, demons, angels and other supernatural beings. It repudiates the idea of supernatural inspiration or of supernatural intervention in events.

For its thinking, it relies on human understanding - on the accumulation, testing and improvement of human knowledge and awareness, and of its expressions. Positively, it seeks for a further understanding of the nature and history of the cosmos, and of man, and of the relations between them. More specifically it aims at a fuller exploration of the possibilities and limitations of human existence and action, always bearing in mind that the details of these are steadily changing with the passage of time; and with the backing of history, it believes in the possibility of improvement through human effort.

The background of Humanism today must be an evolutionary one. Man has over two billion years of evolution behind him, and almost certainly an equal or greater period of evolution before him. His is the latest dominant type of life, and likely to continue so. He is the culmination of a long trend during which natural selection has improved organisms in many ways, e.g. by increasing (a) size and power, (b) complexity, (c) integration (d) self-regulation (e) awareness of all sorts (f) sensory perception (of events in the outer world and within the organism) (g) memory (learning capacity), (h) intelligence and intuition (awareness of situations as wholes), thus leading to behaviour which is more flexible, better integrated, and increasingly anticipatory (intelligent).

The latest step was the passage to a psycho-physical organization capable of conceptual thought (generalization) symbolic language (speech), self-consciousness (reflection) and comprehension (insight). With this, man entered a new phase of evolution - the psycho-social phase, superposed on the biological phase. Life, in his person, became capable of storing experience cumulatively, and so building a continuous tradition - intellectual, practical, moral and artistic - which acts as a second mechanism of inheritance - the inheritance of experience and its results. As a further result, natural selection became of secondary importance in producing adaptive results (including both stabilization or change), while psycho-social selection became of primary importance. The struggle for existence,

operating by the slow differential survival and reproduction of genetic variants, became increasingly replaced by the struggle for enjoyment and fulfilment, operating by the much quicker method of differential propagation of ideas, and ideologies, cultural patterns, and systems of psycho-social integration. In the psycho-social or cultural phase convergent evolution by diffusion of ideas and interpenetration of cultures is increasingly operative, superposed on divergent evolution of genetically or culturally isolated separate streams of life.

The present period is the first in which man has been able to acquire a reasonably extensive and reasonably correct knowledge of himself, and his environment (immediate and cosmic), and his place and role in it (in time as well as in space) - in other words, his destiny.

His destiny, as now emerging from his knowledge, is to be the agent for carrying forward the evolutionary process on earth, and in so doing to realise more and better possibilities for himself and his planet. Survival is a prerequisite for this, but is no longer the main goal. The main goal must be the enrichment of the quality of life, greater fulfilment for more individual human beings through greater achievements by human groups and societies - briefly, the guidance of psycho-social evolution towards the goal of the improvement of human existence. In attempting this, he must keep various facts in mind :-

(1) that though absolute perfection is wholly unattainable (and indeed meaningless), improvement is possible.

(2) the obverse of this is the fact that all characteristics of organisms, including psychosocial man, are in a sense compromises, adjustments between conflicting needs or aims, and that each improvement of any characteristic forms the basis for new needs and new adjustments.

(3) The fact that he is an "unfinished" organism, with many limitations due to his past evolutionary history, and inevitably subject to conflict and suffering.

(4) Man owes his dominant position to the improvement of life's capacities for obtaining, organizing, storing and utilizing knowledge; and can only hope to advance by continuing this trend. More and better knowledge is the prerequisite for man's control of his further evolution. Detailed knowledge, obtained by scientific methods, is the prerequisite for control of nature or of specific human activities - better organization of knowledge into ideas, and effective general idea-systems (and the wider diffusion of knowledge and ideas) is the prerequisite for general human advance.

This evolutionary neo-humanist approach has important implications in

every field.

(1) Every human activity must be be looked at functionally, both in regard to its immediate and its long-term function. Religions, arts, educational systems, business and industry, legal and social institutions - they are all organs of that enduring psycho-social organism, man, and must be considered in that light. Humanism asks the question, can they be improved so as to make further psychosocial evolution possible?

Humanism seeks to base itself on knowledge of phenomena. The central phenomenon for humanism is the phenomenon of Man as a segment of evolution - the phenomenon constituted by the psychosocial process, with its mechanisms and its resultant trends.

One important trend is that towards unity of total social, political and ideological pattern. All major psycho-social units (e.g. cultures and nations) are interthinking groups with certain basic ideas in common. Further major advance in human evolution will only be possible when mankind becomes a single inter-thinking group, sharing a single "noosystem", i.e. a single general system of ideas and beliefs. This general noosystem must be based on scientific (i.e. tested, testable, and communicable) knowledge. Humanism must set itself to help in the forming of such a system.

Per contra, a second main trend is towards diversity, but diversity within a more or less unified whole. Human societies are based on individual diversity, both of temperament, aptitude and training. Cultures (cultural patterns) show a diversity of components - intellectual, aesthetic, practical and religious, and the world has been enriched by diversification of its separate cultures during history. The quality and enjoyment of individual life is enriched by variety and threatened by monotony. In general, progress is achieved through the interplay of a diversity of opinions, ideas and expressions.

For all these and other reasons, humanism must not only tolerate diversity, but actively encourage it within the bounds of a unitary framework or overall pattern. It must seek to prevent the growth of deadening monotony. Its ideal must be variety-in-unity, systems of living where freedom is assured by a unitary overall framework of ideas and institutions which supports the whole, while richness and many-sided achievement is assured by variety of the component parts. The humanist must have a functional-evolutionary approach to the various fields of human activity, regarding them as so many organs of evolving mankind. Let me take the example of religion.

Religions for the humanist are psychosocial organs whose function it is to enable man to cope more or less adequately with the problems of destiny, i.e. man's relations with the visible and invisible forces of his environment and of his own nature. They always contain intellectual (cognitive), moral (ethical), and ritual (expressive) components, a framework of ideas and beliefs, a moral code or ethical system, and a pattern of expressive action and celebration, individual or collective, canalizing and expressing religious emotions. And all these components always involve the numinous, the specifically religious emotion of awe or sacredness. Religions always seek to enable man to transcend the immediate, the local and the temporary, by putting him in relation with something larger, more powerful, more extensive and more enduring. In the long run, the beliefs of a religion determine its moral code and the form of its rituals and celebrations.

The task of humanism is to help in the reformulation of religious beliefs in relation to the growth of human knowledge. Our present body of established knowledge makes it impossible to believe in supernatural magical forces or in gods functioning as creators or rulers outside the natural universe, or in supernatural beings, capable of intervening in the natural world or interfering with events, or granting petitions or of being propitiated by sacrifice or obedience.

On the other hand, man has built up his ideas of gods and other supernatural agencies on the basis of ~~his~~ real experiences. One of the immediate tasks of humanism is to look at man's experiences of the forces of destiny and clarify them in the light of established knowledge and scientifically informed imagination. There do exist realities (phenomena, events, personalities) which we can and should regard as sacred: there are forces at work, invisible to unaided simple everyday experience, which affect our destiny and our beliefs.

The advance of knowledge has revealed a great deal of which we were previously ignorant, but which is relevant to our destiny and to any adequate achievement of our role in the cosmos. Humanism sees the gradual development of principles of action and modes of expression which increasingly transcend the chaos of the immediate flux of events. Nietsche spoke

of the need for a transvaluation of values. Humanism should aim at a transformation of the idea of external supernatural gods into that of the emergence of and increasing manifestation of immanent qualities and possibilities in nature to which the term divine (or transcendent, or numinous) might be ascribed.

Humanism can and must envisage a framework of intellectually satisfactory beliefs about destiny - a naturalistic "theology". It can and must envisage moral codes and ethical systems which are congruent with those beliefs (though not always with earlier beliefs): thus humanist ethics regards population control and resource conservation as moral duties. And it can and must envisage institutions and ceremonies which would express and reinforce those beliefs. For instance it is valuable to have places and occasions where like-minded people can join in celebrations or express their religious emotions, where they can be reminded or remind themselves of the long-term and transcendent realities of existence, can meditate and find inner stability. It is valuable to pray - not petitionary prayer which asks favours, but aspirational prayer — a relating of one's personal desires and conflicts to superpersonal ideals.

Humanism can certainly be religious; and it is possible for humanist (non-supernaturalist) religions to come into being, provided they are primarily concerned not with escape from the world, not with salvation and a future life, but with greater fulfilment and enrichment of life in this world.

.....

The subjects of all the essays can be similarly treated - "within a humanist frame". This involves considering them in relation to fulfilment of the individual personality and of individuals in society: to the enhancement of human significance and dignity; to the greater and better realization of possibilities, individual, social and planetary, both in the short and the long term; to fuller achievement; and to the continued enrichment or improvement of the quality of life. And of course also in relation to the converse of this - to the removal or diminution of suffering, misery, frustration, cruelty, injustice and inadequacy.

For example, in considering population in a humanist frame, it is clear that mere quantitiative increase in human numbers cannot be an ultimate aim or an end in itself, as it has been in various periods and for various religions. The subject must be considered in relation to the effects that human numbers have on the possibilities of realizing adequate health and strength, on nutritional resources, on mineral and energy resources, on convenience (i.e. in over-large cities), and on what may be called enjoyable resources (e.g. landscape and natural beauty, solitude and wilderness, plant and animal life, the seaside, etc.)

Then art subserves various human functions, since it is at one and the same time a potent means of communicating emotionally charged ideas, a mode both of individual and social (community) expression, a source of enrichment of that special type of enjoyment we call aesthetic, and a vehicle for interpreting our experiences of reality: and these different functions are interrelated in various ways, some more satisfactory than others. Without the enjoyment of art, individual fulfilment is diminished; without the achievements of art, the development of a community or a culture is inadequate. Conversely, certain essential human possibilities can only be realized through the development of art.

Science and scientific method have a similar multiple relevance. Science is necessary to provide for man's basic need of fuller understanding, and also to provide increased control over nature via its technical and technological applications. Scientific method can be adapted to cope with many human (psychological) problems, even those which are highly multi-causal, those which are primarily mental (psychological), and those which concern values. In a humanist frame, the aim of pure science is not merely to add to the quantity of factual knowledge, but also (and over-ridingly) to increase and improve the organization and integration of knowledge, with reference to a more adequate understanding of nature and man and the relation between them. The aim of applied science is not merely more efficient control of particular phenomena and processes, but also (and over-ridingly) to provide the basis for guided control for the psychosocial process as a whole.

Next we may take economic development, the creation and diffusion of wealth via agriculture, industry, trade and business. Here again, mere quantitative increase of goods cannot be the ultimate or main aim. Nor can intense economic competition, between individuals, firms or nations, be regarded as the best or main method for realizing economic aims. Nor can profitability be considered as the sole or main criterion of success. The system of creating artificial wants by advertising, with the aim of making increased monetary profit out of their satisfaction is not a desirable one. The subject needs to be considered in relation to securing an optimum or at least an adequate balance between efficiency, individual and corporate incentive, healthy competition and overall planning, always in relation to a social structure geared to providing more opportunities for more adequate human fulfilment.

Or again, social science in a humanist frame needs considerable rethinking. For one thing, it needs rethinking in relation to evolutionary psycho-social concepts. Thus one might suggest substituting the idea of The Fulfilment Society in place of The Welfare State as a key concept or slogan for the next phase of social development. From that angle the aim of social science would be to study how social organization could provide more adequate and more varied opportunities for individuals to realize their possibilities, taking account of the great variation in temperament and aptitudes between different individuals.

An adequate "Fulfilment Society" would aim at providing opportunities not only for the learning of the general facts and ideas and the specialized skills and techniques needed for social efficiency, but also for enlarged comprehension of life, adventure, participation in worth while projects, research, meditation and inner development, recreation, creative activity, aesthetic enjoyment, significant rituals, etc.

The scientific basis of sociology also needs rethinking. How can scientific method be more adequately applied to the phenomena of (psycho-) social organization, with a view to ensuring a more efficient development of particular social institutions and a more desirable integration of society as a whole?

Research is needed not only by way of scientifically conducted surveys and evaluations of particular social problems (e.g. homosexuality, punishment, delinquency, failure to profit by education, etc.) but also on more theoretical problems such as the optimum size and structure of different types of functional groups, the efficiency of motivations and incentives in different conditions, the effectiveness of different modes of communication of knowledge, ideas and attitudes, etc.

Communication, indeed, demands separate treatment as a basic component of all psychosocial organizations and all human activities. How does communication operate at different stages of individual and social (cultural) development and in different sectors of society? How do communication systems develop during psychosocial and biological evolution? How can the vast stores of specialized knowledge and historical information best be interpreted and diffused so as to become socially and individually available and effective? Above all, how can a shared or shareable system of ideas be developed, an overall "noösystem" (to adapt Teilhard de Chardin's terminology), which would make for long-term evolutionary fulfilment by facilitating the growth of an organization of human thought and attitude which is unitary in total pattern but with highly differentiated partial components?

All this demands much basic research on the interrelations of signs, symbols, concepts, ideas etc. in situations of all degrees of semiotic complexity, as well as survey studies of particular types of communication-systems performing different functions in society.

Education is another basic element in psychosocial organization. It provides the mechanism both for continuity (stability) and development (change) of cultural tradition (in the broadest sense, including knowledge, skill, attitude, morality, artistic and literary creation, etc.) from one generation to the next.

How do educational problems appear when looked at in a humanist frame - i.e. in relation to fulfilment, both short-term and long-term, both individual and social? There is first of all the problem of increasing the prestige and rewards of the educational profession, and the material and technical facilities of education. Then it is clear that the overall aim of education should be the eliciting and realization of more human possibilities. At the moment,

31, Pond Street,
Hampstead, N.W.3
Telephone: Hampstead 5908

Nov 24 1959.

Dear Sir Menon

It is many years since we met, but now I hear you are in England, and would so much like to renew our acquaintance. I gather from my sister in the BBC that you are off on Friday (to-morrow, for Sorbin!) would there be any chance of seeing you on Monday? I could come round to your hotel

anytime ~~before~~ after 5.30 (I have another engagement at 7 or 7.30) — or you might care to come to the Athenaeum for a drink? Could you perhaps ring up here, & leave a message, if I'm out?

My brother Rhodes was delighted to have taken part in your inter-continental discussion — what an achievement to have arranged it!

I should like to tell you something about the work of a great I got going here, with Max Nicholson, Barbara Wootton, Bronowski, & Ayer. Yours sincerely Julian Huxley

even the most gifted and fortunate human beings fail to realize many of their possibilities, and it is all too obvious that most of them realize extremely few. Three-quarters of the world is illiterate; but often literacy does not lead to adequate comprehension; the satisfactions of spiritual fulfilment and aesthetic creation are largely or wholly denied to most human beings. Put the other way round, if we could see people's minds and souls, we should be horrified to find how stunted, unhealthy, unfree and distorted they are in comparison with what they might be.

Various other subjects could be treated along similar lines, so that the volume would stimulate thought on a large range of human activities.

(signed) Julian Huxley.

London, January 21st., 1959.

Huxley, Sir Julian

April 9, 1959

Dear Sir Julian:

I am so sorry I missed seeing you during my brief visit to England. Most of my time was spent outside London, filming an interview with Field Marshal Montgomery. So, I was unable to see many of my good friends.

I hope that next time I am over, we can get together.

Sincerely,

Sir Julian Huxley
31 Pond Street
Hampstead, N.W.3
England

mcc

Hyatt, Dave

February 5, 1958

Dear Mr. Hyatt:

Fred Friendly has left for a trip to Germany. Before leaving he handed me your letter of January 15th.

Naturally I am flattered to be considered for the award you suggest. However I know that such an occasion requires certain appropriate remarks and I must tell you that I cannot with my present schedule undertake to prepare an acceptance that would be satisfactory to your organization or to myself. I have had to decide either to make speeches or to do the best I can with my limited talents on radio and television.

I realize that your communication to Mr. Friendly was a personal one, but I thought you might like to have an answer as soon as possible, and I regret that it must be negative. Please do not regard this as any lack of appreciation on my part for the award you considered conferring upon me.

Sincerely yours,

ERM

Mr. Dave Hyatt
The National Conference of Christian and Jews, Inc.
43 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

fe

TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 8-7530

BROTHERHOOD
SPONSOR OF BROTHERHOOD WEEK

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS & JEWS, INC.

Founded 1928

43 WEST 57TH STREET NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

NATIONAL CO-CHAIRMEN
BENJAMIN F. FAIRLESS
JAMES F. TWOHY
ROGER WILLIAMS STRAUS

PRESIDENT
EVERETT R. CLINCHY

EXECUTIVE VICE-PRESIDENT
STERLING W. BROWN

TREASURER
HERBERT J. OSBORNE

SECRETARY
OSCAR M. LAZRUS

ED -- WHAT THINK?

January 15, 1958

Mr. Fred W. Friendly
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Friendly:

Attached you will find a letter from Louis Seltzer, editor of the Cleveland Press and our National Brotherhood Week Chairman. Doctor Everett Clinchy our President, Doctor Sterling Brown our Executive Vice-President, and Doctor James Eagan our Vice-President for the Northeastern Division are all, of course, very favorably impressed with Mr. Seltzer's suggestion.

I know that the National Conference of Christians and Jews has given mass media awards to Murrow-Friendly productions for their contribution to Brotherhood, but we have never given Mr. Murrow, himself, an award for his contributions as a person to Brotherhood. Would Mr. Murrow consider accepting such an award at one of our top level Waldorf dinners or at some other important occasion sometime in April or May? Could we discuss this further?

Cordially yours,

Dave Hyatt

Dave Hyatt
Director of Public Relations

Enclosure

"—TO PROMOTE JUSTICE, AMITY, UNDERSTANDING AND COOPERATION AMONG PROTESTANTS, CATHOLICS AND JEWS, AND TO ANALYZE, MODERATE AND FINALLY ELIMINATE INTERGROUP PREJUDICES WHICH DISFIGURE AND DISTORT RELIGIOUS, BUSINESS, SOCIAL AND POLITICAL RELATIONS, WITH A VIEW TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A SOCIAL ORDER IN WHICH THE RELIGIOUS IDEALS OF BROTHERHOOD AND JUSTICE SHALL BECOME THE STANDARDS OF HUMAN RELATIONSHIPS." (NCCJ BY-LAWS)

The Cleveland Press

OFFICE OF
LOUIS B. SELTZER
EDITOR

January 7, 1958

Dear Sterling, Everett and Jim:

Hasn't the time about arrived when Ed Murrow should be singled out for a thumping big meeting at which he receives a Brotherhood Award?

And, if so, shouldn't it be fairly soon?

In his way Ed Murrow is one of the most effective practitioners in the brotherhood vineyard in this country. I think the American public would applaud such a selection.

If you react favorably to the idea his record could easily be documented. And -- if your reaction is favorable -- I should like to volunteer to make the presentation as representing one medium of communications to what we all believe is the foremost symbol of another medium of communications.

Ed Murrow is widely respected and admired in the whole range of communications for the very thing the National Conference stands. By all means if anybody is ever entitled to such an award Ed is.

Cordially,

Louis

Dr. Sterling Brown
Dr. Everett Clinchy
Dr. James Eagan
National Conference of Christians
and Jews
43 West 57th Street
New York 19, New York

Iddon, Don.

December 5, 1958

Mr. Don Iddon
The Daily Mail of London
50 Rockefeller Plaza
New York 20, N.Y.

Dear Don Iddon:

Having read you for so long while I was in London and therefore knowing that your typewriter frequently has sharp edges, I think you treated me more than kindly. Your editors will begin to think you have grown soft.

By all means, stop in and have a drink any time you are passing this slave-market of ours.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

The Daily Mail
(OF LONDON)
50 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK 20, N.Y.

DON IDDON

CIRCLE 6-6535

November 27, 1958

Dear Edward R. Murrow,

Thank you very much indeed for the record which I greatly appreciate.

It was an honour to meet and talk with you and I telephoned my piece to London the following day. They held it for a few days on the ground that it was too much eulogy! But it appeared in a somewhat abbreviated form in Thursday's Daily Mail and the syndicate, and here it is.

Thank you again and I hope to see you soon.

Yours sincerely,

Don Iddon

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.

TV's idol slams . .

DON IDDON

HAS A PERSON-TO-PERSON TALK WITH

ED MURROW

NEW YORK, Wednesday.

THE man with the best-known voice and one of the most famous faces in America sat in his tiny office coatless, his collar open, his braces bright red against his white shirt. He was, of course, smoking.

This was Edward R. Murrow, the United States' and, perhaps, the world's most distinguished television commentator and broadcaster. Certainly the most widely seen and listened to.

Mr. Murrow, who has won every award there is in television and broadcasting, delivered a few days ago a speech to his colleagues calling for reforms in television and radio programmes.

A list

THE man whose talks with the great and whose Person-to-Person programmes have been watched and heard by millions of viewers does not like being interviewed himself.

The other week, when the *Saturday Evening Post* sent its Pete Martin to talk to Murrow, the TV star's co-producers, John Aaron and Jesse Zousmer, gave Martin a list of 35 questions and suggested that he submit them to Murrow.

Nothing like that happened before or during our talk. I have admired and known Murrow for years.

He made his controversial speech before the Radio and Television News Directors' Association, and he said in effect: 'Let us be more serious, more informative, more responsible in our TV and radio programmes. Let us cut down the trivial, the purely entertaining, the canned commercials, and give an hour or two each week to the mortal peril which the West faces."

be faced if we are to survive. I mean the word survive literally.

"If there were to be a competition in indifference, or, perhaps, in insulation from reality, then Nero and his fiddle, Chamberlain and his umbrella could not find a place on an early afternoon sustaining show.

"If Hollywood were to run out of Indians the programme schedules would be mangled beyond all recognition."

More mature

AS we talked in his small office on the 17th floor of C.B.S. on Madison-avenue—the door with the name "Mr. Murrow" in gold letters—the broadcaster developed his theme:

"I am entirely persuaded that the American public is more reasonable or restrained and more mature than most of our industry's programme planners believe"

I asked: "Do your criticisms of American television also apply to British television?"

Mr. Murrow replied: "Well, I understand you run an awful lot of our light American entertainment programmes, so it does. Incidentally, I am going over fairly soon to interview Field-Marshal Montgomery."

"Will you smoke in front of the general?"

"Well, I don't know. I smoked before Mr. Macmillan and he did not seem to mind. It's a habit I have had for years, not showmanship or anything like that—just a habit."

Murrow talked on: "One of the basic troubles with radio and television news is that both instruments have grown up with an incompatible combination of show business, advertising, and news.

"Each of the three is a rather bizarre and demanding profession. And when you get all three under one roof the dust never settles.

"The top management of the networks, with a few notable exceptions, have been trained in advertising, research, sales, or show business, and by the nature of the corporate structure they also make the final and crucial decisions having to do with views and public affairs.

"Frequently they have neither the time nor the competence to do this.

Not easy

"IT is not easy for the same small group of men to decide whether to buy new stations for millions of dollars, to build a new building, alter the rate card, buy a new Western, sell a soap opera, decide what defensive line to take in connection with the latest Congressional inquiry, how much money to spend on promoting a new programme, what additions or deletions should be made in the existing [illegible] tion to the manifold [illegible] that confront those who are charged with the responsibility for news and public affairs."

A little pompous this, perhaps, but penetrating. What does Ed Murrow propose?

He says: "I am frightened by the imbalance, the constant striving to reach the largest possible audience for everything, by the absence of a sustained study of the state of the nation.

"I do not advocate that we

Insulated

I SAID to Murrow: "Do you really believe we are in mortal peril?" And the man puffed at his cigarette (he smokes 60 a day) and said simply: "Yes. Perhaps not in a military sense yet, but certainly in an economic. The Soviet is out to defeat us economically and has already penetrated into the Middle East and the Far East.

"During the daily peak viewing periods, television in the main insulates us from the realities of the world in which we live. If this state of affairs continues we may alter an advertising slogan to read 'Look now, pay later."

Then, obviously quoting from his speech, Murrow went on: "Surely we shall pay for using this most powerful instrument of communication to insulate [illegible] the hard, [illegible] ich must

. . . TV

get all
he dust

ent of
w nota-
been
esearch,
and by
rporate
ke the
ns hav-
l public

neither
ence to

for the
roup of
whether
or mil-
a new
rd, buy
opera,
line to
th the
nquiry,
end on
ramme,
eletions
xisting

no are
sibility
irs."
s, per-
What

ened by
onstant
largest
ything,
stained
nation.
hat we

turn television into a 27-in. wailing wall where long-hairs constantly moan about the state of our culture and our defence.

"But I would just like to see reflected occasionally the hard, unyielding realities of the world in which we live."

What does Ed Murrow, at 49, plan next, apart from his crusade to educate and inform the public through the media he has mastered?

Apparently not politics. "I would have to be polite to so many s.o.bs."

And never big business, as he despises what he calls "the money-making machines."

Actually, he recoils from long-range blueprints, but will continue as before, a dedicated man, a perfectionist, and a very fine human being.

Iger, Frances

February 21, 1958

Dear Miss Iger:

I have your letter of February 4th.

To answer your question, I do not accept any speaking engagements due to my very heavy schedule of radio and television.

Best of luck to you in the planning of your new inter-collegiate institute.

Sincerely,

Miss Frances Iger
775 Comstock Avenue
Syracuse 10, New York

mec

Murrow

775 Comstock Avenue
Syracuse 10, New York
February 4, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Several members of the United Nations Club at Syracuse University, (the U.N.Club being a member of the national Collegiate Council for the United Nations), plus interested parties from other clubs on campus which deal with international affairs, are trying to organize an intercollegiate institute, to be held annually, for the purpose of discussion, inter-change of ideas, and the formulation of what we would suggest as a United States policy for the United Nations, in current situations. This institute would probably run for two and a half days, including two speakers, three sessions of committee meetings, and two conventions of the entire group.

As we are still in the tentative organizational stages, (and this conference would take place in the late autumn of next year), this letter is by no means an invitation. But we would like to know whether, if our plans do materialize, you might be interested in speaking to such a group, on one night of the institute; we would also appreciate an estimate of how much you would charge us, in view of the somewhat limited budget available to the originators of any such ambitious enterprise!

Most sincerely,

Frances Iger

Slasi, Robert

1083 Halsey St.
Brooklyn 7, N.Y.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o WCBS - TV
485 Madison Ave.
N. Y. 22, N. Y.

ignore

c/c

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing this letter in the hope that you receive this distress signal and send for help.

S.O.S., S.O.S. "The U.S. Middle Income Group has been rammed by the U.S . Republican Party, off the coast of Tight Money Policy, and is sinking fast."

The G.I. Mortgage is dead and no one has had the decency to publicize it in the obituary column. The F.H.A. Mortgage is suffering from a serious ailment and no one has bothered to notify the doctor. Only one animal remains, the one called the Conventional Mortgage.

The name of the last mentioned is actally a misnomer. It should, in my opinion, be called the "Convenient Mortgage." Here are my reasons w hy:

1) A little over a year ago the rate charged on this type mortgage was 5%, which steadily rose to 5½%, at present to 5 3/4% and soon to go to 6%.
2) The public is told that because banks are paying higher rates on saving accounts, they must be compensated by raising the mortgage rates. To this I hold a nebulous reservation.
3) Then John Q. Public is told that mortgage money is tight. This naturally puts a premium on mortgage money, and very conveniently places it in the number one spot on the Black Market, by coniving bankers.

You are told by real estate brokers, lawyers, mortgage brokers, and bankers, as well, that you can obtain a mortgage even in this so called tight money market, if you are willing to pay a fee for obtaining same. This is not predicated on your credit rating, ability to pay, or the size of your down payment, but rather at the convenience of the banks, if you are a willing prospect and pay a fee commonly called "Points" or "Finders Fees." This legal terminology works as follows:

1) If a seller wants to sell his home for $20,000., he places it with a real estate broker who brings the selling price up to $22,400. The difference of $2,400. consisting of the brokers legal fee of 5% or $1,000. and $1,400; re-s erved for the banking officials. Why? Because the broker knows that in order to get a 2/3 mortgage the bankers receive at least 10 points or $100. for every $1,000. of mortgage money issued, as a Finders Fee for the placing of the mortgage. Of course the contract and closing papers make it appear that the seller received this money, not the reputable bankers.

2) If a buyer buys direct, he is told to see a mortgage broker, who fills out an application, that the average grade school pupil would have no difficulty in doing, and for this service receives anywhere from 1% for the less greedy ones, to 5% for the real hogs, plus a payment of 5 to 10 or more points (each point represents 1% of the mortgage issued) to the bankers, paid thru the brokers. This fee incidently, never appears on any document either.

If you read my signals correctly and have the courage and conviction of preserving the backbone of this nation - "The U.S. Middle Income Group" - please acknowledge receipt of this letter and if necessary, request more data.

Very truly yours,

Robert T. Ilasi.

Robert T. Ilasi.

I. L. G. W. U.

COLUMBUS 5-7000

CABLE ADDRESS: ILGWU-NEWYORK

INTERNATIONAL
LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

1710 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

DAVID DUBINSKY
PRESIDENT

May 12, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Friend:

On the occasion of our triennial convention, now in session in Miami Beach, Florida, our General Executive Board has submitted, as customary, its report on the activities of our Union. The report also touches upon the problems of the general labor movement in recent years.

In addition, we are submitting a detailed financial report on the operations of our International Union and of all of its affiliates.

We are pleased to send you both of these reports.

Part I and Part II of the GEB report, which analyzes how the ILGWU has dealt with new problems confronting the labor movement in the fields of ethics, law, leadership and security, will be of interest to you. Your attention is also directed to page 7 of the Financial Report which contains a useful summary, as well as to pages 5 and 6.

We believe that this material, which mirrors the work and progress of our Union, wll be informative.

Sincerely yours,

David Dubinsky

David Dubinsky

(OEIU)

Irion, Henry G.

F.

HENRY GIFFORD IRION
214 PRINCE STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA

20 January 1959

Dear Sheila:

I just read in Broadcasting/Telewasting Magazine about last night's Ed Murrow radio show. Unfortunately I did not know about it so did not hear the thing.

Would a script possibly be available --- purely for my own information? It sounds like such a remarkable advance in audience maturity (or rather in network maturity) that I should like to see how it was done.

With all best wishes,

Hiff

Irvin, Floyd

7

April 7, 1959

Dear Mr. Irvin:

I have your very nice letter of March 29th with its interesting proposal.

Unfortunately, I have no control over any programs at CBS other than the ones I am, at present, producing which are PERSON TO PERSON, SMALL WORLD and 7:45 nightly news. Your suggestion for a program may, perhaps, have merit, however, I cannot possibly fit it into my format. I am sorry.

If you care to pursue your idea, I suggest you write a letter to Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs programs for CBS. Thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

Mr. Floyd M. Irvin
Star Route
Eustis, Florida

FLOYD M. IRVIN
Star Route
Eustis, Florida

March 29, 1959

Edward R. Murrow
C B S
New York City' N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I write to sugest that we need more help by T V programs in the solution of our Race Problems. Much can be done by suggestion,- by pictures of different races intermingling in school, in sports and in business.

I believe we also need more facts on the net results of racial discrimination. Could you give us a well documented picture built around the question; " Do our segregationalist vote for, or against, Communism in the Cold War?" This could picture the Southern leader's strong contentions that they are anti-Communist, their discrimination against negroes, and how this discrimination is used by Communists in strategic areas to win groups of colored peoples and how this may effect the outcome of the Cold War.

Can you give us such a picture? I hope you can.

If you cannot do it yourself, can you inspire some one else to do it? I trust you can do one or the other.

sincerely,

Floyd M. Irvin

Isolini, Doris

February 9, 1959

Dear Miss Isolini:

Thank you for your nice letter of January 19th and your kind comments on THE BUSINESS OF SEX.

The program brought forth a considerable volume of mail, most of it favorable.

Sincerely yours,

Miss Doris A. Isolini
641 North Rosebowl Drive
Los Angeles 4, California

mcc

641 North Beachwood Drive
Los Angeles 4, California
January 19, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have just heard your broadcast "The Business of Sex". Thanks and congratulations to you and to CBS for the direct and truthful presentation.

You may be receiving many letters condeming CBS for allowing such a subject to be aired -- especially because of the forceful and meaningful manner in which it was broadcast. And so I have decided to write to let you know that I, and many others, appreciate the courage and hard work that brought this program to the air.

Again, deep thanks for bringing to the ears and minds of your listeners a program of meaning and reality. Let us have many more!

Sincerely yours,

Doris A. Isolini

Doris A. Isolini

Ispex
reprise

ISPEX

ISRAEL PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF: Dr. JOSEPH BURG, MINISTER OF POSTS—STATE of ISRAEL

SPONSERED BY: THE SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS

CHAIRMAN
Sol Rozman
CO-CHAIRMAN
Leon Walters
HONORARY CHAIRMAN
Rudolf G. Sonneborn
VICE CHAIRMAN
Solomon Handel
Dr. Louis A. Sarrow
Louis S. Schulman
Emil Weitz
SECRETARY
Jack L. Minskoff
TREASURER
Mrs. Sarah Deutsch
CO-TREASURER
Sam Spiegler
CHAIRMEN
Collector Activities
Leon Walters
Construction
Emil Weitz
Exhibits
Solomon Handel
Public Relations
Sidney Bernstein
Richard I. Cowitt
Nehemiah Gittler
Info - Admissions
Bernard T. Aaronstein
Publications
Joseph M. Wise
Art Director
Dr. Abram Polay
Womens Committee
Mrs. Helene Lande Blumkin
Historian
Mrs. Joseph Lachmayer
Entertainment
Fred Barovic
Dealer Activities
Samuel Unger
Legal
Henry Brickman
Booths
Louis Sloan
Advertising
Arvid Hult
Mounting
Irving Weisberger
Bin Room
Dr. George Camintzer
Frames
Harry Temler
Wm. Kiecka, Jr.
Booths
Bernard Malkenson
Directing Committee
Sol Rozman
Leon Walters
Rudolf Sonnenborn
Dr. Louis A. Sarrow
Solomon Handel
Louis S. Schulman
Emil Weitz
Mrs. Sara Deutsch
Jack L. Minskoff

June 2, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
WCBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am calling this most interesting ISPEX PHILATELIC EXHIBITION to your attention for possible use on one of your programs. ISPEX will be held June 15th to 18th, 1958 at the New York Trade Show Building, 500 8th Avenue, New York 18, New York.

Enclosed you will find a separate list of suggested possible programs and some interesting facts relative to ISPEX. If you would like any further information, please reach me at the address or phone number below.

I thank you very much for any possible help you may give us to publicize this most unusual feature of New York's Summer Festival.

Very truly yours,

ISPEX Publicity Chairman,

Sidney Bernstein

Sidney Bernstein

SB:gf
Enc.

161 West 46 Street
New York City, N.Y.

JUdson 6-0985

NEWS RELEASE

JUNE 15-18th 1958

ISPEX PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

TO HONOR THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL

SUGGESTED INTERVIEW PROGRAMS RELATIVE TO ISPEX

1. Mr. Jan Bart, a well known night club entertainer, with his collection of postal material and personal belongings of the late President Roosevelt (including a breast pocket handkerchief worn on the day he died).

2. Mr. Vincent Lopez, orchestra leader, with his unusual collection of air mail stamps of the world.

3. Mr. Lionel Hampton, orchestra leader (who will be playing at the opening day ceremonies of ISPEX, Sunday, June 15th), and a discussion of his interest and love for the democracy and State of Israel.

4. Mr. Herbert Rosen and his fabulous collection of "FOUR THOUSAND YEARS OF LETTER WRITING" and his "EVOLUTION OF LETTER WRITING" including a 4,000-year-old clay tablet and letters written on parchment by the Doges of Venice.

5. Mr. Emil Weitz and his unique collection of Judaica including Ghetto and concentration camp postal material.

6. Mrs. Helene Lande Blumkin of the Stamp Department of the Jewish Agency with pages from the collection of Mr. Rudolf G. Sonneborn, industrialist. This exhibit represents full sheets of the first five years of Israel's stamps. Some of the single sheets are worth more than five thousand dollars.

7. Mr. Simcha Pratt, Consul General of the State of Israel, and a discussion of the first stamps of Israel (to be confirmed).

8. Doctor Joseph Burg, Minister of Posts of the State of Israel, and a discussion of his department which encompasses, besides postal matters, radio, telephone and telegraph services in Israel (to be confirmed).

9. Mr. Jan Bart and an unusual collection of stamps relating to music. Each stamp is mounted to represent a musical instrument or conductor. These are mounted on a 30 x 40 board representing the seating arrangement of the Carnegie Hall New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

SOME ADDITIONAL INTERESTING FACTS

- One million dollars worth of stamps will be on exhibit.
- Cardinal Spellman will exhibit his "America - The Beautiful" collection.
- The Minister of Posts, Dr. Burg, is flying here for opening ceremonies.
- The United States Government Postal Authorities are opening a special branch Post Office for the four days of the show.
- The Ministry of Posts of the State of Israel is exhibiting a complete record of 10 years of their postal history. This has been prepared in Jerusalem and will arrive here in a few days.
- Stamp dealers from Canada and Great Britain, as well as the United States, will have material on hand for sale to collectors.
- Mr. Franklin R. Bruns, Jr., Director of Philately for the United States Post Office Department, will make an address at the opening ceremonies.

SPONSORED BY THE SOCIETY OF ISRAEL PHILATELISTS AT NEW YORK TRADE SHOW BUILDING – 35TH & 8TH AVE. NEW YORK, N.Y.

Publicity Chairman - Sidney Bernstein 161 West 46 Street New York 36, N.Y. JUdson 6-0986-5

NEWS RELEASE

#11

JUNE 15-18th 1958

ISPEX PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

TO HONOR THE TENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE STATE OF ISRAEL

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

INTERIM REPORT - ISPEX PHILATELIC EXHIBITION

NEW YORK--A general, world-wide stamp exhibition to honor the Tenth Anniversary of the State of Israel will be held June 15-18, 1958 at the New York Trade Show Building, 35th Street and Eighth Avenue, New York City. The show is being sponsored by the Society of Israel Philatelists comprising over 900 members throughout the world.

The thirty dealer booths and five lounges have all been reserved. Minkus Publications, Ghana Philatelic Agency, Israel Philatelic Center, Mosden Stamp Co. of London, R. J. Geller, Negev Stamp Co. and Andrew G. Flesch are among the participating dealers.

The United States Postal Authorities have arranged to install a branch post office for the four days of the show where commemorative stamps can be purchased and where a special ISPEX cancellation can be applied to outgoing mail. They have also furnished an interesting exhibit of United States material which will be shown in the Court of Honor.

The government of the State of Israel is participating by sending a specially prepared presentation of postal material covering ten years of its postal history. The Minister of Posts, Dr. Joseph Burg, will be the official patron of ISPEX and will donate through his Ministry a beautiful trophy, prepared in Jerusalem, to the most outstanding exhibit in the show.

Many famous collections from eminent philatelists will be shown. Cardinal Spellman's "America, The Beautiful"; a unique collection of Vincent Lopez';

"Rooseveltiana" by Jan Bart; Herbert Rosen's Fipex-winning collection of "Four Thousand Years of Letter Writing" are some of the exciting material which has been submitted.

The Exhibition is divided into two major sections: (1) Israel, which will include Palestine, Mandate, Interim Period, the State of Israel and Judaica; (2) The United States, Canada, Middle East, Latin America, Europe, Asia and Africa. There will also be sections devoted to Topicals, Air Mails, Philatelic Literature and a special section for juniors.

The prizes and trophies are being prepared by master craftsmen in New York and Jerusalem.

An eight-page prospectus was prepared which relates the general purpose of the exhibit and the rules and regulations for entry as well as the various classifications.

A handsome, souvenir program journal priced at 25¢ will be available at ISPEX central booths.

The Washington Press of Newark, New Jersey has prepared an Artcraft First Day Cover to commemorate the event with an ISPEX cachet. This will portray a map of Israel with the official 10th Anniversary emblem. Covers will be available at all dealer booths as well as at the official lounge. They will be priced at 18¢, 2 covers for 35¢ and will bear the U. S. Post Office ISPEX cancel. Those collectors wishing to order by mail, may address Mr. Sam Speigler, Co-Treasurer at 2132 - 70th Street, Brooklyn 4, New York.

The Chairman of ISPEX is Mr. Sol Rozman; Co-Chairman, Mr. Leon Walters; Honorary Chairman, Mr. Rudolf G. Sonneborn; Vice-Chairmen, Mr. Solomon Handel, Mr. Emil Weitz, Mr. Jack L. Minskoff, Mr. Louis S. Schulman and Mrs. Sarah B. Deutsch.

The Board of Judges to date consists of Mr. H. D. S. Haverbeck, Chairman; Mr. John R. Boker, Jr., Mr. Steven G. Rich, Mr. Louis Stich, Mr. Henry M. Goodkind, Mr. Paul P. Lindenberg, Mr. Albert H. Higgins and Mr. Harry Zifkin.

Admission to ISPEX has been set at 50¢ for adults and 25¢ for children.

Israel

American Committee for ISRAEL'S TENTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION

SUITE 1120 · 120 EAST 56TH STREET · NEW YORK 22, N.Y. · PLAZA 1-6550

General Chairman
HON. HERBERT H. LEHMAN
Honorary Co-Chairmen
HON. WILLIAM BENTON
JACOB BLAUSTEIN
GENERAL LUCIUS D. CLAY
HON. THOMAS E. DEWEY
JOHN GUNTHER
MRS. SAMUEL W. HALPRIN
JOHN HERSEY
LOUIS LIPSKY
ARCHIBALD MacLEISH
GEORGE MEANY
DR. EMANUEL NEUMANN
DR. REINHOLD NIEBUHR
RT. REV. MSGR. JOHN O'GRADY
BISHOP G. BROMLEY OXNAM
HON. JOSEPH M. PROSKAUER
WALTER REUTHER
MRS. ELEANOR ROOSEVELT
CARL SANDBURG
DR. ABBA HILLEL SILVER
HON. ADLAI STEVENSON
DR. CHANNING H. TOBIAS
THORNTON WILDER
Associate General Chairman
GEORGE BACKER
Chairman
DR. ISRAEL GOLDSTEIN
Honorary Vice-Chairmen
MORRIS W. BERINSTEIN
ABRAHAM FEINBERG
HON. THOMAS K. FINLETTER
DEWEY D. STONE
GERARD SWOPE
MRS. ROBERT A. TAFT
Vice-Chairmen
CHARLES AARON
HERBERT R. ABELES
RABBI THEODORE L. ADAMS
DR. PHILIP S. BERNSTEIN
RABBI AARON H. BLUMENTHAL
MRS. MOISE S. CAHN
BENJAMIN H. CHASIN
DR. MAURICE N. EISENDRATH
IRVING M. ENGEL
MOSES I. FEUERSTEIN
DR. MIRIAM FREUND
ADOLPH HELD
PHILIP KLUTZNICK
RABBI IRVING MILLER
CHARLES ROSENGARTEN
RABBI JACOB P. RUDIN
RABBI SOLOMON J. SHARFMAN
RABBI ISAAC STOLLMAN
MRS. CHAYA SURCHIN
DAVID L. ULLMAN
Treasurer
JACK D. WEILER
Co-Chairmen, Committee on Arts
FREDRIC R. MANN
ROGER L. STEVENS
Chairman, Tourism and Pilgrimages
LAWRENCE G. LASKEY
Co-ordinator Television
ROBERT M. WEITMAN
Co-ordinator Motion Pictures
MAX E. YOUNGSTEIN

Dear Sir:

The Tenth Anniversary of the founding of the State of Israel will be celebrated in the United States, in Israel and in some 36 countries, beginning April 24, 1958.

The opening ceremonies in the American celebration will take place at Independence Hall in Philadelphia on April 24.

It occurred to us that you might wish to mark this anniversary with appropriate comment on your program.

In the hope that this is possible, I am enclosing two memoranda which may be of help as background material. These two documents are fact sheets:

I. Chronicle of Israel's struggle to be born, to survive and to grow against the background of international events.

II. Record of Israel's internal growth in its first decade.

The American Committee, in whose behalf I am submitting these documents, represents a distinguished cross section of American leaders of all faiths, in the fields of religion, art, science, law, labor, education, music, literature, theatre, motion picture, radio, TV, baseball and public service.

Under the auspices of this Committee, of which former Senator Herbert H. Lehman, is the General Chairman, a series of programs are being developed in the United States, looking toward recognition of Israel as an enclave of democracy, and the need for pressing for peace and development in the area as a whole in the interests of the region and world security.

We would appreciate hearing what material is used in connection with the Anniversary.

Cordially,

Lillie Shultz

Lillie Shultz
Executive Vice Chairman

Israel

I S R A E L --- TEN YEARS OF PROGRESS

1948---------1958

Facts and Figures

Published
by

The American Committee for Israel's Tenth Anniversary Celebration

Suite 1120
120 East 56th Street
New York 22, N. Y.

INTRODUCTION

This fact sheet has been prepared as a ready reference source of up to date information about the State of Israel which completes its tenth year as an independent state on April 24, 1958.

Throughout the free world, Israel, on its tenth anniversary, is being saluted as a bastion of democracy and as a pilot plant for human rehabilitation.

In ten years, Israel's population has grown almost threefold; its cultivated area doubled; its school attendance quadrupled; production tripled; industry increased sevenfold. Health conditions are on a par with those of the most advanced nations in the world.

In the world of science it has achieved international recognition.

The factual chronicle of this record is detailed in the following pages.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
History	
Ottoman Empire to end of Mandate	1
U. N. Partition Plan	2
The Arabs Attack	3
Armistice Agreements	4
Armistice Lines	5
Maps of Israel and Arab States	6
Geography	
Boundaries	7
Climate	7
Water	8
Cities	8
Population	9
Immigration	9
Absorption of Immigrants	10
Government	11
Suffrage, Courts, Defense	11
Religious Communities	13
Moslems	13
Christians	13
Druze	14
Bahais	15
Israel's Arab Population	16
Arab Education	16
Health of Arabs in Israel	17
Modernized Farming	17
Lifting of Restrictions	18
Education	19
Higher Education	19
Agriculture	21
Self-Sufficiency in Sight	21
Types of Settlements	21
Irrigation	23
Water Development	24
Industry	26
New Industries	26
Industrial Products	26
Oil Resources	27
Mineral Exploitation	27
Chemical Output Rising	28
Housing a Major Industry	28

Page

Commercial Organizations 29

Labor 29
- Labor Laws 29
- Labor Organizations 29

Transport and Communication 31
- Land Transport 31
- Shipping 31
- Ports 31
- Aviation 32
- Air Transport 32
- Telephones, Telegraph 33

National Income 34
- Government Financing 34
- Internal Revenue 34
- External Revenue 35
- United States Aid 35
- Israel Bonds 36
- German Reparations 36
- Contributions 36
- Frozen Sterling Balances 36
- National Debt 36
- Banks and Money Supply 37

Foreign Trade 38

Public Health 39
- Doctors 39
- Hospitals 39
- Health Insurance 40
- Social Security 40

Science 41
- Nuclear Research 41
- Desalinization of Seawater 42
- Vaccines 42
- Scientific Training 42
- Scientific Institutions 43

Cultural Life 44
- Press, Periodicals 44
- Radio 44
- Music 44
- Theatre, Cinema 45
- Books 45
- Sports 46

Appendix
- Israel's Proclamation of Independence 47

HISTORY

From the year 1516, when it was conquered by the Turks and made part of the Ottoman Empire, until the formation of the State of Israel in 1948, the area known as Palestine was governed continuously by foreign powers.

The Ottoman domination lasted 400 years. After the first World War, in breaking up the Turkish empire, the League of Nations entrusted the Mandate for Palestine to Great Britain; and for the succeeding 30 years the territory was governed by the British.

Thus, for more than four and a quarter centuries prior to the end of World War II, Palestine had belonged in the political sense neither to the Jews nor to the Arabs who, together, made up its population. No validity whatever attaches to claims that Palestine, prior to 1948, was an "Arab" state. For four centuries it had been a Turkish province and for three decades a ward of the League of Nations, governed by Great Britain.

Indeed, Palestine had not been an independent state since before the time of Christ. In the days of antiquity a Jewish state, in 63 B.C.E. it was invaded and conquered by the Romans. Thereafter, it suffered changing fortunes, alternately ruled by Christians and Moslems until 1948.

In 1947 Britain announced that it would relinquish the Palestine Mandate and requested the United Nations, as the successor of the League of Nations, to determine how Palestine would be governed thereafter. British rule formally ended on May 14, 1948.

In anticipation of Britain's departure, the United Nations had appointed a special committee on Palestine (composed of representatives of Australia, Canada, Guatemala, India, Yugoslavia, Peru, The Netherlands, Czechoslovakia, Iran, Sweden and Uruguay) to study the situation in Palestine and to make recommendations regarding its future status.

Partition Proposed

In August 1947 this Committee recommended that the territory be divided into a

Jewish State and an Arab State, joined in an economic union, with the Jerusalem area to be governed by an international authority subject to the Trusteeship Council of the United Nations.

On November 29, 1947, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted this recommendation by a vote of 33 to 13, with 10 abstentions. At that time the Jewish population of Palestine was about 650,000; the Arab population about one million.

The Jewish Agency, representing the Jews of Palestine, immediately accepted the United Nations Partition Plan, although that plan fell far short of the Jewish claims and hopes. Jewish Palestine began at once to prepare for statehood in the territory assigned by the United Nations and in the stages laid out in the United nations resolution.

But the Arab Higher Committee, representing Palestine's Arab population, and backed by the surrounding Arab countries, flatly rejected the United Nations decision and refused to implement it. Instead, attacks by so-called Arab irregulars, mobilized by the surrounding Arab states, the Arab Higher Committee, and the Arab League, were begun at once against the Jewish population of Palestine.

On May 14, 1948, the British departed with all their administrative and military personnel. The Provisional State Council of Government, established in accordance with the United Nations Partition Resolution, proclaimed the State of Israel.

The Arabs Attack

Simultaneously, the regular military forces of Egypt, Trans-Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Iraq invaded Palestine from the north, south and east with the avowed purpose of destroying the new Jewish State and its inhabitants. This march on Palestine was announced in formal communications to the Security Council of the United Nations.

"This will be a war of extermination and a momentous massacre," said Azzam Pasha, Secretary General of the Arab League at a Cairo press conference on May 14, 1948.

In four weeks of intense fighting, the Jews drove back the invading Arab armies. On June 11, a one-month truce went into effect at the instance of the United Nations. Thereafter the Arab states renewed the attack; but, after ten days' fighting, during which their forces were severly beaten, the truce was reinstated. During the autumn and winter of 1948, further fighting took place.

Armistice Agreements Signed

Between February and April 1949, mediation by the United Nations produced a series of armistice agreements between Israel and her immediate neighbors, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and Jordan.

The aim of these agreements was: "To facilitate the transition from the present truce to permanent peace." They prohibited "aggressive action" and "any hostile or warlike acts" by any of the signatories.

But the Armistice Agreements did not lead to peace. Through the ensuing years, the Arab States persisted in open and avowed belligerency toward Israel, involving constant guerilla harassment, stringent economic boycott, and the blockade of Israel shipping in the Suez Canal and the Gulf of Aqaba.

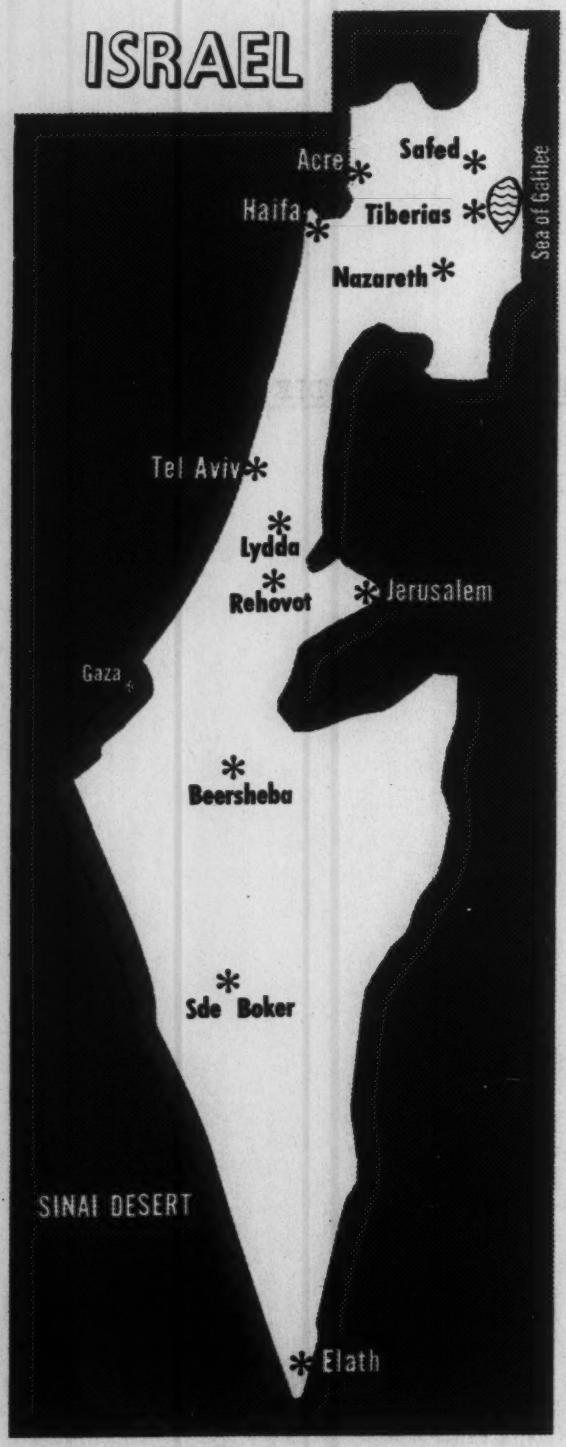
Armistice Lines Fixed

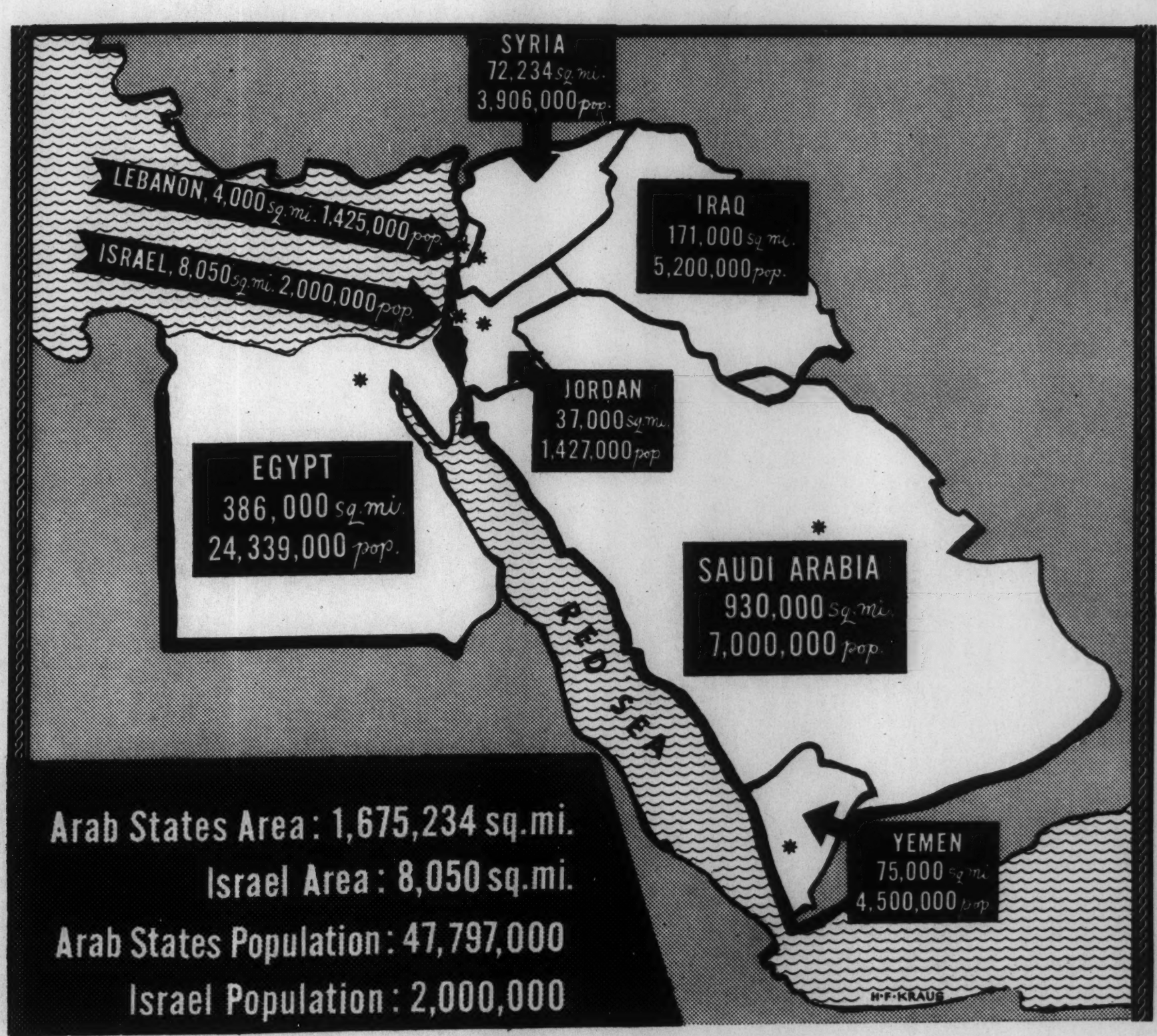
In repelling the 1948 Arab aggression, the Israeli defense forces drove beyond the boundaries proposed for the Jewish State in the United Nations Partition Resolution. None of the additional territory thus gained by Israel belonged to any Arab state. It was part of the area proposed by the United Nations Partition Plan for an Arab Palestinian State, which had been rejected by the Arabs. Some of the territory was relinquished during the armistice negotiations; most of it was not. The armistice agreements

were concluded and signed by the Arab states on the basis of the new boundary lines established by Israel in driving back the attacking Arab armies.

Subsequently, on April 24, 1950, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan formally annexed some 2,600 square miles of eastern Palestine west of the Jordan River, including the Old City of Jerusalem, where most of the Holy Places are located. This annexation of territory, intended by the United Nations to be part of the independent Arab State in Palestine, was based on the boundary line established by the Armistice Agreement with Israel.

Inside Israel's present boundaries, which for 10 years have defined the area of the country, 8.6 percent of the land was owned in 1948 by the Jewish population of Palestine; 3.3 percent by Arabs who remained in Israel and have become citizens of the country; 16.5 percent by Arabs who fled Palestine during the fighting and now make up the Arab refugee population. The remainder, 71.6 percent, or nearly three-fourths of the area, was public land with title vested in the British Mandatory Government.


ISRAEL
Acre
Safed
Haifa
Tiberias
Sea of Galilee
Nazareth
Tel Aviv
Lydda
Rehovot
Jerusalem
Gaza
Beersheba
Sde Boker
SINAI DESERT
Elath


SYRIA
72,234 sq. mi.
3,906,000 pop.
LEBANON, 4,000 sq. mi. 1,425,000 pop.
ISRAEL, 8,050 sq. mi. 2,000,000 pop.
IRAQ
171,000 sq. mi.
5,200,000 pop.
JORDAN
37,000 sq. mi.
1,427,000 pop
EGYPT
386,000 sq. mi.
24,339,000 pop.
SAUDI ARABIA
930,000 sq. mi.
7,000,000 pop.
RED SEA
YEMEN
75,000 sq. mi.
4,500,000 pop
H·F·KRAUS
Arab States Area: 1,675,234 sq.mi.
Israel Area: 8,050 sq.mi.
Arab States Population: 47,797,000
Israel Population: 2,000,000

MAPS OF ISRAEL AND THE MIDDLE EAST

GEOGRAPHY

Israel, occupying a narrow irregular strip along the eastern end of the Mediterranean, is about the size of Massachusetts, with a total area of 8,050 square miles.

This is approximately one-half of one percent of the land area of the seven neighboring Arab states, which aggregates 1,675,234 square miles.

Boundaries

Israel is bounded:

On the north by Lebanon -- 49 miles of border.

On the north and east by Syria -- 47 miles of border.

On the east by Jordan -- 329 miles of border; and for 35 miles by the Dead Sea.

On the south by Egypt -- 128 miles of border; and for 6 miles by the Red Sea.

On the west, by the Mediterranean Sea -- 177 miles of coast line; and for 37 miles by the "Gaza Strip," controlled by Egypt.

Thus, for 590 miles the country is bordered by hostile Arab states. Israel is 260 miles long from north to south. Near Tel Aviv, 12 miles separate the Mediterranean Sea and the Jordanian Border; south of Beersheba, the country broadens to its greatest width of 70 miles; but at Elath, on the southernmost tip, the country is only nine miles wide.

Climate

The climate is gentle with warm summers (65 to 105 degrees) and mild winters (40 to 70 degrees) conducive to agriculture and, in some southern regions, to year-round production under irrigation.

Rainfall in the northern sector is ample (21.6 to 37.4 inches per year). The southern half of the country -- the Negev -- is desert, with rainfall dropping to as

little as 1.2 inches per year. For this reason, Israel's irrigation program is designed primarily to bring water from the north to expand the agricultural areas and productive capacity of the south.

Water

Water resources are limited. There are three rivers: the Jordan, (73 miles in Israel); the Yarkon (16 miles); and the Kishon (8 miles); and Lake Tiberias, (also known as the Sea of Galilee and Lake Kinneret) with an area of 63.7 square miles.

The Dead Sea, of which 108 square miles lies in Israel, is too salty for agricultural or domestic use. It is, however, a rich source of minerals.

Cities

Israel's principal cities (over 30,000 population) are:

Jerusalem (population 149,400) the capital; Tel Aviv - Jaffa (365,000) the country's largest city; Haifa (160,000) the main port; Ramat Gan (65,150); Petah Tikva (46,000); Natanya (33,100); Holon (32,200).

There are 21 cities with populations between 10,000 and 30,000, including such historic places as Beersheba (30,000); Nazareth (23,000); Rehovot (20,500); Acre (20,000); and Tiberias (20,000).

At the end of 1956, 1,337,046 persons lived in cities, towns, and villages. The remainder, 514,000 (plus 21,344 Bedouin) lived in small rural settlements scattered throughout the country.

POPULATION

Israel's population almost trebled in the first ten years of the country's existence -- a phenomenon of growth seldom if ever paralleled.

In May, 1948 the infant state had 650,000 inhabitants.

Today, the population is a little under 2,000,000.

With 236 persons to the square mile, the country is about as densely populated as Pennsylvania.

Of the total population on December 31, 1956, Jews numbered 1,667,455, and non-Jews 204,935. These were for the most part Arabs -- either Moslem, Christian or Druze.

Immigration

The country's threefold increase in population in a single decade was produced by a tide of Jewish immigration to the new State from 70 different nations in the world following the United Nations decision to establish a Jewish State in Palestine.

Between May 1948 and December 1957, more than a million Jews entered the country. This tremendous influx had its origin in four main sources: (a) Jewish survivors of the Nazi holocaust in Europe, who had been in "Displaced Persons" camps and had no other haven; (b) immigrants from Eastern Europe; (c) Jewish refugees from Arab countries; (d) newcomers from the free world, drawn by the creative adventure of building a new nation.

Half of the immigrants were refugees from persecution and repression in Arab countries. Israel has absorbed more than 250,000 Jews from Asia, including 125,896 from Iraq, 45,738 from Yemen, 27,534 from Iran -- virtually the entire Jewish populations of these three Moslem states. It has given refuge to 197,820 Jews from Africa, including 34,140 from Egypt and Libya.

Absorption of the Immigrants

The absorption and integration of this flood of newcomers represents a major achievement in human rehabilitation.

The approximate average of 100,000 immigrants per year confronted the new nation with a task comparable in magnitude to the absorption by the United States of ten million new citizens every year for ten years.

Fewer than 2 percent of the immigrants entering Israel after 1948 had any agricultural experience; more than half lacked vocational or professional training of any kind. Most were without means. Included were children of all ages, the aged, and the sick, for which the struggling new state provided treatment and care.

A government "ship-to-settlement" policy, inaugurated in 1954, now moves able-bodied newcomers immediately into agricultural settlements or industrial development areas, where they become self-sustaining members of the community.

Since 1949, some 470 villages and rural settlements have been established to accommodate the steadily increasing population.

Language presented a major problem. Coming from 70 countries and a wide variety of cultural and educational backgrounds, few of the immigrants spoke Hebrew, the language of Israel. Language courses offered by the Government have helped to meet this problem, and local classes are held throughout the country under the auspices of local authorities, labor organizations and other bodies. Over 300,000 adults have studied Hebrew in these courses.

Israel's prodigious effort to receive and absorb the immigrants, care for those who needed care, provide new opportunity for others on the land or in industry, and weld them all into the structure of a new nation, is reflected in the country's record of progress and development in its first ten years.

GOVERNMENT

A republic, Israel is governed by a 120-member, one-chamber parliament, called the Knesset, elected under a system of proportional representation.

The head of the state is the President, elected by the Knesset for a five-year term. The President's functions are limited. The executive functions of the government are carried out by a Prime Minister and a Cabinet controlled by the Knesset, whose vote of confidence is necessary to continue the government in office.

Suffrage, Courts, Defense

Suffrage is universal. Election is by secret ballot and direct vote. The term of the members of the Knesset is four years. Israel has had three general elections since its establishment.

A High Court of the State safeguards the rights of individuals and the execution of the law. In addition to the Supreme Court, there are District Courts and Magistrates' Courts. Judges and Magistrates are appointed by the President on the recommendation of a broad Judiciary Nominations Committee. The complete independence of the Courts is guaranteed by law.

The laws of the country provide for complete freedom of speech, of the press and of religion. Primary education is compulsory and free. There is no censorship.

Menaced from the day of its formation, Israel has been compelled to assure its own security against threats of annihilation continuously voiced by leaders of the neighboring Arab countries. In its first ten years, the country has produced an effective and powerful citizen army with the demonstrated capacity to stand off any local aggression.

The Israeli army consists of a small nucleus of commissioned and non-commissioned

regular officers, most of whom were trained with the Jewish Brigade, fighting on the side of the Allies in World War II; a conscript contingent of men and women called up for military training and service under the Defense Service Law; and a large reserve.

Conscription is compulsory for both men and women. Men between the ages of 18 and 26 are required to serve 2-1/2 years; those between 27 and 29 are required to serve 2 years if they have not previously been conscripted; women between 18 and 26 are required to serve 2 years.

Following their tour of compulsory service, all men and women are members of the Reserve until the ages of 49 and 34, respectively, with annual tours of duty of approximately one month.

The conscription and reserve system enables the State to put into the field an effective, well-trained force on short notice without the necessity of maintaining a large standing army. Reserve units can be called up, equipped and made completely operative in a matter of days.

RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES

Freedom of religion and conscience, and the safeguarding of all Holy Places and sites of all religions, are guaranteed in Israel's Proclamation of Independence.

In the Government, there is a Minister for Religious Affairs. His Ministry gives assistance to the institutions of all religions; this assistance ranges from aiding repairs of synagogues, mosques and churches to providing extra rations for religious festivals of the different communities.

The Sabbath and the Jewish festivals are recognized as official days of rest. But the right of each religious community to observe its own weekly day of rest and its religious holidays is guaranteed by law.

The majority of Israel's inhabitants are of the Jewish faith.

Moslems

The majority of the Arab community in Israel is of the Moslem faith (138,000 at the end of 1956). The highest Moslem dignitaries are the Kadis of the Moslem Religious Courts. There are about 165 Moslem clergy, who are paid by the State. Regular services take place in about 100 mosques. Moslem Advisory Councils, whose expenses are met by the State, attend to all religious and social affairs of the Moslem community.

Christians

There are about 45,000 Christians in Israel, most of them Arabs. However, almost every Christian Church and Sect has some foothold, however small, in Israel.

There are about 160 Christian churches and chapels in Israel. The clergy number about 1,000, including some 150 monks and about 550 nuns, belonging to some 30 monastic orders.

There are Christian Holy Places in Jerusalem (the Coenaculum on Mt. Zion), on

Mt. Carmel in Galilee (in Nazareth and environs) and on the shores of the Sea of Galilee.

The Israel Minister of Religious Affairs works in close contact with the heads of all the various religious communities. It publishes -- in English, French and Spanish -- a periodical called "Christian News from Israel." The Ministry also co-operates with the Government Department of Antiquities in the restoration and preservation of ancient churches.

As of the end of 1956, the Christian communities in Israel included the following:

Name of Church	Members	Head
Greek Catholic	17,686 (Including 6,445 Melkites)	Archbishop
Greek Orthodox	14,337	Metropolitan
Latin	5,188	Representative of Latin Patriarch in Jerusalem
Maronite	2,470	Vicar of Bishop of Tyre
Armenian Gregorian	779	Vicar of Armenian Patriarch of Jerusalem
Coptic	91	Representative of Coptic Archbishop of Jerusalem
Anglicans, Presbyterians and Lutherans	1,153	
Others (including Abyssinian Church, headed by Archbishop)	1,581	

Druze

The Druze split away from Islam in the Eleventh Century. In Israel, they are recognized as a fully-autonomous religious community. There are 20,000 Druze in Israel, living in 18 villages and communities in Galilee and the Carmel. A council of three heads the community.

Bahais

There are only a few members of the World Bahai community in Israel. However, Israel is the world center of the Bahai faith. The world spiritual leader of the Bahais lives in Haifa, where the founder of the faith was buried. The Bahai shrine is a prominent landmark.

ISRAEL'S ARAB POPULATION

Israel's Arab population of 204,000 is the only minority group in the country. It is mainly Moslem, but includes some 50,000 Christian Arabs, and 20,000 Druzes. The Druzes have recently been given the right to conduct their internal affairs as an independent community.

The Arab population enjoys full citizenship rights in Israel. This includes Arab women.

In dealing with the Arab minority, the Government's policy is to offer its Arab citizens every opportunity to integrate in the country's economic and social structure, while at the same time recognizing their right to preserve their own traditions and culture.

Eight Arabs have been elected to the Knesset; Arabs also serve as members of municipal councils and in other posts of local responsibility and authority.

All Government services available to the Jewish community are available to Arab citizens as well. In addition, a special officer for Arab affairs is attached to the Prime Minister's office, and special departments for Arab affairs are part of the Ministries of Agriculture, Education, Health, Interior and Religion.

Arab Education

To meet the needs of the Arab population, the Government maintains 121 Arab elementary and secondary schools, with a teaching staff of 835 in 1957.

School attendance of Arab children has almost trebled since the creation of the state, rising from 10,092 in 1948 to 29,127 in 1957. Ninety percent of the Arab boys and 60 percent of the girls of school age are enrolled in public schools. About 80 percent of the Arab school-age population attends school. A seminary has been established for the training of Arab teachers.

There are 80 Arab students in the Hebrew University and at Technion.

Arab education is paid for entirely either by the National Government or by the government together with local communities.

The Israel Trade Union Movement includes Arab workers, who are also covered by the country's national insurance program.

Health

The eradication of disease among the Arab population has been a special project of the government.

Infant mortality in the Arab Community has been cut in half in ten years -- from 121 per thousand in 1944, to 61.2 per thousand in 1954.

In 1950, the Ministry of Health established 28 clinics at the Arab population centers, and four mobile clinics to serve Arab citizens in western and eastern Galilee and in the Negev. All public clinics of the country are open to the Arab population.

A tuberculosis hospital has been set up in Nazareth, the largest Arab community. Special clinics exist for mother and child care. District nurses serve outlying areas, and special training courses for Arab nurses have been developed. Malaria and tuberculosis, once rampant among the Arab population, are being eradicated. Full hospitalization for contagious diseases is available to Arab citizens with all costs defrayed by the government.

Modernized Farming

The majority of the Arabs live in rural communities and are engaged in agriculture. More than 80 percent of the Arab farmers own their own land -- in sharp contrast to the pattern of tenancy and share-cropping almost universal in the Arab world. Mobile units of mechanized agricultural equipment are available to Arab farmers for a nominal fee. Special instruction is available on modernization through irrigation,

land conservation and diversification of production. Government loans are also available for these purposes. More than fifty tractors are owned privately by Arab farmers now as against none in 1948.

The agricultural output of Arab farmers in Israel has increased tenfold in ten years, with resulting marked increases in their standard of living.

Restrictions Being Lifted

There is only one restriction on the Arab population. For security reasons, the Israeli Government has required that permission be granted for all movement, Arab and Jewish, in certain sensitive security areas of the country. This has created some Arab resentment.

On July 7, 1957, however, the Israeli Government took a number of steps to meet Arab objections to the curfew and restrictions on travel. Arabs in Galilee are now permitted to travel to various communities such as Nazareth, Acre and Afula without special permits.

The dark-to-dawn curfew in effect in the military district of the Little Triangle along the Jordanian border has been eased. A road hitherto closed to civilians has recently been opened, giving the Arabs more direct access to markets along the coastal plain.

EDUCATION

Universal compulsory free primary education was established by law in Israel in the first months of the country's independence.

Secondary education is provided by schools maintained by local governments and civic organizations, or by private schools on a tuition basis. Scholarships are offered by the Government and the Jewish Agency. In 1956, about one-third of the secondary school students were receiving financial help of some kind.

School attendance nearly quadrupled between 1948 and 1957, increasing from 113,035 in 1948 to 428,241 today. The teaching staff grew from 5,964 in 1948 to 11,295 in 1957.

This does not include attendance at Talmudic schools (about 6,300), Christian missionary schools (7,000), a number of private educational institutions, and 2,000 kindergartens attended by over 60,000 children.

Israel's school system consists of elementary schools (eight years) with a 1956-7 enrollment of 359,000 students; secondary (four years) with 23,000 students; schools for working youth, 11,000; teachers colleges, 3,600; technical schools, 6,200; agricultural schools 6,314; special schools for Arab children, 29,127; and several universities.

The language of instruction in the school system generally is Hebrew, the country's national language. Arabic is taught as an optional subject in the great majority of the Jewish secondary schools. In the Arab schools, Arabic is the language of instruction, with Hebrew taught as a second language.

Higher Education

Institutions of higher education include the Hebrew University at Jerusalem (3,725 students); The Israel Institute of Technology or "Technion" at Haifa (1,867

students); the Bar-Ilan University near Ramat Gan (174 students); and the University of Tel Aviv (1,266 students).

Typical of the country's interest in providing superior educational facilities for its youth was the decision to build a new campus and buildings for the Hebrew University in the Israeli sector of Jerusalem after the original multi-million dollar plant and campus on Mt. Scopus fell into Jordanian hands in the fighting of 1947-48. The new University on the outskirts of the city will be dedicated and opened during 1958, Israel's 10th Anniversary year.

AGRICULTURE

In ten years, Israel has more than doubled the area of land under cultivation, raising the total from 412,500 acres in 1948 to 956,250 acres in 1957. In this period, the country established 470 new agricultural villages and settlements.

Agricultural production showed a corresponding rise from an index of 100 in 1948 to 289 by 1956.

Self-Sufficiency in Sight

Between 60 percent and 65 percent of the country's food needs are now met by its own agriculture.

The country is now self-sufficient in the production of milk, eggs, poultry, vegetables and potatoes. Recent experiments in the cultivation of industrial crops -- groundnuts, tobacco, sugar beets and cotton, for example -- have resulted in a sharp increase in the acreage devoted to these crops. Through its water development and irrigation program, the Government expects to achieve complete agricultural self-sufficiency by 1960.

Agricultural products also accounted for a major share of Israel's growing volume of exports. Citrus fruits and fruit juices were the largest single item in the export list, valued in 1956 at more than $43 million.

Types of Settlements

Israel's pattern of agricultural settlement is the product of special conditions existing in the country, and consists of a number of different types of local organization. The main forms are:

(1) Moshava (plural: moshavot): originally an ordinary village based on private land ownership and private enterprise. Many moshavot (e.g., Rehovot, Hadera, Herzlia) have developed into towns or urban villages, though many have retained their rural character.

(2) Kibbutz or kvutza (plural: kibbutzim or kvutzot): Communal collective settlements ranging in size from about 60 to 2,000 persons. All property is collectively owned, and work is organized on a collective basis. The members give their labor and are supplied, in return, with housing, food, clothing, education, culture and social services. There are central dining rooms and kitchens, communal kindergartens and children's quarters, communal social and cultural centers, and central stores. Individual living quarters give the members personal privacy. Each kibbutz is governed by a General Assembly of all its members.

The kibbutzim are predominantly agricultural, but many maintain considerable industrial enterprises. For example, the oldest collective settlement, Degania, founded in 1909, not only operates a large canning plant for its own agricultural produce, but also manufactures the cans in the settlement itself, and markets the product throughout the country.

(3) Moshav Ovdim (plural: moshvei ovdim): Workers' cooperative small-holders' settlement, based on principles of mutual aid and equality of opportunity. Each individual farm is worked by the member and his family, but the produce is sold through a central cooperative, and purchases are undertaken cooperatively. Certain types of agricultural equipment are owned by the settlement as a whole. The supreme authority is the General Assembly of all members, which elects a village council. No transfer of a farm or acceptance of a new member is possible without the approval of the village council. The moshav ovdim is purely agricultural, and its population ranges from 100 to 1,000. The first settlement of this type was Nahalal, established in 1921.

(4) Moshav (plural: moshavim): Smallholders' settlement, in many ways resembling the moshav ovdim, but without the same rigidity -- hired labor for example, is permitted. These are often referred to as "middle-class" settlements. These is no absolutely standard type. These settlements are predominantly agricultural. The

first and largest, Ramot Hashavim, set up by immigrants from Germany in 1933, has a population of about 500.

(5) Moshav Shitufi (plural: moshavim shitufiim): Settlement based on collective economy and ownership (as in a kibbutz), but with each family having its own house and being responsible for its own domestic services, such as cooking, laundry and care of the children (as in the moshav ovdim). Work and pay are adjusted to individual family circumstances. The moshav shitufi, tends to develop industrial enterprises alongside its agricultural activities. The population ranges from 60 to 300. The first moshav shitufi was Kfar Hittin, established in 1936.

(6) Ma'bara (plural: ma'barot): Temporary, transitional settlement for new immigrants. Each family is provided with temporary accommodation, usually a wooden or aluminum cabin, and is expected to be economically self-dependent. The immigrants are employed in public works, or in nearby factories or farms. The ma'bara generally receives its municipal services from the nearby local authority. The ma'barot are gradually being liquidated.

(7) Work Villages: Settlements of new immigrants, mainly in the Galilee hill areas. The settlers earn their living in public works, afforestation and similar fields in the early years, while gradually developing their own tracts of land to provide them with a permanent livelihood.

Irrigation

Israel's agricultural expansion has been due in large part to a national program of water development which has brought about a 300 percent increase in the country's irrigated acreage in ten years. Some 275,000 acres are now under irrigation, as compared with 75,000 in 1948; an additional 156,250 acres are expected to be irrigated in the next three years.

By the close of 1956, the volume of water available for agriculture and industry had quadrupled in comparison with 1948.

Water Development Program

Recognizing the country's dependence on water for irrigation, the government is devoting approximately one-half of the annual development budget to a 17-year plan designed to provide 2,400,000,000 cubic meters of water a year for agricultural use. This would supply enough water to irrigate more than 1,000,000 acres of land to accommodate 4,000,000 people, and would make the country self-sufficient in food as well as in hydroelectric power for industrial and domestic needs.

In July, 1955, the first of two pipelines of the Yarkon-Negev project went into operation. The second pipeline will be completed in 1958. The project, when completed, will divert 200 million cubic meters of water annually from the Yarkon River, north of Tel Aviv, to the desert area of the northern Negev.

A second major pipeline, bringing well-waters from the Galilee hills and water from the Kishon River to the fertile Jezreel Valley and the plain north of Haifa was begun in 1954 and is partly completed now.

In 1957, the country completed a major land reclamation and water conservation project involving the drainage of 15,000 acres of swamp land in the Lake Hule area north of lake Tiberias. This will conserve for agricultural use some 60 million cubic meters of water a year previously lost through evaporation. The fertile, drained area is now being developed for farming.

Another major water development project, involving the diversion of water from the upper reaches of the Jordan River to agricultural lands on Israel's coastal plain and in the Negev, has been held in abeyance since 1953 at the instance of the United Nations, which undertook at that time to make an "urgent" investigation of Syrian

charges that the project damaged Arab property in violation of the Armistice Agreement. No result of this "urgent" investigation has been published after a lapse of more than five years. Meanwhile, the Government of Israel indicated its willingness to cooperate in a broad Jordan Valley Development program proposed by the United States in 1953, which would encompass Israel's upper Jordan diversion scheme. This United States-sponsored program would divide the waters of the Jordan River between Israel, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon and provide for storage and regulated use of the river flow for irrigation and power development in the four countries touching on the Jordan. In October 1955, the Jordan Valley plan was rejected by Syria, despite its advantages to the Arab countries, because it would also benefit Israel.

INDUSTRY

In ten years, Israel has transformed an essentially agrarian community into the most intensively industrialized economy in the Middle East.

Where virtually no industry existed in 1948, Israel now has an industrial economy representing an investment of over $300 million, of which 70 percent under laws favorable to foreign investment, has come from outside the country.

The value of industrial production increased to $700 million in 1956 -- a 45 percent increase since 1954.

Industrial exports rose from $10.4 million in 1949 to $60.4 in 1956.

New Industries

New industries include steel, copper, pipes, tires and rubber goods, electrical appliances, paper products, fertilizers, refrigerators, radios, Diesel engines, light tools and automobile assembly.

The consumption of electric power -- a valid indicator of industrial activity -- has almost quadrupled in ten years, from 329 million kwh in 1949 to 1,142 million kwh today. Energy consumption by industry totaled 339,707 kwh in 1956, as compared with 96,897 kwh in 1949.

Industrial Products

The range of industrial products in 1957 included: foodstuffs, wine and spirits, cigarettes; seamless and welded steel pipes, nails, screws, locks, tin containers, cooking utensils, barbed wire and fencing, bathtubs and other fittings, glass, ceramics; textiles, knitwear, hosiery, nylon stockings; cement, building blocks, silicate bricks, tiles; plywood, furniture, superphosphates, sulphuric acid, soaps, medicines, paints, plastics, refined oil products; clothing of all kinds; newsprint, cardboard; phosphates,

Dead Sea salts, clays, glass sand; refrigerators, radios, electric bulbs, electric motors, cables and wire; automotive assembly; agricultural machinery, tools, spare parts, precision instruments, watches; cut and polished diamonds; rubber tires and tubes.

Oil Resources

Oil production from recently discovered fields in the Negev is now meeting almost 10 percent of the country's needs. Oil exploration concessions involving three million acres have been granted to nine companies representing Israeli, American, French, Canadian and Swiss capital.

An eight-inch oil pipeline from Elath, the country's Gulf of Aquaba-Red Sea port, to Beersheba, was completed in 1957, and will be extended to the Mediterranean coast.

A 32-inch oil pipeline from Elath to the Mediterranean Sea is now under consideration to provide an overland by-pass of the Suez Canal for oil from the Persian Gulf producing areas.

Mineral Exploitation

Industrial development of the mineral resources of the Dead Sea is well underway. Potash is now being extracted at a rate of 70,000 tons a year; a new bromine plant has an annual production capacity of 2,000 tons of bromine and 1,800 tons of ethylene dibromide.

The Dead Sea is regarded as a virtually inexhaustible source of mineral and chemical wealth, including some billions of tons of magnesium chloride, common salt, potash and magnesium bromide.

Mineral exploration in the Negev has revealed substantial deposits of caustic soda, magnesium bromine, rock phosphates, ceramic clays and glass sand, feldspar, manganese, copper, iron, mica, gypsum, fluorite, chrome and sulphur. Exploitation of these mineral resources is in the hands of a number of development corporations in

which the Government holds 50 to 100 percent of the capital.

A copper plant with an annual capacity of 7,000 tons will go into operation early in 1958.

Phosphate production reached 120,000 tons in 1957, of which one-third was exported. This was five times the previous year's exports.

Chemical Output Rising

The country's chemical industry, centering in Haifa, produced superphosphate fertilizers, ammonia, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, di-calcium phosphate and potassium sulphate. Chemical production was valued at approximately $7 million.

Housing a Major Industry

Since 1948, under the national building program, 155,000 dwelling units have been constructed --- 80,000 for immigrants; 44,000 for rural settlements; 31,000 for general dwelling, including personnel engaged in major developments. Ten thousand more dwelling units are under construction.

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Chambers of Commerce in Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem have a membership of 2,550. Other commercial and industrial organizations include the Manufacturers Association of Israel; the Workshop Owners Association (40,000 members) composed of 70 industrial groups; and the General Association of Merchants (30,000) representing retail trade.

LABOR

In June 1956, there were 574,300 gainfully occupied persons in Israel -- 17.7 percent in agriculture and mining, 20.9 percent in industry and crafts, 8.3 percent in public works and building, 2.9 percent in public utilities, 12.5 percent in trade and banking, 6.4 percent in transportation, 31.3 percent in health, education, public and professional services.

Labor Laws

Conditions of labor are regulated by law.

The Hours of Work and Rest Law limits work to 8 hours per day and 47 hours per week, and provides for a compulsory weekly rest period of 36 continuous hours.

The Paid Annual Holidays Law grants all Israel workers 14 days annual leave, of which 12 days must be with pay.

The Youth Labor Law prohibits the employment of children under 14, bars children under 16 from certain types of employment, forbids night work for children, and provides for compulsory medical examination of young workers.

The Female Labor Law grants women 12 weeks maternity leave, and several additional months' leave without pay, and prohibits night work by women.

Labor Organizations

The Israeli worker is protected by four central labor organizations.

The largest of these is the General Federation of Jewish Labor, usually known as Histadrut. This is not only a massive union, but an active operator and participant in many of the country's major industrial enterprises.

As of 1957, Histadrut had 570,000 members (including 12,000 Israeli Arabs) who, with their families, represented more than half the country's population.

In addition to trade union branches in the usual sense, Histadrut's interests include collective and cooperative settlements, producers and consumers cooperatives, industrial enterprises, financial institutions, and welfare services.

Some of the most important of its adjuncts are Tnuva, the agricultural marketing cooperative, which in 1956 handled more than 70 percent of all of Israel's agricultural produce; Hamashbir Hamerkazi' the cooperative wholesale society, which acts as buyer for the consumers cooperatives, collective farms and other Histadrut enterprises; the Solel Boneh, contracting and construction company, which also owns a number of industrial undertakings, and the Employment Fund.

Histadrut also owns and operates pension funds, an unemployment pay system, vocational schools, several publishing houses, two daily newspapers, a theatre, and the largest sports organization in the country.

The organization is also a partner of the Government and the Jewish Agency in Mekorot, a water and prospecting company; and in the national shipping company, Zim Israel Navigation Company, Ltd.

Histadrut has developed side by side with private industry, often cooperating with private capital in developing particular projects.

Other labor unions in the country, limited in scope and membership, are: the Mizrahi workers organization (50,000 members), an organization of religious workers; Agudat Israel Workers' Organization (20,000 members), composed of Orthodox Jewish workers; the National Labor Federation (54,000 members), sponsored by the Revisionist organization.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

Land Transport

Israel's road system, constantly under expansion, consisted of nearly 1,863 miles of main highways and 347 miles of feeder roads in 1957.

Buses are the principal means of public passenger transport in the country, with railways second, and "jitneys" third.

Railways are State-owned. With modernization and the rapid pace of industrial development, rail traffic has increased substantially. Freight transported by rail jumped from 98,542,000 ton-km in 1953 to 161,772,000 ton-km in 1956. Passenger traffic in the same period increased from 2,416,000 to 4,122,000.

Shipping

In 1948, 10 vessels of all types were registered in Israel, totaling some 14,000 tons.

By January 1957, Israel's merchant marine included 35 ships with a total gross tonnage of 135,731 tons. The fleet consisted of four passenger ships plying the Mediterranean, with accommodations for 1650 passengers; two modern passenger-cargo liners routed to North America, with accommodations for 626 passengers; three tankers totaling 27,000 tons; and 26 cargo vessels totaling 72,000 tons, including 14 fruit carriers built especially for the citrus trade. Twelve additional ships now under construction will raise the total tonnage to 250,000 by 1958. By 1962 the country expects to have a merchant marine of 60 ships totaling more than 600,000 tons.

In 1956, Israeli vessels carried 699,000 tons of cargo, 32 percent of the country's seaborne trade, and an additional 375,000 tons between foreign ports.

Ports

The country's main port is Haifa, with modern facilities for handling 2,500,000

tons of cargo per year. The other principal ports are Tel Aviv and Jaffa, with a combined cargo capacity of 500,000 tons a year.

The southern port of Elath, on the Gulf of Aqaba, opens the way for commerce through the Red Sea between Israel, Asia and East Africa. Use of this natural outlet to the South and East was denied the country for nine years by Egypt's blockade of the Straits of Tiran. With the lifting of the blockade by Israeli military action during the Sinai campaign in 1956, and subsequent assurances by the United Nations and the Western maritime powers that the Straits and the Gulf constitute and will be maintained as an international waterway free to the peaceful passage of ships of all nations, Elath is rapidly developing into a major port. It also offers important resort advantages which are now being developed.

Aviation

Israel's main international airport is at Lod (Lydda), between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem. There are some 20 other air fields in the country, both civil and military. Passenger traffic at Lydda, to and from Israel, increased from 68,984 in 1954, to 86,796 in 1956. Eight foreign lines, as well as Israel's international and internal air services, land on regular schedules at Lydda.

Air Transport

Israel operates its own international air line, El Al, on regular passenger schedules to New York, Paris, London, Vienna, Rome, Zurich, Athens, Nicosia, Johannesburg, Istanbul and Amsterdam. El Al also carries freight to Brussels and Dusseldorf.

During 1956, El Al carried 37,000 passengers, 1,536,885 pounds of freight, and 291,060 pounds of mail.

The Air Line has a perfect safety record in intercontinental operation.

Air transport inside the country is provided by Arkia Airlines, an El Al subsidiary.

Telephones, Telegraph

In 1948, about 18,400 telephones were in service in Israel. At the end of 1956, the number had quadrupled, totaling 72,000.

The country is connected by radio, telegraph and telephone to most countries of the world.

NATIONAL INCOME

Israel's national income rose from $803,600,000 in 1954 to $1,186,720,000 in 1956.

Major sources of national income in 1956 were: commerce, finance and banking ($373,520,000); industry and mining ($245,280,000); government and public institutions ($235,200,000); agriculture ($157,360,000); transportation ($91,840,000); building and public works ($62,800,000); and public utilities ($20,720,000).

Government Financing

Two budgets are presented annually to the Knesset: (1) an ordinary budget financed from local taxes, covering normal expenditures of the government, which includes government salaries, social welfare and related services; (2) a development budget financed from foreign grants, loans, contributions, as well as from local sources. Funds of the development budget are used for agriculture, industry, irrigation and similar public works.

In 1957-58, the total budget for both normal expenditures and the development program was $537,795,000.

Of this amount, $184,815,000 or 34 percent represented the development budget. The remaining $352,980,000 was for ordinary expenses and social services, including 11 percent for education, 10 percent for housing, 5.5 percent for health services, 2 percent for social welfare, 5 percent for labor and 2 percent for pensions.

About 18 percent of the normal budget is required for the country's defense establishment. Certain additional sums are allocated for this purpose, but are not made public for security reasons.

Internal Revenue

The Government's principal sources of income are internal, 65 percent of the

revenue being derived annually from income taxes and other normal sources. The budget for 1957-58 shows a current return of some $356 million from these sources.

The national income tax is the largest single source of internal revenue, producing in 1957-58 an estimated $109 million, or about one-third of the Government's income from normal sources.

Similar in general to the income tax system of the United States, the law taxes all incomes on a sliding scale up to 60 percent, but provides for a variety of exemptions. Companies pay a total of 53 percent, consisting of 25 percent income tax and 28 percent company profits tax.

Other taxes, such as the property tax, inheritance tax, excise taxes, and amusement tax, together with customs and postal revenue and similar collections, make up the balance of the current internal income. A special defense tax, required to maintain the country's defenses against continual threat of aggression from surrounding Arab states, adds from 4 percent to 9 percent to most income tax rates.

External Revenue

About 35 percent of the Government's income has come from sources outside the country in the form of foreign loans and grants, the sale of State of Israel bonds, German reparations payments, contributions from the world Jewish community, and the release of frozen Sterling balances.

From 1948 to June 30, 1957, approximately $1,944.2 million has been received from these sources. This aggregate figure includes the following:

United States Aid

United States economic aid in all forms has totaled $469.2 million. This has included: loans of $135 million from the Export-Import Bank; other loans and grants totaling $276.2 million; $52 million from surplus agricultural products under United

States Public Law 480; and $6 million in United States Technical Assistance.

Israel Bonds

Sales of Israel Bonds throughout the world have produced some $365 million. Income from this source has been used almost entirely for the development program in the fields of agriculture, industry, transport and communications.

Two issues of Israel Bonds have been offered: the Independence issue, open to subscription until May 1954; and the Development issue, now being sold.

About $15 million of interest has been paid to Israel Bond holders, and over $30 million worth of bonds have been redeemed.

German Reparations

Israel has received from the West German Government some $304 million in goods and services under a reparations agreement concluded in 1952. This agreement, designed to compensate for material damage to Jewish interests in Germany during the Nazi regime, provides for payment of a total of $822 million to Israel by the Bonn Government over a period of 12 years.

Contributions

Contributions from the United Jewish Appeal and other sources totaled some $656 million. In most cases, these contributions were earmarked for immigrant absorption, social and health services and similar undertakings.

Frozen Sterling Balances

Release of frozen Sterling balances totaled $150 million. The "Frozen Sterling" balances are funds that were blocked by the British Government after it had given up the Mandatory power.

National Debt

At the end of 1956, Israel's national debt totaled $472,900 in long, intermediate,

and short-term loans. Included in this total was $135 million owed to the Export-Import Bank of the United States.

Banks and Money Supply

Israel's basic monetary unit is the Pound, consisting of 1,000 prutot (singular: pruta). Current official rate of exchange for United States currency is 56 cents to the Israeli pound.

The currency system is regulated by the Bank of Israel, established in December 1954 under the direction of a governor appointed by the President of the State. The Bank's assets and liabilities at the end of 1956 balanced at $270,919,000. The Bank of Israel issues the currency, acts as the sole fiscal agent of the Government, manages the Public Debt, accepts deposits from private banking institutions, and lends money to the Government under certain prescribed limitations.

There are 27 commercial banks in the country, as well as 93 cooperative credit societies. Long-term credits are granted by the General Mortgage Bank of Palestine (urban mortgages), the Israeli Bank of Agriculture (agricultural credit), and Bank Otzar Leta'asiya, Ltd. (industrial credit).

FOREIGN TRADE

Despite an adverse foreign trade balance, caused by large-scale immigration and heavy capital investment, Israel's progress in international commerce is reflected in substantial increases in the total volume of imports and exports during the first decade of its existence.

Imports jumped from $253,120,000 in 1949 to $363,974,000 in 1956; exports rose from $29,680,000 in 1949 to $107,246,000 in 1956.

Reflecting the country's advance in industrial and agricultural production, exports in this period increased 261 percent, while imports rose 44 percent.

Materials needed for the program of industrial and agricultural expansion were the largest single category of imports in 1956, accounting for more than 60 percent of the total. Gains toward self-sufficiency were reflected in the fact that goods for direct consumer consumption were only 15.6 percent of the total.

The United States is the principal supplier of Israel's imports (31.7 percent in 1956) as well as the major market for the country's exports (22.1 percent in 1956). West Germany is the second largest supplier, and the United Kingdom is the second largest purchaser of the country's products.

Principal exports are citrus fruits ($40 million in 1956), and polished diamonds ($25 million). Other major exports are textiles and wearing apparel, cement, fruit juices, plywood, rubber tires, motor vehicles, and drugs and medicines.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Health conditions in Israel are on a par with those of the most advanced nations of the world, and in a sharp contrast to the low standards prevailing elsewhere in the Middle East.

Life expectancy for the Jewish population in 1956 was 69.4 for males, and 72.1 for females as compared, for example, with 66.6 and 72.7 in the United States, 35.6 and 41.5 in Egypt, and 32.4 and 31.7 in India.

The infant mortality rate is 32.3 per thousand births. This compares with 26.6 in the United States, 119.1 in India, and 125.6 in Egypt.

Doctors

Israel's ratio of physicians to population is one of the highest, if not the highest, in the world. In 1957, there were 3,887 physicians in the country -- a ratio of one doctor to each 400 inhabitants. Comparable ratios for other countries are: One to each 760 persons in the United States; one to each 700 in Switzerland; one to 7,100 in India; one to 3,500 in Egypt.

Hospitals

Hospital facilities have almost doubled in the last 10 years, increasing from 63 institutions with 4,626 beds in 1949, to 102 hospitals with 12,250 beds in 1956. These are supplemented by local clinics, dispensaries and convalescent homes.

The Ministry of Health operates 17 hospitals with a capacity of 4,500 beds, as well as a variety of other facilities including 200 infant welfare clinics, a number of nursing schools, mental health clinics and a polio rehabilitation center.

The remainder of the country's health facilities are operated by non-governmental institutions.

Health Insurance

The Workers Sick Fund, a health insurance association organized by the General Federation of Labor (Histadrut) is by far the largest medical organization in the country, with a budget more than twice as large as that of the Ministry of Health. Two-thirds of Israel's population belongs to the Fund, which operates 910 clinics, 14 hospitals and 12 convalescent homes.

Additional medical facilities are maintained by Hadassah of the United States; Malben, the American Joint Distribution Committee's program for the care of sick, aged or handicapped new immigrants; Magen David Adom, Israel's equivalent of the Red Cross; and a variety of smaller voluntary agencies.

Social Security

Israel's first National Insurance Law went into effect in April 1954. It provides the following categories of social insurance:

Old age pensions, expected to be paid to 25,000 people during 1957-58.

Survivors insurance, payable to widows and children of members of the plan.

Industrial accident insurance, payable to persons disabled in industrial accidents or their immediate family survivors.

Maternity insurance.

More than 675,000 of the country's population is now registered with the National Insurance Institute, which administers the plan. Costs range from 1.4 percent of income for workers, 1.9 percent for employers, and 3.3 percent for self-employed people.

SCIENCE

At the end of its first ten years of national life, Israel had achieved international recognition in the world of science.

In 1957, the country was selected by the International Union of Pure and Applied Physics as the locale for the International Conference on Nuclear Structure.

By agreement with the United States Air Force, Israeli scientists are conducting research in aerodynamics and the rheological behavior of substances. Three additional research projects have recently been undertaken for the United States Air Force at the Technion in Haifa.

Research projects are also being conducted in the country for the United States National Institute of Health.

Israeli scientists recently completed a report on several years of study, conducted for the Ford Foundation, in the fields of hydraulic and agricultural engineering, soils, biological and geological problems, sub-tropical medicine, and social science.

Nuclear Research

Israel's program of nuclear research is directed primarily to the production of electric power, since this is a paramount need in the region. Emphasis is being given to the discovery and utilization of materials which are locally available.

Production of uranium in very small, but usable quantities as a by-product of the country's phosphate industry is being tried.

A process for the production of heavy water, perfected at the Weizmann Institute of Science, is now being used by a number of European countries.

Similarly, the Weizmann Institute's output of heavy oxygen, with the highest per-

cent of purity in the world, is now in heavy demand by scientists all over the world.

Desalinization of Seawater

Following intensive research, Israel is constructing a pilot plant for desalinization of sea water, using the partial freezing process. The plant is not intended to produce fresh water in commercial quantities, but to prove the efficacy of the process under actual production conditions. The ultimate objective is to produce fresh water from the sea, first for urban and domestic use, and eventually for irrigation.

In 1957, with the help of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, Israel opened a new Institute for Desert Research, in Beersheba. Available to Israeli and foreign scientists, this is believed to be the only institution of its kind in the Middle East, perhaps in the world.

Vaccines

Israel is one of the four or five nations in the world which produced the Salk vaccine in quantity for its own use. It is also producing its own supplies of Asian flu vaccine.

Scientific Training

Lacking the resources and facilities to attract scientists in competition with the larger nations, Israel is producing a new generation of native scientists. In this, it has the benefit of the continuing immigration of teachers, physicists, chemists, mathematicians and others from Europe. The Hebrew University in Jerusalem and the Technion in Haifa are now turning out scientists who compare favorably with those graduating from such American institutions as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the Carnegie Institute of Technology. The country's preoccupation with scientific training has already provided it with a reservoir of scientists much larger, in relation to its means and resources, than that of the United States and other major powers.

Scientific Institutions

All scientific activity in the country is coordinated by the Research Council of Israel, an adjunct of the Prime Minister's office.

The Council also maintains a National Physical Laboratory for the Standardization of measures and instruments -- a function similar to that of the United States Bureau of Standards.

Scientific research centers have been established in several institutions in addition to the Hebrew University and Technion. These are:

1. The Weizmann Institute of Science, at Rehovot, a non-governmental institution for both pure and applied research. With a staff of 150 scientists, the Institute includes research in applied mathematics, nuclear physics, electronics, optics, isotope research, polymer research, biophysics, organic chemistry, experimental biology, microbiology, microanalysis, and plant genetics.

2. The Israel Biological Research Institute, which includes departments of bacteriology, virus theory, experimental epidemiology, entomology, micro-organisms, vaccines and chemical therapy.

3. The Atomic Energy Commission, appointed by the Prime Minister, which investigates the occurrence of radioactive materials in Israel and advises on methods for their utilization. The Commission organizes research into nuclear and atomic physics and the use of radioactive materials and isotopes for research and industry.

In addition, agricultural experiment stations located in various sections of the country conduct research in animal husbandry, erosion control, fish breeding, forestry and related fields.

CULTURAL LIFE

Press, Periodicals

Israel's press covers the news without censorship, and in many languages.

Nineteen morning and two afternoon papers appear daily. Fourteen are in Hebrew; the remainder are in Arabic (1), English (1), French (2), German (2) and Hungarian (1). Papers in Bulgarian, Rumanian, Polish and Yiddish appear every other day.

About 320 periodicals, including some 50 government publications, are published regularly. About 60 are weeklies, and 115 are fortnightlies or monthlies. About 200 are published in Hebrew; the remainder in 11 different languages, including Arabic, English, French, Yiddish, Bulgarian, Rumanian, Ladino, Hungarian, Polish, Persian and German.

The Radio

The Israel State Broadcasting Service operates for 17 hours daily with news and entertainment programs in Hebrew, Arabic, English and French.

There is no commercial broadcasting; as yet there is no television in the country.

There were 294,635 licensed radio sets in the country in 1956.

Music

The Israel Philharmonic Orchestra is the most important musical institution in the country. Organized in 1936, before the creation of the State, it has become a major fixture of Israeli cultural life. The orchestra consists of 87 musicians, and gives 135 concerts annually. World-famous conductors and soloists appear with it regularly.

Other musical organizations include the Kol Israel Orchestra, maintained by the State Broadcasting Service, which gives 48 concerts a year; the Haifa Orchestra, of 50 pieces; and the Israel Defense Forces Orchestra.

The country has 13 conservatories of music, a number of chamber music groups, about 100 permanent choirs, a number of folk and ballet dancing schools. A music festival is held every year during Passover, at Ein Gev, a settlement on Lake Galilee.

Theatre and Cinema

Serious drama is presented continuously in Israel by four repertory companies. These are Habimah, which gave 470 performances in 1955-56; Ohel, associated with Histadrut, which gave 581 performances in 1955-56, with an attendance of 425,000 people; the Chamber Theatre, which staged about 1,130 performances in 1955-56; and the Zira Theatre, which gave 312 performances in 1955-56, attended by some 115,000 people.

The country has 160 cinemas, attended by 26 million people in 1955. By far the majority of films shown are American.

Books

About 1,000 Hebrew books are published in Israel annually. Three-fourths are original works, and one-fourth are translations.

Imports of books per capita are the second highest in the world. Israel ranks first among the countries employing the United States Government's Information Media Scheme, by which American books and phonograph records are paid for in local currency.

The country has nearly 700 public and large private libraries. The largest is the Jewish National and University Library, with about 400,000 volumes, exclusive of some 450,000 volumes remaining at the Hebrew University on Mt. Scopus (now an Israeli enclave surrounded by Jordanian-occupied territory).

In addition to the libraries maintained by municipalities and cultural institutions, the Government has established basic libraries in some 240 new immigrant settlements.

Sports

Popular sports in Israel include football (soccer), basketball, swimming (including skin-diving recently organized in the tropical waters of the Gulf of Aqaba, off the port of Elath), gymnastics, track, hockey, tennis, rowing, fishing, boxing, wrestling and fencing.

The Ramat Gan Stadium, largest in the country, can accommodate 60,000 spectators.

Israel participated in the world Olympic Games for the first time in 1952, being represented in track and field events, basketball, swimming and shooting. The Maccabiah World Games, sponsored by the Maccabi World Union, are held every three years in Israel.

All Israel sports movements belong to the Israel Amateur Sports Federation. They are also represented in the Israel Olympic Committee. The Israel Football Association, the Israel Lawn Tennis Association, and other sports organizations are also affiliated with international bodies which supervise such sports.

ISRAEL'S PROCLAMATION OF INDEPENDENCE

(Issued in Tel Aviv, 14 May 1948, by the Provisional State Council)

The Land of Israel was the birthplace of the Jewish people. Here their spiritual, religious and national identity was formed. Here they achieved independence and created a culture of national and universal significance. Here they wrote and gave the Bible to the world.

Exiled from Palestine, the Jewish people remained faithful to it in all the countries of their dispersion, never ceasing to pray and hope for their return and the restoration of their national freedom.

Impelled by this historic association, Jews strove throughout the centuries to go back to the land of their fathers and regain their statehood. In recent decades they returned in masses. They reclaimed the wilderness, revived their language, built cities and villages, and established a vigorous and ever-growing community, with its own economic and cultural life. They sought peace yet were prepared to defend themselves. They brought the blessings of progress to all inhabitants of the country.

In the year 1897 the First Zionist Congress, inspired by Theodor Herzl's vision of the Jewish State, proclaimed the right of the Jewish people to national revival in their own country.

This right was acknowledged by the Balfour Declaration of November 2nd, 1917, and re-affirmed by the Mandate of the League of Nations, which gave explicit international recognition to the historic connection of the Jewish people with Palestine and their right to constitute their National Home.

The Nazi holocaust, which engulfed millions of Jews in Europe, proved anew the urgency of the re-establishment of the Jewish State, which would solve the problem of Jewish homelessness by opening the gates to all Jews and lifting the Jewish people to equality in the family of nations.

The survivors of the European catastrophe, as well as Jews from other lands, pro-

claiming their right to a life of dignity, freedom and labor, and undeterred by hazards, hardships and obstacles, have tried unceasingly to enter Palestine.

In the Second World War, the Jewish people in Palestine made a full contribution in the struggle of the freedom-loving nations against the Nazi evil. The sacrifices of their soldiers and the efforts of their workers gained them title to rank with the peoples who founded the United Nations.

On November 29th, 1947, the General Assembly of the United Nations adopted a Resolution for the establishment of an independent Jewish State in Palestine, and called upon the inhabitants of the country to take such steps as may be necessary on their part to put the plan into effect.

This recognition by the United Nations of the right of the Jewish people to establish their independent State may not be revoked. It is, moreover, the self-evident right of the Jewish people to be a nation, as all other nations, in its own sovereign State.

ACCORDINGLY, WE, the members of the National Council, representing the Jewish people in Palestine and the World Zionist Movement, are met together in solemn assembly today, the day of termination of the British Mandate for Palestine; and by virtue of the natural and historic right of the Jewish people and of the Resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations.

WE HEREBY PROCLAIM the establishment of the Jewish State in Palestine, be called Medinat Yisrael (The State of Israel).

WE HEREBY DECLARE that, as from the termination of the Mandate at midnight, the 14th--15th May, 1948, and pending the setting up of the duly elected bodies of the State in accordance with a Constitution to be drawn up by the Constituent Assembly not later than the 1st October, 1948, the National Council shall act as the Provisional State Council, and that the National Administration shall constitute the Provisional Government of the Jewish State, which shall be known as Israel.

THE STATE OF ISRAEL will be open to the immigration of Jews from all countries of their dispersion; will promote the development of the country for the benefit of all

its inhabitants; will be based on the principles of liberty, justice and peace as conceived by the Prophets of Israel; will uphold the full social and political equality of all its citizens, without distinction of religion, race or sex; will guarantee freedom of religion, conscience, education and culture; will safeguard the Holy Places of all religions; and will loyally uphold the principles of the United Nations Charter.

THE STATE OF ISRAEL will be ready to cooperate with the organs and representatives of the United Nations in the implementation of the Resolution of the Assembly of November 29, 1947 and will take steps to bring about the Economic Union over the whole of Palestine.

We appeal to the United Nations to assist the Jewish people in the building of its State and to admit Israel in the family of nations.

In the midst of wanton aggression, we yet call upon the Arab inhabitants of the State of Israel to preserve the ways of peace and play their part in the development of the State, on the basis of full and equal citizenship and due representation in all its bodies and institutions--provisional and permanent.

We extend our hand in peace and neighborliness to all the neighboring states and their peoples, and invite them to cooperate with the independent Jewish nation for the common good of all. The State of Israel is prepared to make its contribution to the progress of the Middle East as a whole.

Our call goes out to the Jewish people all over the world to rally to our side in the task of immigration and development and to stand by us in the great struggle for the fulfillment of the dream of generations for the redemption of Israel.

With trust in Almighty God, we set our hand to this Declaration, at this Session of the Provisional State Council, on the soil of the Homeland, in the city of Tel Aviv, on this Sabbath eve, the fifth of Iyar, 5708, the fourteenth day of May, 1948.

H I G H L I G H T S

in

The Life Of Israel

Chronology
of
Israel's Struggle To Be Born, Survive and Advance

1947 -- 1957

Published
by

AMERICAN COMMITTEE FOR ISRAEL'S 10TH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION
120 East 56th Street
New York 22, New York

American Committee for Israel's 10th Anniversary Celebration

General Chairman

Hon. Herbert H. Lehman

Honorary Co-Chairmen

Hon. William Benton
Jacob Blaustein
General Lucius D. Clay
Hon. Thomas E. Dewey
John Gunther
Mrs. Samuel W. Halprin
John Hersey
Louis Lipsky
Archibald MacLeish
George Meany
Dr. Emanuel Neumann
Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr
Rt. Rev. Msgr. John O'Grady
Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam
Hon. Joseph M. Proskauer
Walter Reuther
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Carl Sandburg
Dr. Abba Hillel Silver
Hon. Adlai Stevenson
Dr. Channing H. Tobias
Thornton Wilder

Associate General Chairman

George Backer

Chairman

Dr. Israel Goldstein

Honorary Vice-Chairmen

Morris W. Berinstein
Abraham Feinberg
Hon. Thomas K. Finletter
Dr. Dewey D. Stone
Mrs. Robert A. Taft

Vice-Chairmen

Charles Aaron
Herbert R. Abeles
Rabbi Theodore L. Adams
Dr. Philip S. Bernstein
Rabbi Aaron H. Blumenthal
Mrs. Moise S. Cahn
Benjamin H. Chasin
Dr. Maurice N. Eisendrath
Irving M. Engel
Moses I. Feuerstein
Dr. Miriam Freund
Adolph Held
Philip Klutznick
Rabbi Irving Miller
Charles Rosengarten
Rabbi Jacob Philip Rudin
Rabbi Solomon J. Sharfman
Rabbi Isaac Stollman
Mrs. Chaya Surchin
David Ullman

Treasurer

Jack D. Weiler

INTRODUCTION

This is the story of Israel's struggle to be born.

Israel was attended at birth by war, boycott and the struggle of the great powers for dominance in the Middle East.

Despite this background, Israel has held consistently to three objectives:

1. The open door policy for all Jews needing and wishing to find haven in Israel.

2. The development of the country for the common good of all its inhabitants.

3. Peaceful relations with its Arab neighbors, as with the rest of the world.

The chronology of the struggle for birth, survival and advance as a democratic and progressive country is presented in the succeeding pages.

From that chronology may be seen the extent to which Israel, in one decade, has moved forward to achieve political stability and its three major objectives.

SUBJECT INDEX

Aqaba, Gulf of, 7, 18, 20, 21, 22, 23

Arabs, Arab States, 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 11, 13, 14, 16, 19, 21, 22, 23

Argentina, 22

Aswan Dam, 17

Australia, 22

Bank of Israel, 14

Bagdad Pact, 15, 16

Belgium, 22

Ben-Gurion, David, 5, 9, 12, 15, 16, 18

Ben-Zvi, Itzhak, 11

Canada, 22

China (Communist), 15

Czechoslovakia, 15

Costa Rica, 22

Dead Sea Scrolls, 15

Denmark, 15

Dulles, John Foster, 17, 22

Egypt, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 22

Eisenhower, Dwight D., 20

Eisenhower Doctrine, 22

El-Al, 4

Elath, 5, 7, 18, 22

Export-Import Bank (U.S.) 5

Fedayeen, 16, 17, 18

France, 12, 22

Gaza Strip, 18

Great Britain, 2, 13, 15, 18, 22

Hammarskjold, Dag, 20

Huleh, Swamp Project, 7, 9, 23

Iceland, 22

Immigration to Israel, 4, 8, 10, 23

International Monetary Fund, 13

Iraq, 3, 13, 15, 16, 17

Israel, establishes administration, 1948, 2

State established, 2

Agrees to cease-fire order, 3

Opens doors to immigration, 3

Establishes Defense Army, 3

Establishes Merchant Fleet, 3

Offers peace negotiations with Arabs, 3

Liberates Beersheba, 4

Opens communication to Negev, 4

Renews peace negotiations offer, 4

Defeats Egyptian Invaders, 5

Gets loan from Export-Import Bank, 5

Holds first general election, 5

Opens first Parliament, 5

Signs Egyptian-Israel Armistice, 5

Establishes Government departments for Moslem and Christian Affairs, 5

Signs Israel-Lebanon Armistice, 5

Signs Israel-Jordan Armistice, 5

Submits draft treaty to United Nations, 5

Admitted to United Nations, 5

Signs Israel-Syrian Armistice Agreement, 5

Offers through Palestine Conciliation Commission to negotiate with Arabs, 7

Israel (continued)

Parliament passes Law of Return, 7

Offers to sign non-aggression pacts with Arabs, 7

Rescues Yemenite Jews, 7

Adopts health and welfare measures for Arab areas, 7

Initiates Huleh Swamp Project, 7

New Settlements, 1950, 8

Signs Point 4 agreement with United States, 9

Protests Egyptian blockade to Security Council, 9

Holds second elections to Knesset, 9

Completes evacuation of Iraqi Jews, 9

Signs treaty with United States, 9

Receives United Nations Declaration, 9

Agrees to United Nations Declaration, 10

Obtains first aid-in-grant from United States, 10

Announces readiness to compensate Arab refugees, 10

Receives $73 million in aid and technical assistance from United States, 11

Establishes Atomic Energy Commission, 11

Passes Petroleum Development Law, 11

Signs Israel-West Germany Reparations Agreement, 11

Agrees to release blocked Arab accounts, 11

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President, dies, 11

Submits blueprint for peace in Middle East to United Nations, 11

Suffers border attacks from Jordan, 12

Proposes high-level meeting with Jordan, 12

Concludes Nuclear Agreement with France, 12

Begins work on Jordan River Hydro-electric Project, 12

Elected to Vice-Presidency of U. N. General Assembly, 12

Israel (continued)

Formally requests United Nations to convoke Israel-Jordan Conference, 12

Admitted to membership in World Bank and in International Monetary Fund, 13

Protests arming of Arab States by United States and Great Britain, 13

Ship seized by Egypt in Suez, 13

Offers in United Nations to conclude non-aggression pact with Arabs, 14

Reaffirms willingness to negotiate on compensation for Arab lands, 14

Announces acquisition of Dead Sea Scrolls, 15

Agreement to get uranium from United States initiated, 15

Completes Yarkon-Negev Pipeline, 15

General elections held for Knesset, 15

Arabs elected deputies, 15

First oil is struck, 15

Barred by Bagdad Pact, 16

Ben-Gurion reassumes posts as Prime Minister and Minister of Defense, 16

Egyptian Army directive urges "greatest brutality and bestiality" in coming battle with Israel, 17

Dulles denounces Egypt on Suez blockade, 17

Fedayeen meetings announced in Cairo, 17

Attacked by Soviet press, 18

Fedayeen attack on Prime Minister, 18

Egypt, Jordan and Syria unify military command, 18

Strikes out to destroy Fedayeen bases, 18

Opens Port of Elath, 18

Offers to negotiate peace with Egypt, 18

Warned by U.S.S.R., 18

U.S.S.R. proposes trial of Defense Forces, 19

Israel (continued)

U.S.S.R. proposes 24-hour strafing, 19

Boycott extended by Arab States, 19

Ships blacklisted by Arab States, 19

Cargoes confiscated by Arab States, 19

Newspapers, 19

Eisenhower statement, 20

Foreign Minister's statement in United Nations on Aqaba, etc., 21

Views supported in United Nations, 22

Completes oil pipeline to Elath, 22

Announces support of Eisenhower Doctrine, 22

Blockade strengthened by Arab League, 22

Italy, 22

Johnston, Eric, 12

Johnston Plan, 16

Jordan, 3, 5, 9, 12, 16, 17, 18

Lebanon, 3, 5, 9, 12, 16, 17

Meir, Golda, 21

Nasser, Gamal Abdel, 14, 15, 16, 17

Netherlands, The, 22

New Zealand, 22

Norway, 22

Nuclear Energy, 11, 15

"Operation Magic Carpet", 7

Point 4 Agreement, 9

Reparations, 11

Saudi Arabia, 17

Sanafir, Island of, 20

Settlements, new settlements, 1951, 10

Sharett, Moshe, 12

Sharm-El-Sheikh, 18, 21

Sinai Desert, 18

Social Security, 12

Suez Canal, 3, 7, 9, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 22, 23

Sweden, 22

Syria, 3, 5, 9, 12, 16, 17, 18

Tiran and Sanafir Islands, 18

Tiran, Straits of, 20

Tiran, Gulf of, 21

Tiran, Island of, 20

Turkey, 15

U.S.S.R., 3, 13, 15, 17, 18, 22

United Nations, 1, 2, 3, 5, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 22

United States, 3, 5, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 17, 20, 22, 23

Weizmann, Dr. Chaim, 3, 5, 10, 11

West Germany, 11

World Bank, 13

Yarkon-Negev Project, 15

Yemen, 7, 17

1947

November 29	The United Nations General Assembly votes for the partition of Palestine and the establishment of a Jewish State, an Arab State, and an International Zone of Jerusalem, joined by economic union.
November 29	Arab delegates inform the United Nations they will oppose the implementation of the resolution.
November 30	Directed by the Arab Higher Committee and the Arab League, Arab attacks on the Jewish population of Palestine begin, assisted by Arab soldiers calling themselves "volunteers" and infiltrating from neighboring Arab lands.

1948

March 1	The National Council of Palestine Jews, proceeding in accordance with the United Nations resolution, sets up a Council of the people and an administration to serve as the provisional organs of state, following the termination of the British Mandate.
March 1 - May 1	In four stages, responding to broadcast instructions of the Arab Higher Committee and Arab war leaders, Arabs evacuate Palestine. The purpose is to clear the roads and villages to expedite the advance of the Arab Armies, to disrupt services, and to demonstrate that Jews and Arabs could not live side-by-side, in anticipation of a speedy Arab victory.
April	The United Nations Palestine Commission reports to the United Nations that it is unable to implement the 1947 resolution because: "Powerful interests both in and outside Palestine are defying the resolution of the General Assembly and are engaged in a deliberate effort to alter by force the settlement envisaged therein. Armed Arab bands from neighboring Arab states, together with local Arab forces, are defeating the purposes of the resolution by acts of violence."
May 14	The British formally end their Mandate and complete the withdrawal of their forces from Palestine.
May 14	The Provisional State Council, from Tel-Aviv, proclaims the establishment of the Jewish State in Palestine, to be called Medinat Yisrael (The State of Israel).

The Proclamation of Independence pledges:

1. "The State of Israel will be open to the immigration of Jews from all the countries of their dispersion, will promote the development of the country for the benefit of all its inhabitants, will be based on the principles of liberty, justice and peace, as conceived by the Prophets of Israel, will uphold the full social and political equality of all its citizens, without distinction of religion, race or sex; will guarantee freedom of religion, conscience, education and culture; will safeguard the Holy Places of all religions, and will loyally uphold the principles of the United Nations Charter."

2. The Proclamation calls "upon the Arab inhabitants of the State of Israel to preserve the ways of peace and play their part in the development of the State on the basis of full and equal citizenship and due representation in all its bodies and institutions - provisional and permanent."

3. The Proclamation extends its "hand in peace and neighborliness to all the neighboring states and their peoples" and invites them "to cooperate with the independent Jewish nation for the common good of all."

May 14	The Government of the United States gives de facto recognition to the State of Israel, becoming the first nation to do so.
May 15	The regular armies of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria launch an organized attack on Israel, after first proclaiming their intention to do so to the Security Council of the United Nations.
	Simultaneously, the Arab League initiates a blockade against Israel, including a ban on all trade with Israel, as well as a denial to it of the right to use the Suez Canal.
May 15	Israel opens its doors to the survivors of Hitlerism in the Displaced Persons camps and elsewhere, and begins the fulfillment of its pledge of free immigration to all Jews seeking it.
May 16	Dr. Chaim Weizmann is elected President of the Provisional Council of the State of Israel.
May 18	The U.S.S.R. grants de jure recognition to Israel.
May 24	Israel agrees to a cease-fire order from the Security Council.
May 26	The Arab states reject the order to cease fire by the Security Council.
May 26	The Israel Defense Army is established under an ordinance issued by the Provisional Council of State.
June 11	A truce is established by the United Nations for a 30-day period. It follows the success of the Israel Defense forces in pushing back the armies of the Arab states and in lifting the siege of Jerusalem.
June 11	An administration and services essential to the new State are organized.
July 1	A Merchant Fleet is established, consisting of 10 vessels with a displacement of 14,000 tons.
July 8	The Arabs resume hostilities, which last for ten days.
July 18	The second truce begins.
August 6	Israel asks the United Nations Mediator "to transmit to the Governments of the Arab states, now at war with Israel, our offer that their representatives should meet with the representatives of the Provisional Government of Israel, for the purpose of peace negotiations."
August 16	The first currency of the new State, inscribed in both Hebrew and Arabic, is issued and becomes legal tender.
September 14	The Supreme Court of Israel is inaugurated.

October 15	New Arab attacks begin, the target point of which is the capture of the Negev.
October 21	The fighting ends with the isolation of the Egyptian troops, the liberation of Beersheba by Israel, and the opening of free land communications to the Negev settlements.
November 15	Israel renews the offer of peace negotiations with the Arabs.
November	The first Israel commercial airline, EL-AL, is established.
December 29 - 31	The Israel Defense forces clear all of Galilee.
December 31	The number of new immigrants into Israel reaches the total of 102,000 in the first seven months following the State's establishment, despite the Arab war.

1949

January 7	Hostilities in southern Israel end with the defeat of the Egyptian invaders.
January 20	The United States Export-Import Bank extends a $100 million loan to Israel for development purposes.
January 25	The first general elections for the first Parliament of the new State are held. The vote is by secret ballot of Arabs as well as Jews, of the age of 18 and over, men and women alike.
February 14	The first Parliament of Israel is opened in Jerusalem by Dr. Chaim Weizmann.
February 17	Dr. Chaim Weizmann is elected the first President of Israel.
February 24	An Egyptian-Israel Armistice agreement is signed on the Island of Rhodes.
March 7	David Ben-Gurion is inducted as Prime Minister of Israel, together with his Cabinet.
	Government departments for Moslem and Christian religious affairs are set up, to assure the uninterrupted religious life of the Moslem and Christian communities.
March 12	The Israel flag is hoisted at the ancient Port of Elath, on the Gulf of Aqaba, the southernmost tip of the new State.
March 23	An Israel-Lebanon Armistice agreement is signed at Ras Naqura.
April 23	An Israel-Jordan Armistice agreement is signed at Rhodes.
April 30	Israel informs the United Nations Palestine Conciliation Commission that its purpose is to transform the Armistice agreements into an "honorable and lasting peace"; and submits a draft treaty.
May 11	Israel is admitted to the United Nations as a member.
	Upon being admitted to the United Nations, Israel's Foreign Minister tells this body: "The pursuit of peace is a treasured part of the Jewish heritage.....that pledge becomes an earnest and urgent appeal, when addressed to our closest neighbors, the Arab states and other nations of the Middle East."
June	The Research Council of Israel is established, attached to the Prime Minister's office, for the purpose of organizing and coordinating research in the natural sciences and technology, to accelerate maximum development of all the country's resources.
July 20	An Israel-Syrian Armistice agreement is signed in No-Man's Land, near Mahanayim.

All four agreements provide that:

ARTICLE I

"1. The injunction of the Security Council against resort to military force in the settlement of the Palestine question shall henceforth be scrupulously respected by both Parties.

"2. No aggressive action by the armed forces--land, sea, or air--of either Party shall be undertaken, planned, or threatened against the people or the armed forces of the other; it being understood that the use of the term 'planned' in this context has no bearing on normal staff planning as generally practiced in military organizations.

"3. The right of each Party to its security and freedom from fear of attack by the armed forces of the other shall be fully respected.

"4. The establishment of an armistice between the armed forces of the two Parties is accepted as an indispensible step toward the liquidation of armed conflict and the restoration of peace in Palestine."

ARTICLE II

"1. In pursuance of the foregoing principles and of the resolutions of the Security Council of 4 and 16 November, 1948, a general armistice between the armed forces of the two Parties--land, sea and air--is hereby established.

"2. No element of the land, sea or air military or para-military forces of either Party, including non-regular forces, shall commit any warlike or hostile act against the military or para-military forces of the other Party, or against civilians in territory under the control of that Party; or shall advance beyond or pass over for any purpose whatsoever the Armistice Demarcation Line set forth in Article VI of this Agreement, except as provided in Article III of this Agreement; and elsewhere shall not violate the international frontier; or enter into or pass through the air space of the other Party or through the waters within three miles of the coastline of the other Party."

1950

January 23 — The Knesset proclaims Jerusalem the capital of the State.

The Arab League formalizes the boycott against Israel in an official decision, prohibiting any form of cooperation between the Arab states and Israel, including trade, shipping, travel and cultural relations.

February 6 — Egypt decrees the blockade against Israel and the Suez Canal as applying both to Israel ships and ships of other nations carrying cargo to Israel. Banned cargo include commercial vehicles, spare parts, medicine, chemicals, food, petroleum products, as well as arms and ammunition.

Thereafter, "contraband" cargoes are confiscated from ships flying the Norwegian, Australian, Greek and Italian flags.

(Egypt extends the blockade to the international waters to the Gulf of Aqaba, despite a prior commitment to the United States that it would allow peaceful shipping through the Gulf. It occupies the Islands of Tiran and Sanafir, at the mouth of the Gulf, fortifies them, and sets up gun emplacements at Sharm-el-Sheikh at the tip of the Sinai Peninsula. Israel's Port of Elath is completely immobilized as a result.)

May 8 — Israel offers through the Palestine Conciliation Commission, to negotiate any outstanding question with any or all the Arab states.

June 13 — The Knesset votes in favor of a Constitution by evolution, similar to the evolution of the British Constitution.

July 5 — The Knesset passes the Law of Return, granting to every Jew the right to immigrate to Israel, should he so choose.

September 21 — Israel offers, through the Palestine Conciliation Commission, to sign non-aggression pacts with the Arab states.

September 24 — 47,000 Yemenite Jews are brought to Israel by air to escape persecution in their ancient homeland, in an undertaking known as "Operation Magic Carpet."

The Israel Ministry of Health establishes 28 clinics in Arab areas, and four mobile clinics for the Arabs in the Negev, Western and Eastern Galilee, these to supplement a tuberculosis hospital for Arabs in Nazareth, 9 urban welfare administration offices for Arabs, 21 provincial welfare offices for Arabs, and medical services for the Arab schools. In addition, Arabs have access to all public clinics in the country.

September — The Government of Israel initiates a seven-year project--the draining of 15,000 acres of the Huleh swamps, designed to make available

hundreds of new farming units in the drained area.

December 31

The number of new arrivals in Israel comes to a total of 169,405, while the number of new settlements established in 1950 has risen to 94.

ISRAEL'S TEN-YEAR GROWTH

As it celebrates its Tenth Anniversary, the State of Israel notes the strides it has made in improving its social and economic strength. Some aspects of its growth are revealed by the following figures:

Population:

Israel's population has grown to 1,872,000, almost tripling the 1948 figure. Of this number, 864,000 entered the country after the establishment of the State; half of these came from Moslem countries in the Middle East and North Africa.

The Arab population of Israel, all citizens of the State and enjoying equal rights, totals 204,000.

Agriculture:

Production has increased to the point where 60 percent to 65 percent of local food consumption is produced within Israel's borders. Under government stimulus, 470 new agricultural villages have been established.

The land under cultivation has increased from 412,500 acres in 1948 to 930,000 acres in 1956.

In the Negev, 75 new settlements were established -- where none existed before.

Irrigated area now totals 250,000 acres, an increase of 300 percent by comparison with 1948.

Vocational Training:

The vocational training program engages 15.3 percent of the population in agriculture, 42 percent in industry, mining, construction and transportation. Less than 2 percent of those who came to Israel had agricultural experience, while more than 50 percent lacked vocational or professional training of any kind.

Industry:

At the time of the State's establishment, there was little organized industry. Today, Israel's industries include steel, copper, pipes, tire and rubber goods, electrical appliances, paper products, refrigerators, radios, Diesel engines, automobile assembly, fertilizers and light tools.

The chemical industry includes the exploitation of the mineral resources of the Dead Sea and the Negev. Among these are potash, caustic soda, magnesium, bromine, rock phosphate, ceramic clays, glass sand, feldspar, manganese, iron and mica.

Water:

Israel's water supply for industry and agriculture has been quadrupled.

Infant Mortality:

In 1948, Israel's infant mortality stood at 51.7 deaths per 1,000 births. This figure has now dropped to 32.3 deaths per 1,000 births.

ISRAEL'S 10-YEAR

- **POPULATION:** ***Almost tripled***

1948:	650,000
1956:	1,872,380

- **INDUSTRY:** ***Sevenfold increase***

1948:	negligible
1956:	$700 million

Electricity: (in thousands kilowatt hours)

1949:	329,205
1956:	1,142,673

Exports: Tripled

1949:	$29,680,000
1956:	107,246,000

Imports:

1949:	$253,120,000
1956:	363,974,000

- **AGRICULTURE:**

Cultivated Area (in acres): Doubled

1948:	412,000
1957:	956,250

Production: Almost tripled

1948 Index:	100
1956 Index:	289

Irrigation: (in acres) Nearly quadrupled

1948:	75,000
1957:	275,000

Water Usage (in cubic meters): Quadrupled

1948:	250 million
1956:	1000 million

R GROWTH AT A GLANCE

- **SHIPPING**

Vessels: Tripled

1948:	10
1957:	35

Tonnage: Ninefold increase

1948:	14,000
1957:	135,731

- **EDUCATION**

School Attendance: Almost quadrupled

1948:	113,035
1957:	507,541

Arab School Attendance: Almost tripled

1948:	10,092
1957:	29,127

Teachers: Almost doubled

1948:	5,964
1957:	11,295

- **PUBLIC HEALTH**

Hospitals: Almost doubled

1949:	63
1956:	102

Beds: Tripled

1949:	4,626
1956:	12,250

PHYSICIANS: (3887)

(Comparison ratio of physicians to population)

Israel	1 to 400 persons	**India**	1 to 7100 persons
Egypt	1 to 3500 persons	**Switzerland**	1 to 700 persons
	United States	1 to 760 persons	

Hospitals:

There are 102 hospitals with a bed capacity of 12,250. This compares with a former figure of 63 hospitals and 4,626 beds.

There are 3,887 physicians in active practice, making Israel one of the world's best-cared for populations. This figure means one doctor to 400 persons.

Education:

The expanded educational system includes 102 elementary schools, 278 schools for working youth, 76 high schools, 27 teacher colleges, 42 technical schools, 38 agricultural schools, as well as 92 continuation schools with a student body of 7,581 taught by 981 teachers.

There are 116 Arab elementary schools and 6 Arab high schools, in addition to complete freedom of access by Arabs to all other educational facilities.

The total student body in elementary schools is 359,000, taught by 8,365 teachers, as against 86,387 students and 4,153 teachers in 1948.

Students in high school total 23,000, taught by 1,149 teachers, as against 11,582 students and 704 teachers in 1948.

Students enrolled in teacher colleges are 3,600, taught by 336 teachers, as against 1,470 students and 213 teachers in 1948.

Technical schools showed a 300 percent rise in enrollment.

School attendance of Arab children has doubled over those attending in 1948, with 90 percent of the boys and 60 percent of the girls enrolled in public schools.

Israel's educational system includes six institutions of higher learning: Hebrew University, Weizmann Institute of Science, Haifa Technion, University of Tel Aviv, Bar-Ilan University at B'nai Brak, and a new medical school built by Hadassah. Subjects taught include medicine, dentistry, pharmacology, agriculture, law, pure science, architecture, aeronautics, engineering, social sciences, economics, humanities, health and social services.

Broadcasting:

The Israel State Broadcasting Service conducts programs 17 hours daily, including news broadcasts at stated intervals in Arabic, English and French, as well as Hebrew.

Cultural Activities:

There are four symphony orchestras, 700 choirs, an opera company, six permanent theatrical groups and 50 little theatre groups in Israel.

Merchant Fleet:

Thirty-five vessels with a gross tonnage of 135,000 which include passenger liners, oil tankers and cargo ships, comprise the State's merchant marine. By the end of 1958, it is expected that 12 new vessels will be added, increasing tonnage to 250,000.

Air:

El-Al, the Israeli airline, conducts passenger and freight service to Asia, Europe, North America and Africa.

Communications:

Israel has direct telegraphic, cable and wireless communication with most countries.

1951

February 27	The first Point-4 agreement between the United States and Israel is signed, under which the United States undertakes to grant Israel technical assistance in a number of development fields.
March 15	Syria attempts by force to halt the project to drain the Huleh swamp.
May 3	Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion visits the United States and launches Israel's first Independence Bond issue, intended to help make possible Israel's absorption of new immigrants.
May 18	The United Nations authorizes Israel to continue its Huleh drainage project.
June 12	Egypt formally announces to the Special Committee of the Mixed Armistice Commission, in justification of its blockade against Israel: "We are exercising the rights of war. We are still legally at war with Israel, and Armistice does not put an end to a state of war. It does not prohibit a country from exercising certain rights of war." This becomes the consistent explanation of Egypt and other Arab states for their continuous war on Israel, despite the existence of the Armistice agreements which specifically enjoins such policies.
July 11	Israel brings to the Security Council its complaint against Egypt's blockade of Israel in the Suez Canal, as "jeopardizing the Armistice agreement and endangering peace and security in the Middle East."
July 30	The second elections of the Knesset are held, in which 75,000 Arabs participate, including women. Eight Arab deputies are elected members of the Knesset, consisting of 120 members.
July	Israel completes the evacuation of 110,000 Jews from Iraq, who had been subjected to arrest, persecution and confiscation of their property.
August 23	The United States and Israel sign in Washington a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation.
September 1	The Security Council of the United Nations adopts a resolution calling upon Egypt to terminate her blockade practices against Israel as being in contravention both of the 1888 Constantinople Convention and the 1949 Armistice agreement.
September 13	The United Nations Palestine Conciliation Commission, at a conference in Paris, submits to the representatives of Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Israel, a comprehensive pattern of proposals, suggesting that these be preceded by a solemn declaration by all the parties "to settle all differences, present and future, by

resort to pacific procedures, refraining from any use of force or acts of hostility."

Israel agrees to this declaration. The Arab states decline.

October 10 — Israel obtains its first grant-in-aid from the United States under the Mutual Security Act in the sum of $65 million, $50 million of which is assigned to help in the integration of Jewish immigrants in Israel.

November 4 — Israel announces its readiness to compensate Arab refugees for land abandoned in Israel.

November 19 — Dr. Chaim Weizmann is elected President of Israel for a second term.

December 31 — The total of new immigrants in 1951 reaches 173,901. The number of new settlements in the year totals 67.

1952

January 26	The United Nations General Assembly adopts a resolution establishing a $200 million fund to be used over a three-year period for work projects to help in resettling Arab refugees in the countries of their current abode.
February 20	The Knesset adopts a new economic policy aimed at combatting inflation and increasing productivity, exports, and investment.
May 7 - 14	The first International Congress ever held in Israel takes place in Jerusalem - an international symposium on desert research, organized by the Israel Research Council in cooperation with the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
June 4	The United States Congress grants $73 million to Israel for the fiscal year 1952 - 1953 to aid in integration of immigrants and technical assistance.
June 13	An Israel Atomic Energy Commission is established to supervise, coordinate and promote nuclear research.
August 26	A petroleum law is passed, providing a legal framework for the exploration, drilling and production of oil and gas on terms profitable to the operators and fair to the country.
September 10	An Israel-West German Reparation agreement is signed at Luxembourg, under which West Germany agrees to pay Israel $750 million in goods and services on account of Jewish property confiscated by the Nazis.
October 9	Israel agrees to release unconditionally $2,800,000 worth of blocked Arab accounts in Israel banks to Arab refugees.
November 9	Dr. Chaim Weizmann, President of Israel, dies at his residence in Rehovoth, at the age of 76.
December 1	Israel submits to the United Nations a blueprint for peace in the Middle East, proposing direct peace negotiations with the Arab states on all outstanding questions.
December 8	Mr. Itzhak Ben-Zvi is elected President of Israel.
December 11	A resolution, sponsored by eight powers, calling upon the Arab states and Israel "to enter at an early date into direct negotiations" for a "settlement of their outstanding differences", is passed by the Special (Ad Hoc) Political Committee of the United Nations.
December 18	This resolution fails to command the necessary two-thirds majority in the plenary meeting of the General Assembly.

1953

January - June	Intensified border attacks on Israel are carried on, emanating from Jordan, and are retaliated in kind.
March	France and Israel conclude an agreement for cooperation in the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. Israel is presently a source of heavy water production for France.
April 23	Jordan authorities reject the proposal for a high-level meeting, submitted by General William E. Riley, Chief of Staff of the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization.
September 2	Israel begins work on a hydro-electric project on the Jordan, near B'not Yaacov. This is protested by Syria to the Security Council.
September 16	Israel is elected to a Vice-Presidency at the Eighth Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations.
September 22	The first international exhibition in Israel takes place in Jerusalem on the conquest of the desert; more than 500 private firms, organizations and governments from 22 nations, as well as United Nations agencies, participate.
October 21	Ambassador Eric Johnston, special envoy of President Eisenhower, arrives in the Middle East to work out a plan for the joint use of Jordan River waters by Israel, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria.
October 27	The United Nations Security Council passes a resolution ordering the temporary suspension of work near B'not Yaacov, on Syria's complaint.
November 12	Israel proposes a high-level meeting of Israel and Jordan representatives to coordinate efforts to combat border incidents.
November 18	Israel passes a national insurance law as the first step in a comprehensive Social Security plan, a law providing for old-age pensions, workmen's compensation, maternity payments; Israel establishes a Social Security Board to administer the law.
November 23	Israel formally requests the United Nations Secretary General to convoke an Israel-Jordan conference, under Article XII of the Armistice Agreement, to prevent further impairment of the situation. Jordan refuses to respond to the Secretary General's invitation.
December 8	Israel's Prime Minister Ben-Gurion resigns. Mr. Moshe Sharett becomes the new Prime Minister.

1954

January 14	Israel is admitted to membership in the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development and in the International Monetary Fund.
January 22	The Soviet Union vetoes a draft resolution proposed by the Western powers in the United Nations Security Council which would have authorized the United Nations Chief of Staff to permit the resumption by Israel of work on the Jordan hydroelectric plant.
February 15	Israel abolishes capital punishment for murder, restricting the extreme penalty to persons convicted of aiding the Nazis.
March 20	The Soviet Union vetoes a resolution of the United Nations Security Council, supported by eight powers, calling upon Egypt to comply with the 1951 Security Council resolution to end its blockade in the Suez Canal.
April 21	The United States signs a bilateral military agreement with Iraq, whereby the United States undertakes to supply Iraq with arms. This agreement paves the way to the Bagdad Pact, initiated initially as a mutual assistance pact by Turkey, Iraq, and Pakistan, joined subsequently by Iran and Great Britain. The Pact is intended to be a northern tier defense arrangement against the Soviet Union.
July 27	Britain signs an agreement to end its 72-year occupation of the Suez Canal Zone, and to evacuate its $1,500,000,000 Canal Zone base within 20 months. A seven-year treaty provides that Britain can return to the base in the event of an attack on Turkey or on an Arab country. The agreement, though recognizing the Suez Canal as an integral part of Egypt, also recognizes that it is a "waterway economically, commercially and strategically of international importance" and "the determination of both parties to uphold the 1888 Constantinople Convention guaranteeing freedom of navigation of the Canal."
September 1	Israel adopts a resolution, expressing deep concern with the policy of arming the Arab states pursued by the United States and Great Britain, while the Arab states threaten the existence of Israel. Israel notes the disregard of Israel security and the needs of stability and peace, entailed in the agreement for the evacuation of the Canal Zone.
September 28	The Israel ship Bat Galim is seized by Egypt at the entrance to the Suez Canal, carrying a cargo of beefhides and plywood on route to Israel from Eritrea. (The Israeli crew was released after months of detention. The vessel itself has never been yielded by the Egyptian Government.)

October 6	Israel, in the United Nations General Assembly, offers to conclude non-aggression treaties with the Arab states. The Arab response is negative.
October 27	Colonel Masser announces: "When the Suez issue has been disposed of, Egypt will be concerned with one problem only -- the problem of Palestine.... The Palestine problem will not be solved and there will be no peace between us and the Jews as long as a single grain of your soil (the Palestine-Arabs') remains in enemy hands."
November 26	Israel reaffirms in the United Nations its willingness to consider compensation for Arab lands abandoned in Israel, and to enter into negotiations on compensation with any appropriate United Nations organ in advance of any general settlement.
December 1	The Bank of Israel is opened as the sole bank of issue in Israel to "administer, regulate and direct the credit and banking system, in accordance with the economic policy of the Government and with the provisions of the law with a view to promoting monetary measures...."

1955

February 13	The Israel Government announces that it had acquired four of the seven Dead Sea Scrolls discovered by Bedouin shepherds near the Dead Sea in 1947. Israel establishes a national trust to be known as "The Shrine of the Book," under the chairmanship of the President of Israel, to hold in perpetual trust the Dead Sea Scrolls and other documents and monuments relating to the Bible.
February 24	Iraq and Turkey sign a mutual assistance pact.
April 4	Britain ends its preferential agreement with Iraq.
April 5	Britain joins the Bagdad Pact.
June 3	The United States and Israel initial an agreement, whereby the United States leases to Israel 13.2 pounds of enriched Uranium for the development of peaceful uses of atomic energy.
June	Israel completes the first of two pipelines from the Yarkon River north of Tel Aviv, to the waterless, but fertile soil of the northern Negev. With the second pipeline which will be completed in 1958, this system will supply the Negev with 200,000,~~000~~ cubic meters of water annually.
July 24	Prime Minister Ben-Gurion offers to meet Egypt's leader, Gamal Abdel Nasser, at any time or any place--at Nasser's choosing--to discuss peace.
July 26	General elections are held for the Knesset: eight Arabs are elected as deputies in Israel's Parliament.
September 20	The first oil is struck in Israel, at Heletz, after years of prospecting.
September 27	Colonel Nasser announces the conclusion of an arms deal with Czechoslovakia, bartering cotton for arms. Later, it is known that the agreement is actually with the Soviet Union and that the initial agreement is for $250 million worth of arms purchases at cut-rate prices.

The Egyptian-Russian arms deal gives Egypt superiority over Israel in all categories of weapons for use on land, sea or air, which Israel does not possess. The deal provides the means by which Nasser can make good his boast of destroying Israel. Most important, it opens the door to Russia's penetration of the Middle East, its displacement of the West.

The Egyptian-Russian arms deal is followed by a series of economic agreements with Russia, most of the countries in the Soviet bloc, and Communist China. This is followed by cultural agreements, with the teaching of the Russian language, displacing French and, in some instances, English, in Egyptian and Syrian schools.

October 11

Egypt informs Ambassador Eric Johnston that the Arab League had decided at a meeting in Cairo to defer decision on the Johnston plan for regional development of the Jordan River. Syria had vetoed the plan for political reasons. The plan had originally been accepted in its technical aspects by Arab and Israel engineers, and by irrigation experts. Sixty-one percent of the available waters were destined to go to Jordan, and 39 percent to Israel. The project would have irrigated 120,000 acres in Jordan, 33,000 in Syria, about 8,700 acres in Lebanon, and about 100,000 acres in Israel. The project would have made it possible for 200,000 people to find a livelihood in productive agriculture. The plan involved the expenditure of $200 million over a 10-year period. Syria's hatred of Israel determined its action.

November 3

David Ben-Gurion offers to meet with the heads of Arab states to avert "dangers in the present unstable situation."

November 21

The Bagdad Pact comes into formal existence with the holding of the first meeting of its Council in Iraq. One of its first acts is to agree that Israel is never to be allowed to join the Pact.

December 11

David Ben-Gurion returns from his retirement at Sde Boker, and reassumes the posts of Prime Minister and Minister of Defense.

1955

Colonel Nasser organizes a special army, known as the "Fedayeen," to destroy Israel.

The year 1955 sees the campaign of violent propaganda and sporadic marauding, converted into an organized guerilla war through a para-military force directed and equipped by the Egyptian army, recruited for the most part from the destitute Arab population in the Gaza Strip. Many of the Fedayeen were murderers and criminals released from prison, on condition that they join the Fedayeen. Their function was to penetrate deep into Israel territory, blow up wells and water installations, mine roads, ambush road traffic, demolish settlers' homes while the Israelis are asleep, and collect military data.

Fedayeen bases are established in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, under the direction of the Egyptian Military Attaches.

The formation of this army and its purpose is openly proclaimed by Cairo radio August 31, 1955.

1956

January 16	Colonel Nasser pledges the reconquest of Palestine in a speech announcing a new constitution for Egypt.
January 19	Syria joins Egypt in an arms deal with Russia. (By 1957, the deal is estimated to be worth $400 million. Equally important with the arms is the political reorientation of Syria to the Soviet Union on the economic, cultural and, finally, political level, which is climaxed on August 18, 1957, with the appointment of General Afif Bizri, the most extreme Leftist in the Syrian army, as Chief of Staff and Army Commander and Chief.)
February 15	A directive is issued by the Egyptian Commander of the Third Division to the commanders and officers in Arish, Rafah, Khan Yunis and Gaza, to prepare "for the important battle with Israel in which we are fully immersed with the aim of realizing our lofty position - that is, to overpower and destroy Israel in the shortest possible time and with the greatest brutality and bestiality in battle."
February 20	Israel completes a 48-mile railroad, linking the Negev with the national railroad system at Naan.
February 24	Secretary of State John Foster Dulles tells the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the Egyptian-Russian arms deal materially alters the situation "to the disadvantage of Israel." Nonetheless, the United States continues to refuse to sell arms to Israel, while continuing to supply arms both to Iraq and to Saudi Arabia.
April 21	Egypt, Syria, Saudi Arabia and Yemen form a joint military command, under Egypt, aimed at Israel.
June 19	Colonel Nasser declares in reference to the Fedayeen: "We are obliged to be strong in order to liberate the entire Arab land from Morocco to Bagdad and in order to retrieve the right of Palestine's people."
July 26	Egypt's President Nasser seizes the Suez Canal, ostensibly in retaliation for American withdrawal of United States support for construction of the Aswan Dam; Nasser takes the occasion to threaten Israel, while he denounces the West.
August 26	Secretary of State John Foster Dulles tells a Washington Press Conference: "Egypt is in defiance of a decision by the Security Council of the United Nations.....that under the terms of the treaty of 1888, Israel shipping was entitled to go through and that Egypt was not entitled to ban it, if it went through."
August 29	Radio Cairo announces a meeting of Fedayeen Commanders in Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Lebanon, to concert a campaign against Israel.

September 21

The Soviet press attacks Israel for siding with the West in the Suez dispute, declaring that Israel wanted only to "profit by the crisis."

(In all subsequent discussions of the issue of the Suez Canal, Russia supported Egypt, opposed international operation of this international waterway, and was the first to send pilots to Egypt to help it operate the Canal, when the pilots of the legal company were withdrawn.

Beginning with the Suez crisis, the Soviet Union ranged itself fully with Egypt and, in subsequent undertakings, threatened the use of its force to protect the Arabs even to the extent of destroying Israel.)

October 13

A Fedayeen attempt is made on the life of Prime Minister Ben-Gurion.

October 22

Egypt, Jordan and Syria announce a unified military command, "the principal concern of which is war of destruction of Israel."

October 29

Israel strikes out to destroy the Fedayeen bases. In the course of five days, it succeeds in destroying the Egyptian-controlled Fedayeen bases in the Gaza Strip, and the Egyptian fortifications blockading the Gulf of Aqaba.

In the Sinai Desert the Israel defense forces capture and displace the Egyptian fortifications at Sharm-el-Sheikh. The Israelis also take the Islands of Tiran and Sanafir. This action produces two results: It puts an end to the terrorist campaign of the Fedayeen; it opens up the Port of Elath not only to commerce for Israel, but as an international waterway, free to peaceful traffic of the ships of all nations.

October 30

Israel informs the Security Council it is ready to negotiate peace with Egypt.

October 31

Following Israel's march on Sinai, Russia warns Israel that its future is at stake.

November 5

The United Nations votes to establish the United Nations Emergency Force, since stationed in Gaza, and at Sharm-el-Sheikh, the purpose of which is to prevent the outbreak of new hostilities.

The U.S.S.R. warns that Israel's "very existence as a state is at stake."

November 11

Great Britain, in a special report, estimates that Egypt had received, in a single year, $420 million worth of military equipment, including bombers and other heavy equipment, and that the infiltration of technicians make it possible for the Russians to form military unions very quickly.

November 29

The Soviet Union proposes that the Israeli defensive troops be tried as war criminals, while Izvestia declares, "the very existence of Israel as a state is now in doubt."

The U.S.S.R. proposes a 24-hour strafing of Israel. Its offer of volunteers to take their place by the Egyptians is regarded as directed primarily against Israel.

December

By the end of December, the Arab boycott is extended to foreign firms having Jewish directors, while foreign firms doing business with Israel are called upon to suspend operations under the threat of being banned from the entire Arab world.

By the end of December, 100 ships have been blacklisted by Egypt, Israel cargoes confiscated to the value of $5,600,000, an Israeli ship seized, while the cost to Israel, as a result of the ban on oil from the Middle East, was $44 million.

By the end of December, Israel has acquired 19 newspapers, numerous weeklies and fortnightlies, the daily circulation of Israel's Hebrew press has reached 340,000, the week-end editions 416,000, while the circulation of foreign language newspapers has reached 103,300 daily, and 133,300 in the week-end edition.

1957

January 15

United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammerskjold upholds the international character of the Gulf of Aqaba in a report to the General Assembly, in which he states: "The international significance of the Gulf of Aqaba may be considered to justify the right of innocent passage through the Straits of Tiran and the Gulf, in accordance with recognized rules of international law."

January 19

Secretary General Hammerskjold, in a report to the General Assembly, declares: "None of the parties to the 1949 Armistice Agreement is entitled to claim belligerent rights, including the application of such rights in the Gulf of Aqaba and the Straits of Tiran. It follows from the finding of the Security Council in 1951....the parties of the Armistice Agreement may be considered as not entitled to claim any belligerent rights and will not assert belligerent rights (including, of course, such rights in the Gulf of Aqaba and the Straits of Tiran.)"

February 11

The United States issues a memorandum emphasizing the international character of the Gulf of Aqaba, the right of free and innocent passage through the Gulf, and the willingness of the United States to exercise and test this right. The memorandum declares: "The United States believes that the Gulf comprehends international waters and that no nation has the right to prevent free and innocent passage in the Gulf and through the Straits giving access thereto. We have in mind not only commercial usage, but the passage of pilgrims on religious missions, which should be fully respected."

The memorandum continues: "The United States recalls that on January 28, 1950, the Egyptian Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed the United States that the Egyptian occupation of the two islands of Tiran and Sanafir at the entrance of the Gulf of Aqaba was only to protect the islands themselves against possible damage or violation and that 'this occupation being in no way conceived in a spirit of obstructing in any way innocent passage through the stretch of water separating these two islands from the Egyptian coast of Sinai, it follows that this passage, the only practicable one, will remain free as in the past, in conformity with international practices and recognized principles of the law of nations.'

"In the absence of some over-riding decision to the contrary, as by the International Court of Justice, the United States, on behalf of vessels of United States registry, is prepared to exercise the right of free and innocent passage and to join with others to secure general recognition of this right."

February 20

President Eisenhower, in a broadcast, states: "We should not assume that if Israel withdraws from Sharm-el-Sheikh, Egypt will prevent Israel shipping from using the Suez Canal or the Gulf of Aqaba. If, unhappily hereafter, Egypt violates the

Armistice Agreement, then this should be dealt with firmly by the Society of Nations."

March 1

Israel's Foreign Minister Golda Meir, on behalf of Israel, affirms Israel's own belief that the Gulf of Aqaba and the Straits of Tiran are international waterways; on the assumption that they would be so maintained, she announces to the General Assembly Israel's readiness to withdraw its forces from Sharm el Sheikh, with their place taken by the United Nations Emergency Force. She states:

"...The Government of Israel believes that the Gulf of Aqaba comprehends international waters and that no nation has the right to prevent free and innocent passage in the Gulf and through the Straits giving access thereto, in accordance with the generally accepted definition of those terms in the law of the sea.

"In its capacity as a littoral State, Israel will gladly offer port facilities to the ships of all nations and all flags exercising free passage in the Gulf of Aqaba. We have received with gratification the assurances of leading Maritime Powers that they foresee a normal and regular flow of traffic of all cargoes in the Gulf of Aqaba.

"Israel will do nothing to impede free and innocent passage by ships of Arab countries bound to Arab ports or to any other destination.

"Israel is resolved on behalf of vessels of Israel registry to exercise the right of free and innocent passage and is prepared to join with others to secure universal respect of this right.

"Israel will protect ships of its own flag, exercising the right of free and innocent passage on the high seas and in international waters.

"Interference by armed force with ships of Israel flag exercising the right of free and innocent passage in the Gulf of Aqaba and through the Straits of Tiran will be regarded by Israel as an attack entitling it to exercise its inherent right of self defense under Article 51 of the United Nations Charter and take all such measures as are necessary to ensure the free and innocent passage of its ships in the Gulf and in the Straits.

"Israel is now prepared to withdraw its forces from the Gulf of Aqaba and the Straits of Tiran in the confidence that there will be continued freedom of navigation for international and Israeli shipping in the Gulf of Aqaba and through the Straits of Tiran."

Foreign Minister Golda Meir appeals through the United Nations General Assembly for Arab-Israel peace, stating: "Can we, from now on -- all of us -- turn a new leaf and, instead of

fighting each other, can we all united fight poverty, disease, and illiteracy?...I can here pledge the Government and the people of Israel to do their part in this united effort. There is no limit to what we are prepared to contribute, so that all of us together can live to see a day of happiness for all our peoples, and see again from that region a great contribution to peace and happiness to all humanity."

March 1 - 8

The views expressed by the Government of Israel are supported in the United Nations General Assembly by the representatives of the United States, Argentina, France, Costa Rica, Great Britain, Italy, The Netherlands, New Zealand, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland.

April 6

The United States ship, the Kern Hills, passes through the Gulf of Aqaba, testing the right to freedom of passage, to deliver oil to Israel at its Port of Elath.

April

Israel completes an eight-inch oil pipeline from Elath to a Mediterranean port.

May 14

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles tells a Washington Press Conference that the United States would not oppose an effort by Israel to test her rights by sending a ship through the Suez Canal.

May 15

This statement is confirmed by President Eisenhower.

May 20

Russia, in the United Nations Security Council, challenges Israel's right to test its use of the Suez Canal.

May 24

The Arab states, in a joint effort, try to persuade the United States to change its view on the international character of the waterways of Suez and Aqaba, and the rights of free and innocent passage.

June 3

Israel announces its support of the Eisenhower Doctrine.

The Economic Council of the Arab League decides to strengthen the boycott by blacklisting concerns selling vehicles to Israel, and foreign companies under contract to furnish Israel with goods and services, and further by establishing a unified system to control exports and imports to prevent Arab goods from reaching Israel and Israel goods from reaching Arabs through intermediaries.

June 18

Russia delivers three submarines to Egypt, the first Middle East country to acquire submarines.

June 23

The United States reiterates the views expressed on February 11 and makes public a State Department communication to shipping companies directing them promptly to report any denial of the right of "free and innocent passage."

June 28	The State Department, in an aide memoire, rejects Arab claims denying Israel's right to freedom of passage in the Gulf of Aqaba and the Suez Canal.
July	The first International Congress of Jewish Studies is opened in Jerusalem, participated in by 120 scholars from abroad and 350 from Israel.
September	The first International Stamp Exhibition in Israel is held at Tabil, 33 countries participating.
	Twenty-six countries, represented by 1000 athletes, participate with 5,000 Israelis in the Fifth World Maccabee games.
	An International Conference on Nuclear Structure is opened at the Weizmann Institute of Science at Rehovoth.
October 31	Israel completes its drainage of the Huleh swamps.
October	Excavations at Hatzor confirm Biblical accounts, according to a report by Dr. Yigal Yadin to the 13th Convention of the Israel Exploration Society.
	The total of new immigrants absorbed by Israel since 1948 reaches the number of 899,567.
November	A Desert Research Institute is opened at Beersheba as part of a world-wide zone research enterprise supported by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

Charges to pay
s. d.
RECEIVED

POST OFFICE

TELEGRAM

Jack

No.
OFFICE STAMP

W1

WESTERN DISTRICT OFFICE
T NO
22 59
W.1

Prefix. Time handed in. Office of Origin and Service Instructions. Words.
13

At m
From
By

At m
To
By

108 9.34 NEWHAVENSUSSEX BR 39

MR AND MRS EDWARD MURROW THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL

LONDON W1 =

MANY THANKS FOR A MOST ENJOYABLE EVENING IT WAS

LOVELY TO SEE YOU BOTH ONCE AGAIN MAKE IT A REAL

HOLIDAY FROM NOW ON HAPPY LANDINGS = JACK AND PAT

For free repetition of doubtful words telephone "TELEGRAMS ENQUIRY" or call, with this form y this form, and, if possible, the envelope. B or C / C

+ W1 + + XW 5211

D&Co.(Sun)Ltd. Gp 1069 30,000 Pads 7/53

Jackson, C.D.

January 13, 1958

Dear C.D:

First of all, thanks for your gracious note on the Marian Anderson piece. We were very proud of it, and the reaction was most encouraging.

We have made a real try at the Negro College Fund idea and simply haven't come up with a formula, format or what have you, that we are prepared to submit.

I am afraid it is something that we will have to continue to worry about and hope that something can be done about it in the fall.

As ever yours,

Mr. C.D. Jackson
9 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

fc

Jackson, C. D.

C. D. JACKSON
9 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK

January 8, 1958

Dear Ed:

I have just come back from a studio screening of your Marian Anderson show, and I am absolutely demolished emotionally.

I cannot remember ever seeing such a superb combination of editorial taste, photographic quality, journalistic enterprise, and American message, and I am deeply grateful.

All the best,

C. D. Jackson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

C. D. JACKSON
9 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK

January 8, 1958

Dear Ed:

Not having seen you for some time, I have not had a chance to ask you what if anything was new on the United Negro College Fund idea that we discussed with Lee Bristol.

As I remember, you were going to toss the problem to your group and see what they could come up with both as to idea and costs, as well as spelling out the multiple sponsorship concept.

Unfortunately I missed your Marion Anderson program, but have heard so much about it that I have arranged for a special showing later today.

All the best,

C. D. Jackson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Jackson, Fran

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Mr. Gitlin

from: Mr. Murrow

February 10, 1958

The female who brought this in by the name of Fran Jackson is staying at the Sherry Netherlands for the next two or three weeks. I told her I would pass it on to the appropriate authorities and you are it.

Would you have someone communicate with her?

fc

E.R.M.

A.T.P.C. Jackson, Fran

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.

485 Madison Avenue, New York 22, New York • PLaza 1-2345

February 27, 1958

Dear Miss Jackson:

Thank you for returning the signed release form.

I am very sorry, but after careful evaluation of THE UNIVERSE, we have decided it is a proposal which Public Affairs would not be interested in undertaking at this time.

Your suggestion that Dr. Harrison Brown be used as host of your program is a good one. Perhaps you saw the first program in THE GREAT CHALLENGE series last Sunday in which Dr. Brown was a participant and contributor to the discussion.

We do thank you for letting us see your proposal.

Very sincerely,

John P. Jefferson
Assistant Director of Public Affairs

JPJ/eb
enc.

Miss Fran Jackson
703 North Elm Drive
Beverly Hills, California

cc: Mr. Murrow

Sw
Lady Jackson

February 24, 1959

Dear Barbara:

Herewith a small, tangible expression of our appreciation. It was a first-rate job. Hope you had a chance to see it. If not, we will run it for you some day when you are in New York.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

(signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

Lady Jackson
56 Linnean Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

A. Jacobs

August 3, 1959

President Albert C. Jacobs
Trinity College
Hartford, Connecticut

Dear Dr. Jacobs:

In reply to your letter of July 22 to Mr. Murrow, I much regret to tell you that he will be out of the country from the end of this August until July 1960 and will therefore be unable to participate in your Convocation.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

TRINITY COLLEGE
HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

July 22, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In November of 1955 Trinity College held a very successful Convocation on the subject of "The Challenge to Liberal Education." Since then there have been requests from many sources that we sponsor another such event. As a result we have decided to hold a one-day Convocation on Saturday, April 9, 1960 on the general theme "The New World Ahead, Interpretation and Prophecy." The purpose of this letter is to inquire if your "sabbatical year" schedule will permit you to accept an invitation to appear as the final speaker or summarizer at the evening session of the Convocation.

We are inviting pre-eminent authorities from East and West to direct their attention to the philosophical, historical and economic aspects of the broad general theme. One of the persons we are hopeful of obtaining is Barbara Ward who is planning to be in this country this next winter and spring. There will be three sessions in all, one each devoted to the areas mentioned above, with two speakers at each session. Time will be left at each session for a question and answer period. As in the last Convocation, which was held in our Field House and was attended by several thousand people, there will be extensive radio and television coverage.

I can think of no one more qualified than you to help us tie together the earlier remarks of the day on this important topic and take a brief look at the future. Your presence and participation in this event coming at the start of a new decade would mean much to everyone concerned and go far toward insuring the success of the Convocation.

Should you be available for this assignment may I have some idea of your usual honorarium for the information of our planning committee?

Best wishes for a pleasant and profitable year away from your normal strenuous activities.

Sincerely yours,

Albert C. Jacobs
President

Jacobs, Ted

Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell

940 BROADWAY (Entrance on 22nd Street) NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Algonquin 4-9983

F

To Editors, Columnists, Commentators:

Mrs. Morton Sobell
Mrs. Rose Sobell
Chairmen

HONORARY SPONSORS
(*partial listing*)
Rev. Gross W. Alexander
David Andrews
Rabbi J. S. Bass
Helen M. Beardsley
Leo Berman
Rabbi Samuel Bernstein
Lloyd Donnell
Prof. Kermit Eby
Rev. John E. Evans
Rabbi Morris Fishman
Rev. Kenneth Ripley Forbes
Waldo Frank
Rev. G. Shubert Frye
Rev. Erwin A. Gaede
Maxwell Geismar
Rabbi Robert E. Goldburg
Prof. Erwin R. Goodenough
Rabbi Avery Grossfield
Judge Norval K. Harris
Dr. A. Eustace Haydon
Rev. Clarence D. Herriott
Russell Johnson
Rev. John Paul Jones
Rev. Joseph P. King
Ted LeBerthon
Dr. Milton Lester
Daniel G. Marshall
Dr. Leo Mayer
Louis F. McCabe
Rev. Peter McCormack
Dr. Gardner Murphy
Rev. Dryden Linsley Phelps
Prof. Dale Pontius
Howard B. Radest
Prof. Anatol Rapaport
Lord Bertrand Russell
Prof. Malcolm Sharp
Dr. D. R. Sharpe
Rev. Francis S. Tucker
Dr. Harold C. Urey
Mrs. Clara M. Vincent
Rabbi Jacob J. Weinstein
Prof. Francis D. Wormuth

June 12, 1959

Dear Sir:

We are enclosing two press tickets for the public meeting on the Morton Sobell case, to be addressed by:

Dr. Horace M. Kallen, Research Professor of Philosophy at the New School for Social Research, and author of books on democracy and freedom.

Murray Branch, professor of religion at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia.

Chairman: Professor Thomas I. Emerson, Yale University Law School.

The meeting will take place at 8 P.M. on Friday, June 19th, 1959, at Webster Hall, 119 East 11th Street (between 3rd and 4th avenues), New York City. Between one thousand and 1500 persons are expected to attend.

In the event you would like additional press tickets, please let us know.

Enclosed is a copy of our committee's new newspaper giving information about latest support in behalf of Mr. Sobell's appeals.

Sincerely,

Ted Jacobs
Ted Jacobs
Public Relations

Today's Verdict

IN THE CASE OF MORTON SOBELL

July, 1959 | Published by the National Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell | 389 | 5th Issue—10c

Public Opinion Uniting in Urgent Appeal For Morton Sobell's Freedom or New Trial

"I AM INNOCENT"

In August, 1950, amid a blaze of headlines at the height of the McCarthy period, a young American scientist was kidnapped, brutally beaten, and thrown into prison. Despite his plea of innocence, Morton Sobell was publicly accused of being in a conspiracy to commit espionage and brought to trial with Ethel and Julius Rosenberg. The verdict at that time was guilty. The penalty: 30 years imprisonment.

In the years that have passed, the case of Morton Sobell has burst into the arena of public opinion. The hostile passion that marked the trial has changed to a belief that a terrible miscarriage of justice occurred. Lawyers, judges, scientists, educators, clergymen, writers—eminent persons from many walks of life—have taken a fresh look at the facts and issues. Many are convinced of his innocence. Others feel either that his trial was unfair, that grave doubts exist, or that the sentence was completely out of proportion.

Within these pages is echoed the resounding voice of national and international opinion asking that Morton Sobell be freed or given a new trial. We hope that after reading this newspaper you too will want to act in behalf of Mr. Sobell, who says from his cell in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta in his 9th year of imprisonment: "I am innocent. How much longer will it take for the truth to set me free?"

—COMMITTEE TO SECURE JUSTICE FOR MORTON SOBELL

New Developments in Case

NEW! Eminent Honorary Sponsors Of Committee for Morton Sobell

The Committee to Secure Justice for Morton Sobell announces the formation of a distinguished group of Honorary Sponsors of the Committee. They include (partial listing, with affiliations for identification only): Rev. Gross W. Alexander, Lucerne Valley, Cal.; Rabbi S. J. Bass, Nadick, Mass.; Rabbi Samuel Bernstein, New York; Prof. Kermit Eby, Chicago; Rev. John E. Evans, Columbus, O.; Rabbi Morris Fishman, Margate, N. J.; Waldo Frank, author, Truro, Mass.; Rev. G. Shubert Frye, Syracuse, N. Y.; Rev. Erwin A. Gaede, Los Angeles; Maxwell Geismar, literary critic, Harrison, N.Y.; Prof. Erwin R. Goodenough, Yale; Rabbi Avery J. Grossfield, Wantagh, N.Y.; Judge Norval K. Harris, Sullivan, Ind.; Prof. A. Eustace Haydon, Chicago; Russell Johnson, Petersham, Mass.

Ted Le Berthon, Fresno, Cal.; Daniel G. Marshall, attorney, Los Angeles; Dr. Leo Mayer, New York; Louis F. McCabe, attorney, Philadelphia; Rev. Peter McCormack, San Francisco; Dr. Gardner Murphy, Menninger Foundation, Topeka, Kan.; Rev. Dryden Linsley Phelps, Berkeley, Calif.; Prof. Dale Pontius, Chicago; Howard B. Radest, leader, Bergen Ethical Society, Teaneck, N. J.; Prof. Anatol Rapaport, Ann Arbor, Mich., Lord Bertrand Russell, England; Prof. Malcolm Sharp, Chicago; Dr. D. R. Sharpe, Pasadena, Cal.; Dr. Harold C. Urey, LaJolla, Cal.; Mrs. Clara M. Vincent, Women's Int. League for Peace and Freedom, Livonia, Mich.; Rabbi Jacob Weinstein, Chicago. and Prof. Francis D. Wormuth, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NEW! Modern Sacco-Vanzetti Case, Says Nationally-Known Paper

The **Portland Oregonian**, an Independent Republican newspaper, urged justice for Morton Sobell in an editorial titled "Pangs of Conscience," published April 5. The **Oregonian** wrote: "The interest aroused by a proposal before a Massachusetts legislative committee that a posthumous pardon be granted to Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzeti shows once again how the public conscience will not be still when the public has the nagging suspicion that it has been a party to injustice."

Seeing the Sobell case as a "more modern example," the **Oregonian** stated that "many fair-minded persons have searched the transcript of the trial in vain to find just what defendant Sobell was accused of doing, and what the jury found him guilty of. Some day the American public conscience may be sufficiently pricked in this instance, too, to bring a public inquiry that may answer the question of whether anti-Communist hysteria in 1951, when this nation was at war in Korea, may not have been the real reason for this conviction."

NEW! Senators, Congressmen Appeal To President Eisenhower

Senator Frank E. Moss of Utah has written President Eisenhower on the Sobell case. Senator Moss said in part: "As you know there is widespread belief that Mr. Sobell was unjustly convicted and that his case should be re-opened. Because of the many letters I am receiving on this subject, I am writing to ask you to interest yourself in this case to see whether perhaps within the dictates of your conscience, you would like to ask the Attorney General to decide whether a new trial should be granted to Mr. Sobell."

Representative William Meyer of Vermont has written the President asking him to look into the case, as has Rep. Adam Clayton Powell of New York. U. S. Senator William Langer has spoken publicly in Morton Sobell's behalf and has inserted his remarks in the Congressional record.

(Continued on Page 4)

Noted Americans Urge Commutation After Independent Study of Trial

The following analysis of the trial has been sent to President Eisenhower by the undersigned theologians and law rofessors following their independent study of the record:

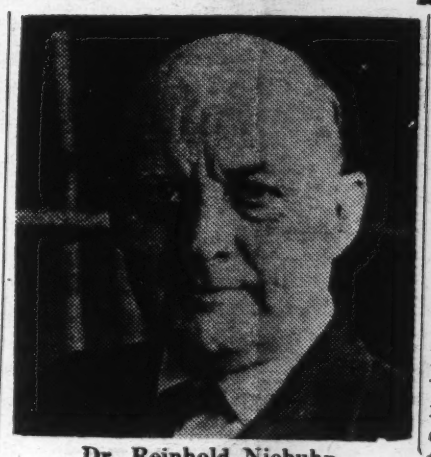
A STATEMENT ON THE CASE OF MORTON SOBELL

The undersigned are American citizens who believe that the sentence of Morton Sobell should now be commuted. Sobell was convicted of conspiring with others to transmit to the Soviet Union writings and information relating to the national defense of the United States and was sentenced on April 1, 1951 to serve thirty years in Federal Prison.

Morton Sobell was tried with Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, who were convicted of espionage in connection with the atomic bomb and who were sentenced to death and later executed. Sobell, however, was never implicated in any way with involvement in the atomic espionage for which the Rosenbergs were convicted. This fact was confirmed by the judge who sentenced Sobell.

This statement is not concerned with the Rosenberg conviction. The undersigned are and consistently have been convinced anti-Communists. None is associated with any organization, committee, or group of any kind concerned either with the case of the Rosenbergs or that of Sobell, nor are any of the undersigned connected in any way with Morton Sobell or any members of his family. After study of the case, we believe that the following considerations warrant a commutation of the very heavy sentence Sobell is now serving.

1) Sobell was never implicated with atomic espionage for which the Rosenbergs were convicted.



Dr. Reinhold Niebuhr

2) The charges against Sobell, supported mainly by the testimony of one man, Max Elitcher, were that he had solicited information, and had on one occasion taken something which looked like a can of film to Julius Rosenberg. No specific item of information supposed to have been secured by him or transmitted by him to anyone else is specified in the record. The case against him, therefore, is vague in content and slender in proof. The possibility that a trip to Mexico which he and his family took should be construed as flight cannot be ignored, though it is subject to various interpretations.

3) Whether or not the judge and prosecution made sufficient efforts to provide a fair trial, we ought to recognize that the emotions surrounding the trial of the Rosenbergs and the fact that Sobell's case was tried with theirs made it difficult to separate the two cases and to recognize the very different character of the two charges and the evidence introduced to support them respectively.

4) Sobell has already served, with good conduct, nearly eight years in prison, six of them in Alcatraz.

5) As Americans we are fully aware of the threat of communism to our freedom and way of life. Any attack on that freedom without or within must be resisted. Nevertheless, one of the factors which makes that freedom so precious is its capacity to practice a discipline and humane administration of justice precisely in those cases where emotions are aroused which make it difficult to remain objective about the merits of a specific case. We believe a commutation of the Sobell sentence would demonstrate our national faith in that freedom.

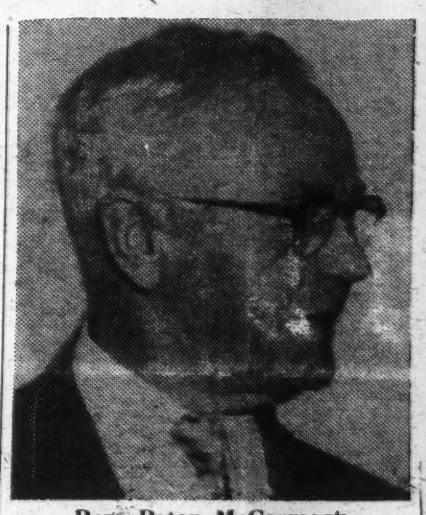
Reinhold Niebuhr, Vice-President and Professor of Ethics and Theology, Union Theological Seminary, New York City.
John C. Bennett, Dean and Professor of Ethics and Theology, Union Theological Seminary.
Paul Ramsey, Professor of Religion, Princeton University.
Edmond Cahn, Professor of Law, New York University.
Daniel Day Williams, Professor of Systematic Theology, Union Theological Seminary.
Jerome Nathanson, Administrative Leader, New York Society for Ethical Culture.
Gerhard O. W. Mueller, Associate Professor of Law, New York University.
(titles are for identification only)

Prison Chaplain Certain of Innocence

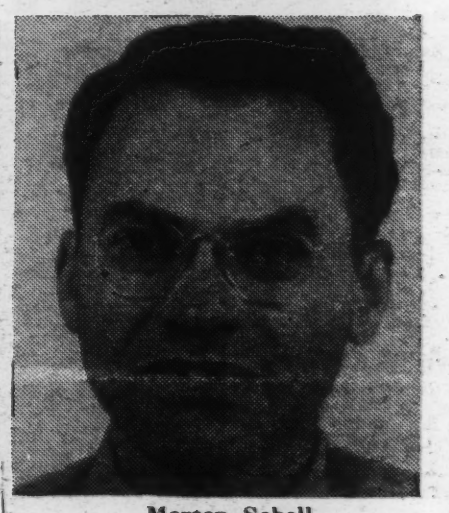
During the years when he was a Protestant chaplain at Alcatraz, Reverend Peter McCormack developed a close association with Morton Sobell. Rev. Mr. McCormack, a Presbyterian minister for 50 years, is completely convinced of Morton Sobell's innocence and is working in his behalf. At a dinner meeting in San Francisco, the distinguished clergyman spoke of Morton Sobell as follows:

"First, the man, Morton Sobell: If you met him I am sure you would recognize the healthy mindedness of the man; proud of his inheritance, of home, country, of the opportunity he had as a loyal American citizen.

"It was belief in this fact that led me to conclude he was utterly incapable of doing the thing of which he was charged and like other great souls down through history, he suffers punishment, 'the just for unjust.' Many a time a man may act, as we say 'out of character'—but to know Morton, you cannot charge him with that. Falsely accused, cruelly treated, sentenced on the testimony of a self-confessed perjurer, this man of fine character and brilliant mind still suffers within prison walls . . .



Rev. Peter McCormack



Morton Sobell

"To sum up my feelings about Morton, I want you to think of him as a man with profound convictions, a profound respect for the thinking of others, and for the rights of others, his loyalty and devotion to the best things in life, his reverence and respect for sacred things, these made him a man to be admired . . .

"I feel satisfied in my own mind, that Morton is innocent, a victim of perjury, politics and predjudice. So there is a sense of urgency impelling me 'to speak what I do know and testify of the things I have seen.'"

Jacobson, Prof
Howard B.

November 20, 1958

Professor Howard Boone Jacobson
Department of Journalism
University of Bridgeport
Bridgeport 4, Conn.

Dear Professor Jacobson:

Your letter of November 5 to Mr. Irving Gitlin has been passed to me for reply. You have my permission to use the speech I made recently in Chicago as a chapter in MASS COMMUNICATION AND SOCIETY, and I shall be interested to see a copy when it is published.

Yours sincerely,

Jaffa, Herbert

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY / Division of General Education and Extension Services

WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK 3, N.Y.
TELEPHONE: SPRING 7-2000

September 10, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I thought you would like to know about our new Program of International Studies which begins this fall.

Very truly yours,

Herbert Jaffa

Herbert Jaffa,
Assistant to the Dean
Coordinator, Program of
International Studies

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY

The Indian Subcontinent

East Asia

Southeast Asia

Islamic Religion and Culture

Introduction to the Spanish-American World

Africa, South of the Sahara

A NEW PROGRAM OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES OPEN TO THE GENERAL PUBLIC

about peoples, cultures, and politics

1958–1959

Division of General Education and Extension Services

1 WASHINGTON SQUARE, NEW YORK 3, NEW YORK

These courses on international studies are offered to the general public in the belief that knowledge and understanding about peoples, cultures, and politics of the world have become increasingly meaningful to the American adult and to his role as a participating citizen in a democratic community.

Peoples and Cultures of Asia

The three courses on Asia have been scheduled to follow each other; that is, the ending date of each course coincides closely with the opening date of the one following it. Thus, the *Indian Subcontinent* ends on December 4 and *East Asia* begins on December 11; *East Asia* closes on March 5 and *Southeast Asia* starts on March 12. Also, the hours and days of each course (Thursdays, 8.10–9.55 p.m.) remain the same. Students registering for all three courses, therefore, can be assured, without having to change their own schedule, of an almost uninterrupted program of study from September through May.

Though scheduled to begin at different dates, any one or all three courses on Asia may be registered for during this present registration period. (*See* registration form.)

104. The Indian Subcontinent Fee: $25.00

Among the Asian powers, like China, of overwhelming importance to future world stability is the great Indian Subcontinent. India's meaningfulness has to do not only with her vast population but with an influence that extends far beyond her borders, touching millions of people throughout Asia, parts of Soviet Europe, and the Western world. What are India's chances of success in her attempt to solve problems by methods of parliamentary democracy rather than by authoritarian rule? What are the complicating factors — historical, political, economic, and social—that condition Indian life today? The class investigates these questions and has an opportunity in the latter part of the semester to hear from distinguished Indians. Topics include:

The peoples and languages of India
The Indian cultural heritage
Indian religions and their place in Indian life
Caste and Indian society
The Indian village—the peasant base
The heritage of British rule
Indian politics: Gandhi, the Congress Party, and Nehru
Indian imperialism: Hyderabad and Kashmir
Indian Communism: the threat and the reality
Pakistan—Muslim India
Ceylon—the island neighbor

THOMAS HOVET, JR. Thursday 8.10–9.55 p.m., September 25–December 4.

104.1. East Asia (China, Japan, Korea) Fee: $25.00

In this ancient and teeming population area with and against whose peoples Americans have fought wars in recent years, great changes are taking place. This lecture-discussion course ex-

amines the area and its peoples in terms of history, culture, tradition, religion, and geography, seeking always to relate them to current happenings. What, for example, are the latent forces of Shintoism and Confucianism in the modern world? Can Communist China and a modern Japan use traditional elements of society to build upon? Other questions considered include:

- The impact of traditional Confucianism and Taoism on modern China
- The influence of the military on Japanese democracy
- Korea as an international pawn of the major powers
- Communism and the roots of Chinese culture
- Population pressures on Japan
- Soviet influences in East Asia
- Impact of the West on Chinese civilization
- Present conflicts between Japan and Korea
- The Chinese recognition problem
- Economic and population potentials of Communist China
- Taiwan—the future for Nationalist China

CHARLES H. C. LO. Thursday 8.10–9.55 p.m., December 11–March 5.

104.2. Southeast Asia — Fee: $25.00

Sometimes vividly dramatized in the headlines, sometimes quietly behind them, significant events are taking place in Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaya, and Indonesia as these nations develop national status in the international field. Here, in these island and mainland communities that lie between China and India, America has interests. It is important that we come to understand the many political, sociological, and economic problems confronting these peoples as they choose paths which they hope will give meaning to their new position of independence. A purpose of this lecture-discussion course is to help the student understand these problems and the background to current events by relating them to the cultures, histories, ideologies, and religions of these lands whose beginnings stem from the earliest occurrence of man. Subjects covered in class include:

- Cash crops, labor, and the plantation in the Asiatic tropics
- Pirates, headhunters, jungle nomads, and government in the islands and coasts of Southeast Asia
- Tribes, castes, classes, and races in the western South Seas
- Natives and white men in the East Indies
- Native rulers and white men's governments in Southeast Asia
- Colonialism, nationalism, and communism in the new nations of Southeast Asia

Oil, tin, and rubber versus rice and meat in the lands below China
Education, religion, and custom in the new nations of tropical Asia
The overseas Chinese of Southeast Asia
Languages and history in the countries south of China
Hindus, Buddhists, and the arts in Southeast Asia
Red and white ideologies in a brown man's world

JOHN L. LANDGRAF. Thursday 8.10–9.55 p.m., March 12–May 21.

Islam

In addition to *Islamic Religion and Culture*, courses are offered in beginning and intermediate Arabic and in great Arabic literature with readings in The Book of Songs *(Kitab al-Aghani)*, The Book of the Misers *(Kitab al-Bukhala)*, The Book of the Poets and Poetry *(Kitab ash-Shir wa ash-Shura)*, The Koran, The Book of Tradition *(As Sahih)*, The Book of Illumination *(Kitab al-Luma)*, The Deliverance from Error *(Kitab Munqid min ad-Dalal)*, and The History of the Caliphs *(Suyuti's Tarikh al-Khulafa)*.

105. Islamic Religion and Culture

Fee: $35.00

One sixth of the earth's people living in ancient and modern cities and villages along the great arc of the world extending from the Persian Gulf to the Atlantic Ocean—these are the scattered people of Islam whose stirrings today in Egypt, Syria, Saudi-Arabia, Algeria, Tunisia, Pakistan, Indonesia, etc., are beginning to change the face of the globe.

Who are these people? And what is their faith of Islam which unifies them midst conflicting interests and loyalties? The religion and culture of the Muslims is the major concern of this new lecture and discussion course. Topics include:

Muhammad—the man and his faith
The Koran
The Five Pillars of Islam
The law and its role in Muslim society
The Islamic sects
Al-Ghazali—the Muslim St. Thomas Aquinas
Mysticism and the Muslim saints
The Islamic state and the role of the caliphate
The aesthetic tradition
Islam and westernization
Modern attempts at reform
Muslim law and the modern state and society
Christianity, Judaism, and Islam—similarities and contrasts

LEON ZOLONDEK, Monday 8.10–9.55 p.m., September 29–January 19.

92. Introduction to the Spanish-American World — Fee: $35.00

The two major civilizations of the Western Hemisphere are Anglo-American and Hispanic. The traditions of Spain are alive in eighteen Latin-American nations as well as in Puerto Rico and among the Spanish-speaking groups in this country. The course deals with Spanish-American cultures and societies in terms of history, sociology, and anthropology. The lectures also include a discussion of Spain, of pre-Columbian civilization (Mayan, Aztec, Incan), of contemporary Indian and Mestizo populations, and of African ingredients in Latin-American cultures. A major part of the course is devoted to the Island of Puerto Rico and the Puerto Ricans of New York.

JOSEPH BRAM. Tuesday 8.10–9.55 p.m., September 30–January 27.

103. Africa, South of the Sahara

Can the Western political system, the economic and social values, find acceptance among peoples winning their way to nationhood south of the Sahara Desert? This course examines political and economic factors in the Belgian Congo, Rhodesia and Nyasaland, Ghana, Nigeria, the Union of South Africa, etc.—dramatizes how they directly affect crucial interests in the United States. The Western impact on Africa is reviewed in terms of its benefit and/or loss to the Africans, its value to Western peoples, and the potentialities for future co-operation or conflict. Topics include:

- The last stage of imperialism
- American responsibility for cultural and technological leadership in a free Africa
- Economic and cultural changes caused by the Western impact
- Tribal versus urban culture in a changing society
- The race and color question
- Western interests in African resources
- The rise of African nationalism: Ghana, Nigeria
- The concept of economic partnership
- Responsibility of the United Nations
- Apartheid in South Africa

THOMAS R. ADAM. To be given in the spring of 1959. Day and hour not yet scheduled.

Related Courses

100. International Affairs—The World We Live In — Fee: $35.00

Reviewing the rapid changes of postwar history in such key countries as Russia, China, India, France, England, Germany, etc., this course is devoted to an analysis of the political, economic, and cultural backgrounds of current international affairs.

NORMAN S. JACOBS. Tuesday 6.15–8 p.m., September 30–January 27.

101. Foreign Policy—Fall 1958: Behind the News — Fee: $35.00

Starting with the headlines, this course deals in depth with the major foreign affairs story each week, bringing out the views behind the news and the facts behind the story. Current developments are related to basic principles that may be guiding United States foreign policy, with particular references to the views of leading analysts and policy makers.

JOSEPH P. LASH. Wednesday 8.10–9.55 p.m., October 1–January 21.

75. The Principles of International Law — Fee: $35.00

An introduction to the principles of international law as they have developed from the time of Grotius till today. Designed for the layman interested in the legal principles underlying international affairs and conditioning foreign policy. Lectures and the reading of actual cases provide the basis for the discussion of such topics as the law of nations, territorial jurisdiction and citizenship, jurisdiction over vessels, treaties and diplomatic relations, international claims and disputes, and the conduct of war.

HAMILTON VREELAND, JR. Monday 8.10–9.55 p.m., September 29–January 19.

MAIL REGISTRATION FORM

Program for International Studies 1958–1959

Miss Gertrude Stoddard
Administrative Assistant
Division of General Education
New York University
1 Washington Square North, New York 3, N.Y.

I wish to register in the course(s) listed below. I enclose a check or money order, made payable to New York University, representing the FULL amount of the tuition fee as listed in the current Bulletin, *plus* a $5.00 nonreturnable registration fee,* making a TOTAL of $.....
(Registrations can be accepted by mail ONLY when the fees are paid in full.)

Course Number ..... Course Title ..... Day ..... Hour .....

Course Number ..... Course Title ..... Day ..... Hour .....

Course Number ..... Course Title ..... Day ..... Hour .....

Mr., Mrs., Miss ..... Last Name ..... First Name ..... Initial .....

Address .....

City ..... Zone ..... State .....

Home Telephone ..... Bus. Tel. ..... Ext. .....

*Each student in the Division of General Education is required to pay a nonreturnable $5.00 registration fee each term upon enrollment, except where otherwise noted. This fee is payable by the student only once a term regardless of the number of courses taken.

Faculty

THOMAS R. ADAM, A.M., LL.B. [Edinburgh]; *Professor of Political Science, University College of Arts and Science.* Associate, Development Commission, Australia, 1925–1930; author: *Education for International Understanding, Colonial Policies and Practices.*

JOSEPH BRAM, LIC. ÈS. LET. [Paris], PH.D.; *Professor of Anthropology and Sociology, Graduate School of Arts and Science.* Fellow, American Anthropological Association; formerly Vice President, American Ethnological Society; formerly Chairman, Section of Anthropology, New York Academy of Sciences; author: *Language and Society, An Analysis of Inca Militarism;* contributor: *Transactions of the New York Academy of Sciences, The American Anthropologist, Group Psychotherapy, Child Study, Library Journal, Revue de Psychologie des Peuples.*

THOMAS HOVET, JR., A.B., A.M., PH.D. [New Zealand]; *Assistant Professor of Government, Graduate School of Arts and Science.* Vice-President of the Taraknath Das Foundation (Indian-American Relations); member of the Fulbright National Selection Committee (Asia-Pacific Section); formerly Research Associate, International Studies Group at Brookings Institute, Washington, D.C., and Fulbright Fellow to New Zealand.

NORMAN S. JACOBS, A.B., A.M., PH.D.; *Lecturer.* Educational Director, Tamiment Institute; formerly Chief, Political Talks and Features Branch, Voice of America; formerly Press Officer, American Embassy, Paris; formerly Executive Director, American Committee for Cultural Freedom; member United States delegation to Seventh United Nations General Assembly.

JOHN L. LANDGRAF, A.B., PH.D.; *Associate Professor of Anthropology, University College of Arts and Science.* Author of a monograph based on research among the Navahos of New Mexico and of numerous articles based on studies in British Borneo, Malaya, and other parts of Southeast Asia.

JOSEPH P. LASH, A.B., A.M.; *Instructor.* United Nations correspondent, *New York Post;* co-editor, final two volumes, *Letters of Franklin D. Roosevelt;* contributor: *New Republic, The Progressive;* member, Foreign Affairs Committee, Americans for Democratic Action.

CHARLES H. C. LO, A.B., A.M.; *Instructor.* Lecturer on Chinese, Columbia University; formerly Instructor at National South-West Associated University, Kunming, China, and at Chung Hua University, Wuchang, China; English editor with the Chinese International Broadcasting Station (Voice of China) during Sino-Japanese War; served with the Chinese Consulate General in New York, 1952–1955.

HAMILTON VREELAND, JR., LITT.B., A.M., PH.D., LL.B.; *Adjunct Professor of Government.* Formerly Head of Graduate Department of Law School, Catholic University of America; formerly Visiting Lecturer on International Relations, Yale Graduate School; formerly Special Assistant to Attorney General of the United States. Member: American and Federal Bar Associations, American Society of International Law, International Law Association, American Law Institute, Institute of Juridique International (The Hague), American Academy of Political and Social Science. Author: *Hugo Grotius, Validity of Foreign Divorces, Twilight of Individual Liberty.* Lecturer on television on current problems in national and international affairs.

LEON ZOLONDEK, A.B., A.M., PH.D.; *Instructor.* Consultant to informal conference group on Islamic culture; formerly Smith-Mundt Research Scholar in Islamic Studies, University of Leiden; Fulbright Fellow in Near Eastern History, American University at Cairo; and Teaching Fellow in Arabic Literature, University of Chicago.

Registration and Information

About Program for International Studies

You may register by mail for these courses in international studies (a mail registration form is attached) or in person at the Division of General Education, 1 Washington Square North, corner of University Place, New York 3, N.Y., from September 11 through October 1, Monday through Friday, from 5 to 8 P.M. Saturday registration is held from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M. on September 13, 20, and 27.

There are no formal requirements for admission to the courses; only the wish to "continue to learn." If you want additional information about this program, you may write to Herbert C. Jaffa, Assistant to the Dean, Division of General Education, 1 Washington Square North, New York 3, N.Y., or telephone SPring 7-2000, Extension 789.

Jaffe, Frederick

CABLE: PARENTHOOD, NEW YORK

Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc.
501 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • PLAZA 5-8600

FREDERICK S. JAFFE
ASSOCIATE DIRECTOR,
INFORMATION & EDUCATION

May 6, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Although we did not make it on the Pulitzer, I know that you will be as pleased as we were that Joseph Kahn won the Lasker Medical Journalism Award for his articles on the New York City birth control controversy last year. In case you haven't seen it, I am enclosing a copy of the Lasker Foundation release on this event.

Thanks again for your generous assistance.

Sincerely,

Frederick S. Jaffe

FSJ/bam
enc.

Jaffe, Frederick S.

CABLE: PARENTHOOD, NEW YORK

Planned Parenthood Federation of America, Inc.

501 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • PLAZA 5-8600

January 23, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We certainly appreciate your interest in the Kahn nomination. If your inquiry indicates that it is appropriate for you to go ahead, the enclosed materials may be of help. They include a cover letter and background memorandum which Planned Parenthood Federation is submitting, as well as a fact sheet on the New York hospital controversy itself. We also have available acres of photostats of Kahn's stories, should you want to consult them.

If you do write a supporting letter, I would appreciate a copy. Don't hesitate to call on me if I can be of any further assistance.

Sincerely,

Frederick S. Jaffe

Frederick S. Jaffe

FSJ/bam
enc.

HONORARY PRESIDENT: MRS. MARGARET SANGER • PRESIDENT: MRS. WALTER E. CAMPBELL • CHAIRMAN, EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE: MRS. STOWE C. PHELPS • VICE-PRESIDENTS: MRS. FRANCIS N. BANGS, MRS. DEXTER BLAGDEN, PIERRE S. duPONT 3rd, MRS. F. ROBERTSON JONES, MRS. ALBERT D. LASKER, MRS. WALTER N. ROTHSCHILD, ABRAHAM STONE, M.D., RONALD TREE, REV. CORNELIUS TROWBRIDGE • SECRETARY: MRS. BERNARD BARNES • TREASURER: HENRY J. MALI • NATIONAL DIRECTOR: WILLIAM VOGT, Sc.D.

FROM PPFA'S BY-LAWS

To provide leadership for universal acceptance of family planning as an essential element of responsible parenthood, stable family life and social harmony, through education, provision of necessary services, and promotion of research in the field of "human reproduction."

AFFILIATED WITH

International Planned Parenthood Federation
National Health Council
Council of National Organizations, Adult Education Association

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

MRS. JOHN B. ADAMS
MR. SAMUEL W. ANDERSON
MRS. HENRINE WARD BANKS
MRS. BERNARD BARNES
MRS. MORTON BAUM
MRS. HERBERT H. BIGELOW
MR. JAMES BROWNLEE
MYRON I. BUCHMAN, M.D.
MRS. WALTER E. CAMPBELL
MRS. CASS CANFIELD
MRS. EDWARD CASSARD
MR. W. ROWELL CHASE
MR. CHARLES COOK
MRS. JOHN COWLES, JR.
MRS. REYNOLDS duPONT
MRS. GEORGE P. ETTENHEIM
MRS. ROBERT M. FERGUSON
MRS. EUGENE H. FREEDHEIM
MR. T. K. GIBSON, SR.
MRS. EDWARD H. GUTHRIE
ALAN GUTTMACHER, M.D.
MRS. LAWRENCE HART
CARL G. HARTMAN, Ph.D.
LOUIS HELLMAN, M.D.
MRS. H. ROMMEL HILDRETH
MRS. MABEL S. INGALLS
MR. ARTHUR JOEL KATZ
THE REV. ARTHUR L. KINSOLVING
MRS. ROBERT LAZARUS
MISS ISABEL LEIGHTON
MRS. RICHARD W. LISLE
MR. HENRY J. MALI
MRS. HENRY J. MALI
MRS. JAMES McEVOY
MRS. JOHN R. McGINLEY
CHARLES M. McLANE, M.D.
MRS. DUDLEY H. MILLS
MR. LESLIE MILLS
MRS. HENRY M. MINTON
MR. DEAN MORRISON
MRS. AGNESE CARTER NELMS
JOHN M. NOKES, M.D.
MRS. JOHN NUVEEN
MR. THOMAS M. PETERS
MRS. STOWE C. PHELPS
IRA DeA. REID, Ph.D.
MR. MARK E. RICHARDSON
MRS. THEODORE R. ROBIE
JOHN ROCK, M.D.
MRS. FREDERICK ROMBERG
MRS. STUART N. SCOTT
MRS. MAURICE A. SELINGER
CLARENCE SENIOR, Ph.D.
MRS. JOSEPH SHUMAN
MRS. BYRON SPENCER
MRS. LOUIS L. STOTT
MRS. ROBERT STRAUS
MRS. DIEGO SUAREZ
MRS. HENRY C. TAYLOR
MR. ALFRED L. TEST
MR. RONALD TREE
LEE F. TURLINGTON, M.D.
JOSEPH VAN VLECK, JR., Ph.D.
MR. P. K. WHELPTON
MRS. JOHN B. WHITELAW
MRS. GERALD WILSON
MRS. FIFIELD WORKUM
MR. WHITNEY M. YOUNG, JR.

MEDICAL COUNCIL

ERNEST L. STEBBINS, M.D.
CHAIRMAN
WILBURT C. DAVISON, M.D.
LOVETT DEWEES, M.D.
NICHOLSON J. EASTMAN, M.D.
MARTHA M. ELIOT, M.D.
JOHN E. GORDON, M.D.
LOUIS M. HELLMAN, M.D.
LAWRENCE C. KOLB, M.D.
LAWRENCE S. KUBIE, M.D.
ROBERT W. LAIDLAW, M.D.
BASIL C. MacLEAN, M.D.
J. W. R. NORTON, M.D.
JOHN ROCK, M.D.
WILSON G. SMILLIE, M.D.
WILLIAM E. STUDDIFORD, M.D.
HOWARD C. TAYLOR, JR., M.D.
STAFFORD L. WARREN, M.D.

Planned Parenthood is a service mark registered in the U.S. Patent Office

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION
OF AMERICA, INC.
501 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

Secretary of the Advisory Board
518 Journalism Building
Columbia University
New York 27, New York

Dear Sir:

It is our understanding that the New York Post has nominated Joseph Kahn for a Pulitzer Prize in local reporting, in recognition of his work on the controversy about contraceptive services for patients in New York's municipal hospitals. On behalf of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, we wish to "second" the nomination.

We had the privilege of working closely with Mr. Kahn on this story during 1957 and 1958 and have consequently attached a background memorandum dealing with that part of the record which does not appear from the published clippings.

Mr. Kahn, working alone for many months in the face of extraordinary difficulties, managed to make public the essential facts concerning the ban on contraceptive services in the city's hospitals -- an unjust medical policy which had become entrenched and institutionalized over the years. His unearthing of this policy and his frank and factual exposition aroused the civic, medical and religious communities in New York to create the climate in which official indifference could be overcome and remedial action made possible.

Seldom has a journalist's work had such a momentous impact. The new policy adopted in New York after a forthright airing of the complex problems involved, has already had an effect in other communities. We believe that it will ultimately form the pattern

for governmental policy throughout the country in the provision of this medical service which has such great social importance.

For these reasons, we regard Mr. Kahn's work as a remarkable achievement in the highest tradition of journalism as a public service and trust, eminently worthy of consideration for the 1950 Pulitzer Prize.

Sincerely,

Rev. Walter E. Campbell
President

Alan F. Guttmacher, M.D.
Chairman, Medical Committee

LLG/AFG/bam

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION
OF AMERICA, INC.
501 Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y.

(4)

SOME BACKGROUND ON THE NEW YORK CITY HOSPITAL STUDY, 1957-58

For years it had been the policy in New York's tax-supported municipal hospitals that physicians were not allowed to prescribe contraception, regardless of the urgency of the patient's need for such treatment. Contraceptive devices were not stocked in hospital pharmacies, and on the rare occasions when a doctor did make such prescriptions, he was warned not to repeat his indiscretion. During the '30s, several leading physicians within the municipal hospital system, seeking to secure the rights they enjoyed in other areas of practice, attempted to implement a policy that would treat contraception in the same manner as any other medical service. These efforts were unsuccessful and the ban, although unwritten and unincorporated in any official regulation, remained in force.

Early in 1957, when Joseph Kahn of the New York Post was doing a housing story, he learned that a settlement house located in a city housing project was barred by the project management from holding a meeting on planned parenthood. This sparked his curiosity and he began to look into the policies of other public agencies on planned parenthood. In no case did he find a policy set down in official regulations; rather he found that a remarkably effective unwritten ban on contraceptive information existed in most agencies.

Since these policies were not legitimized as official regulations, community agencies found it extremely difficult to deal with them, and Kahn's work became incredibly more complex. Instead of confronting an overed, above-board regulation whose merits could be debated, he had first to establish that the ban actually existed and then find ways to get city officials to acknowledge this state of affairs. More than once, during the ensuing 18 months, he had every right to feel he was fighting shadows.

MORE

To get the facts, Kahn developed relationships of confidence with a large number of sources within the Departments involved (Hospitals, Health, Welfare, Housing). As could be expected, the responsible officials of these departments either refused to comment or made evasive statements for the record (although many confided their fears and anxieties off the record -- confidences which Kahn respected). From staff members who had to be assured of anonymity so that their careers would not be jeopardized, Kahn obtained the accurate information he needed.

The results were incorporated in Kahn's five-part series in March 1957. In this series he managed to overcome the taboos surrounding this subject and to place on the record both the official opinions and the actual practices of the various departments. He reported all aspects of the issue, giving comprehensive coverage of the many diverse religious, medical and social viewpoints. It was a painstaking job of digging and a thorough job of reporting.

Not the least remarkable aspect of this series was that no confidences were violated and no careers jeopardized, although literally scores of persons were consulted. Nor were any published facts or statements challenged. Kahn's sensitivity in this regard had ramifications far beyond the scope of the immediate articles. In a situation where doctors, for instance, were generally skeptical of newspaper reporters, his tact and discretion were decisive in developing and keeping open the channels of information which later were used by other reporters and ultimately broke the story.

The publication of the series, however, did not stimulate an immediate reaction. One reason was that other newspapers did not pick up the story, despite its clear indications of inequity and discrimination; as long as this was a "crusade" by only one newspaper, the city administration apparently felt it could safely ignore it. Another reason, later remedied, was that the Commissioner of Hospitals still had not acknowledged the existence of the ban.

At the end of October 1937, the issue was raised at a medical meeting by the chief of obstetrics at one of the largest city hospitals. His comments were covered briefly in several papers. Although it seemed the obvious thing to do, no one but Kahn was sufficiently interested to follow up this story with a query to the Hospitals Commissioner. On October 31, Kahn quoted the Commissioner in a statement that was tantamount to an acknowledgement that the ban existed.

The whole picture thus began to emerge from the shadows into the open. With the Commissioner's acknowledgement, responsible community agencies could begin to deal with the problem. Kahn's work prompted the Public Health Committee of the Academy of Medicine to ask the Commissioner for a clarification of the Department's policy on contraception. After several months' delay, the Commissioner finally replied to the Academy in a letter which foreshadowed the ultimate resolution of the issue: "There shall be no interference in proper and accepted therapeutic practices."

Kahn was the only reporter who had kept after the story and had learned of these developments. The Commissioner's letter to the Academy remained unpublicized until Kahn secured enough information about it to write an authoritative story giving the substance of the Commissioner's reply. This story, published in the early edition of May 2, compelled the Commissioner later that day to make public the complete exchange of correspondence, together with an unexplained statement that the department was not changing its policy on contraception.

With the documents released, several papers published stories, but the interpretations varied: Some regarded the reply as lifting the ban on contraception; others saw no change in policy. The Commissioner himself declined to clarify the situation and reverted to his stock refusal to comment.

Again Kahn found himself working alone on the story and facing, not only indifference and evasion, but also a measure of hostility and derision. Despite the fact that he had already placed on the record a prima facie case, officials (and some

reporters) refused to treat the story seriously. After release of the Commissioner's correspondence with the Academy, Kahn went to a City Hall press conference to ask the Mayor if he agreed with the non-interference policy outlined by the Commissioner. The question brought laughter from the Mayor and some of the reporters; but Kahn persisted and refused to be laughed off. Finally the Mayor stated that he agreed with the non-interference policy and didn't see how contraceptive information could be prevented in city hospitals. The Post ran Kahn's story of this conference, but none of the other papers thought this comment newsworthy, despite its obvious importance in view of the religious complexities of this issue.

The Commissioner's refusal to elaborate on his letter to the Academy left the situation in the hospitals confused, and doctors did not know whether or not they could prescribe contraception. In May, Kahn reported that despite the state non-interference policy, no contraceptive supplies were being stocked in the hospitals and many doctors felt the ban was still in effect.

Thus Kahn laid the groundwork for the events of the summer of 1958. In mid-May his isolation was ended when the Times assigned Edith Asbury to investigate the confused situation which had developed in the hospitals. Her comprehensive report, published on May 22, confirmed Kahn's earlier findings and represented the first time that another newspaper had treated the issue in a serious manner.

On July 16, when the Commissioner ordered a doctor to refrain from fitting a contraceptive device on a diabetic patient, Kahn scored a clear beat with the story, which was subsequently carried by several other papers. The Commissioner refused to explain his order, despite inquiries by the Post, the Times and other newspapers. This action triggered a wave of protest by medical, civic and religious organizations which continued unabated for nine weeks until the Board of Hospitals met on September 17 and reversed the ban on contraception.

In the homestretch, of course, the birth control issue was the major local story and was well covered by many papers. But it took more than 15 months of persistent digging

[illegible] newspaper reporting by Joseph Kahn before the New York newspaper [illegible] could function effectively as the city's conscience force in this [illegible] field. In the opinion of many who participated in these developments, the right of [illegible] in city hospitals to practice medicine without interference would not have been won without Kahn's pioneering work and the attention given this matter by the *New York Post* and its editor, James Wechsler.

At the end of this lengthy assignment, as at the beginning, Kahn retained the confidence of all parties involved, including the Commissioner. That he was able to do so, after a long and occasionally bitter controversy, is perhaps the most meaningful tribute to his qualities as a newspaperman.

BACKGROUND FACTS ON THE N.Y. CITY HOSPITAL/BIRTH CONTROL SITUATION

On March 26, 1946, the Committee on Public Health of the N.Y. Academy of Medicine, issued a report on contraceptive services which included the following recommendations:

> "The N.Y. Academy...should assume leadership in the recognition of medically indicated contraception as an integral and essential part of preventive medicine... Child spacing should be recognized as a medical indication....Inasmuch as family planning advice is a health service, private physicians and hospitals, as well as the proper health authorities, should assume the responsibility of providing it."

Over the years, sporadic and largely ineffectual efforts were made in the city hospital department to implement this policy. While the approach--that contraception is an integral part of preventive medicine -- has been adopted by the overwhelming majority of physicians, there remained an unwritten, but nevertheless effective, ban on such service in the city's tax-supported hospitals. Some doctors who attempted to provide their patients with this service or to refer them to private clinics, were reprimanded by their superiors and ordered to desist. In at least one case, the order came directly from the Commissioner's office.

The New York State Penal Code (Secs. 1142 and 1145) confers upon doctors the right to advise their patients on the control of conception and to prescribe contraceptive devices when, in their opinion, it is necessary for the health of the patient. Under the Academy of Medicine's resolution (and indeed, under the standards of medical practice currently being observed by the vast majority of private physicians), child spacing is considered a medical indication for contraception.

Nevertheless, the city's Department of Hospitals continued to enforce an unwritten ban on this service.

In December, 1956, a motion was introduced in the Medical Board of Kings County Hospital to grant permission to physicians in the department of obstetrics and gynecology, pursuant to Secs. 1142 and 1145 of the Penal Code, to give contraceptive advice and to dispense contraceptive devices to patients "upon medical indication when requested by the patient."

After discussion of this motion by the members of the Medical Board, it was amended to delete any specific mention of contraception but to read "that it be observed that Secs. 1142 and 1145 of the Penal Code...extend to the physicians of the Obstetrical and Gynecological Service of the Kings County Hospital."

This motion was adopted by the Medical Board in February, 1957, and sent to Commissioner Jacobs for his approval. On March 28, 1957, Dr. Jacobs notified the Kings County Dept. of Obstetrics and Gynecology, via telephone, that "until further study, it is requested that no action be taken on the motion submitted and that procedures and practices...will continue unchanged as heretofore."

In April, June and again in September, Dr. Louis Hellman, chairman of the Kings County Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, met with Commissioner Jacobs and spoke to him several times in an effort to secure a decision on the Medical Board motion; each time the decision was put off.

On October 1, 1957, the executive committee of the Medical Board again passed a motion asking the Commissioner to inform them of his decision on the motion to permit contraceptive service.

Meanwhile, in the spring of 1957, the ban on birth control in city hospitals and other municipal health facilities was revealed in a five-part series by reporter Joseph Kahn in the New York Post. Kahn presented

evidence that the prohibition existed, although Mayor Wagner was quoted as saying: "There is no ban on birth control information in city departments. I have never issued such an order and to my knowledge, there is no city law against it. Department heads may do whatever they believe is right to further the health and general welfare of the people." Commissioner Jacobs, newly appointed, declared: "This matter has been brought to my attention.... I am studying the problem and looking into its many facets."

By the end of October, Commissioner Jacobs had still not replied to the Kings County Medical Board motion; but he was quoted, in the N.Y. Post of October 31, 1957, as saying: "I do not consider it the function or responsibility of the municipal hospitals of this city to disseminate birth control information."

The matter was brought to the attention of the Academy of Medicine's Public Health Committee, which discussed it and decided to ask the Commissioner to clarify the Department's policy. On Jan. 7, 1958, Dr. H.D. Kruse, executive secretary of the Academy, conveyed this request to the Commissioner in a letter which stated:

> "On two previous occasions the N.Y. Academy of Medicine... has issued reports on contraceptive counselling. It has pointed out the need for this service and has asserted that 'the public is entitled to expert counsel and information by the medical profession on the important and intimate matter of contraceptive advice.'
>
> "It has declared that contraceptive counselling is part of the practice of medicine. In its first report the Academy stated that as a medical organization, it is concerned solely with the medical and public health aspects of the subject. In a later report, it specified that contraceptive counselling 'should be given by well trained physicians, both in their offices and in hospital clinics, only when on the basis of a thorough medical study, they are professionally and morally satisfied that such action is justified.'

> "The Committee on Public Health requests that the Board of Hospitals place on its agenda the subject of contraceptive counselling in municipal hospitals."

Following receipt of this letter, the subject was discussed in the Board of Hospitals, which is charged, under the Charter, with responsibility for policy in the Hospitals Department. At the Board's suggestion, Commissioner Jacobs formulated a reply to the Academy, dated April 11, 1958, which stated:

> "This subject was discussed by the Board of Hospitals and the following conclusions were reached. The care and treatment of patients are the responsibility of the Medical Board. There shall be no interference in proper and accepted therapeutic practices nor intervention in ethical relationships between patient and physician. The office of the Commissioner and the Medical Superintendent have not, at any time as far as I can ascertain, issued orders in conflict with the above stated policies. This policy will continue as it has in the past."

This communication, although ambiguously worded, was construed as lifting the ban and settling the issue. When physicians practicing in city hospitals pointed out its vagueness, they were advised to proceed with dispensing the service since it was the general understanding that the ban had been lifted; they were also advised to place orders, through the normal channels, for contraceptive supplies and materials, to be stocked in the hospital dispensaries.

Accordingly, on May 28, 1958, Dr. Hellman, as chief of department, sent to the superintendent of Kings County Hospital, Dr. H. Gollance, an order for contraceptive supplies. He also sent Commissioner Jacobs a copy. These

actions were reported to the Kings County Medical Board on June 3. On June 10, a conference was held between the director of the obstetrical and gynecological outpatient department, the nursing supervisor of the outpatient department and the medical director, to work out procedures for implementing the service to patients who, in the opinion of the medical staff, should not have pregnancies in the immediate future because of health reasons. If these patients desired the information, it was to be given to them at the postpartum clinic held in the outpatient department. If the patient was Catholic, no action was to be taken until the "Catholic Church representative had been contacted so he could speak to the patient." It was felt advisable to have the nurse in attendance at the dissemination of information fully understand what was taking place and preferably, to have non-Catholic nurses in attendance. This procedure was acceptable to both the nursing supervisor and the medical director.

On June 18, Commissioner Jacobs spoke to Dr. Hellman by telephone, advising him that there had been some nursing objections, and asked him to bring the matter again before the hospital's Medical Board. On July 1, the Board met and sent a memorandum to the Commissioner which stated that the Board "has carefully considered the possible nursing objections to the prescribing of contraception....It finds these objections are not serious and, furthermore, since this activity constitutes needed medical care for the sick, the Board finds no possible basis for any nursing opinion whatsoever. It therefore confirms its previous actions in this matter and expresses its confidence in the Director of Obstetrics and Gynecology."

Dr. Hellman received no reply from Dr. Gollance concerning his order for contraceptive supplies. Accordingly, he arranged to have some supplies

provided free of charge by a large pharmaceutical company, a procedure which is used quite frequently by municipal hospital doctors to secure needed medications.

On July 16, the outpatient department was set to fit a contraceptive device on a diabetic woman with three children, whose two previous pregnancies were delivered by caesarean section. The patient was of the Protestant faith and desired contraceptive service. The device had been supplied without cost to the city. Approximately one-half hour before the appointment was to take place, Dr. Hellman was told by Dr. Gollance, the superintendent, that Commissioner Jacobs had ordered that the woman not be fitted with a contraceptive device. Dr. Hellman asked that the order be issued to him in writing and Dr. Gollance said he would have to ask the Commissioner. Shortly thereafter, he telephoned Dr. Hellman to say that the Commissioner refused to put the order in writing. Nevertheless, Dr. Hellman ordered the outpatient department to refrain from fitting the woman; instead, the doctors in the department, believing a further pregnancy would endanger the patient's life, referred the woman for admission to the hospital as soon as possible for sterilization.

When this incident was publicized in the newspapers, the Commissioner still refused to comment for publication, although he did confirm that he ordered Dr. Hellman not to fit the device. Editorial comments protesting Dr. Jacobs' action have come from the New York Times (July 18), the New York World Telegram and Sun (July 18, 24) and the New York Post (July 17, 25).

On July 18, Mayor Wagner asked Commissioner Jacobs to report on the incident. The Commissioner's report was submitted on July 23, but up to this date has not been made public. On August 5, Mayor Wagner, when queried, made the statement that . . . "as a practicing Catholic, I am opposed to contraception. That's my own opinion. I emphasize again that I will not interfere with decisions of the Board of Hospitals and the Commissioner. This is a medical matter. I leave it to their judgment."

########

9/7/58

James, James

October 28, 1958

Mr. James James
Hampton Bank of St. Louis
4401 Hampton
St. Louis 9, Mo.

Dear Mr. James:

Your company's sponsorship in the St. Louis area of the quarter-hour news program I broadcast daily has, it seems to me, a dual significance.

In the first place, the need for news programs which attempt to place the day's events in understandable perspective has never been more urgent. Second, recognition of this need by organizations such as yours underscores the growing acceptance of responsibility by industry to the community of which it is a part. Our national welfare requires just such understanding on the part of all its members. I am pleased, too, that your bank deems the program a worthwhile advertising vehicle.

Sincerely,

ERM:skh

TO Mr E. R. Murrow

FROM

You haven't done this sort of thing before, but I think a letter along the lines of the attached would not be harmful.

Please let me know whether you send it

Jim

10/26

DRAFT

October 20, 1958

Dear Mr. James:

Your company's sponsorship in the St. Louis area of the quarter-hour news program I broadcast daily has, it seems to me, a dual significance.

In the first place, the need for news programs which attempt to place the day's events in understandable perspective has never been more urgent. Second, recognition of this need by organizations such as yours underscores the growing acceptance of responsibility by industry to the community of which it is a part. Our national welfare requires just such understanding on the part of all its members. I am pleased, too, that your bank deems the program a worthwhile advertising vehicle.

Sincerely,

Mr. James James, President
Hampton Bank of St. Louis
4401 Hampton
St. Louis 9, Missouri

CBS RADIO

Office Communication

to: Mr. James M. Seward

from: Eric H. Salline

October 16, 1958

Re: Edward R. Murrow

Bob Hyland of KMOX, St. Louis has made a co-op sale on the above program starting October 20 to the Hampton Bank of St. Louis. He is requesting that Mr. Murrow address a personal letter to the president of the bank welcoming him as a sponsor of the program. This letter should be addressed to:

Mr. James James, President
Hampton Bank of St. Louis
4401 Hampton
St Louis 9, Missouri

Can we comply with this request?

EHS

E.H.S.

EHS:p

fh
to Nwd

693

Janata, A. J.

February 16, 1959

Dear Mr. Janata:

Attached are eight copies of the script as requested.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. A. J. Janata
Board of Trustees
of the University of Illinois
Urbana, Illinois

mc

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

URBANA

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD

PARK LIVINGSTON, PRESIDENT
FRANKLIN PARK

A. J. JANATA, SECRETARY, URBANA
363 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

C. W. WELDON, TREASURER, CHICAGO 90
FIRST NATIONAL BANK

H. O. FARBER, COMPTROLLER, URBANA
354 ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

February 9, 1959

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD

WILLIAM G. STRATTON, GOVERNOR, SPRINGFIELD

VERNON L. NICKELL, SPRINGFIELD
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

CUSHMAN B. BISSELL, CHICAGO 3
135 S. LASALLE ST.

MRS. DORIS S. HOLT, FLORA
330 E. SIXTH ST.

PARK LIVINGSTON, FRANKLIN PARK
3600 N. RIVER ROAD

WIRT HERRICK, CLINTON
120½ E. MAIN ST.

MRS. FRANCES B. WATKINS, CHICAGO 15
5312 CORNELL AVE.

KENNEY E. WILLIAMSON, PEORIA 2
SIXTH FLOOR, LEHMANN BUILDING

EARL M. HUGHES, WOODSTOCK
HUGHES FARMS, ROUTE 1

WAYNE A. JOHNSTON, CHICAGO 5
135 E. ELEVENTH PLACE

TIMOTHY W. SWAIN, PEORIA 2
912 CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK BUILDING

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

If copies of your address, "What's Wrong With TV" to the Association of Radio and Television News Directors are available for distribution would you ask your office to send me about eight copies? I should like to distribute them to some of the faculty committees and staff who are concerned with the University's educational television programs.

Thanking you, I am

Sincerely yours,

A. J. Janata
Secretary, Board of Trustees

JAYCEES

Jaycees

Conshohocken Jr. Chamber of Commerce
P. O. Box 241, Conshohocken, Pennsylvania

November 25, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S. T. V.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Subject: "PUT CHRIST BACK IN CHRISTMAS"

This is the plea of the Jaycees of Pennsylvania for the coming Christmas season. We are spearheading a drive to subdue the commercial aspect of Christmas and replace it with the true and significant religious meaning, the birth of Christ.

We ask your help in bringing this plea to the rest of the nation. We feel that with your cooperation we can get to most of our fellow Americans.

You will admit, we are sure, that "Merry Christmas" looks and sounds much better than "Xmas, Yuletide or Seasons Greetings," etc. Therefore, it is our earnest and sincere desire that upon entering the time of the year that is so joyous, we remember the very center of all our joy and

"PUT CHRIST BACK IN CHRISTMAS"

Sincerely yours,

John DiRusso

John DiRusso
Pennsylvania State Chairman
"PUT CHRIST BACK IN CHRISTMAS"

JDR: g

PUT CHRIST BACK IN CHRISTMAS

A Christmas Plea

Put Christ back in Christmas,
With this you will agree
Put Christ back in Christmas
That's where He ought to be
He came on earth one Winter's night
For all to share His joys
He came for all us grownups
As well as girls and boys
He went through life with Love and kindness
Helping the sick, the poor the meek
And to His enemies one and all
He turned the other cheek
He made the dead to rise the lame to walk
The blind He made to see
To us He gave the greatest gift,
Of life eternally
So in this Christmas Season
Stop! Just pause a while
Think of Christ's loving tender heart
And the warmness of His smile
Put Christ back in Christmas
We beg you to impart
And Christ will dwell forever
In the cathedral of your heart.

Poem by John Di Russo

Merry Christmas

THE JAYCEES OF PENNSYLVANIA

Jayne, Abram

June 1, 1959

Dear Pete:

The enclosed card is the first I have heard of this matter.

Will you please follow through on it immediately.

As ever yours,

Mr. Abram Jayne
Glen Arden Farm
Pawling, New York

mc

Jean. Mura

Hold-till book arrives

Torino, 18 febbraio 1959

A Mister EDWARD R. MURROW
Giornalista presso C.B.S.

NEW YORK

Il sottoscritto Jean MURA ossequia la S.V. e vengo a comunicarLe che Le ho spedito il mio modesto libro ove ci sono pagine di gloria e di eroismo compiute dagli inglesi e americani e di tutti i popoli civili. Ora Le rendo noto che questo libro l'ho inviato a tante Case cinematografiche dell'Europa e America, ma dette Case non hanno capito il significato del libro, se avessero fatto la traduzione, avrebbero visto dei racconti straordinari che ci sono per la cinematografia e Le rendo noto che l'ho inviato a Foster Dulles, a Clara Boothe Luce, ad Eisenhover e a tante altre personalità.

Sono disposto a dividere la metà dell'incasso di tutti i soggetti che mi farà realizzare la S.V. e oltre al libro Le mando un bel racconto che ha per titolo: "Le due bandiere e i due eroi nella battaglia di Formosa" e se mi vuole offrire qualche cosa per tutti i sacrifici che ho fatto per la stampa del libro.

La ringrazio e distintamente La ossequio. Attendo una Sua lieta risposta.

dev.mo Mura Jean

MURA JEAN = VIA DUINO 197 = TORINO

She would like to send Mr. M
a book entitled, "The 2 flags
+ Battle of Formosa", if Mr. M
would be willing to send her
money for it.

She sent copies to Dulles, Clare
Booth Luce, + Pres Eisenhower +
never rec'd any acknowledgement.
She wants to know if Mr M could

Check on them for her.

TO .....

FROM .....

Jeffcoat, Bill

February 6, 1959

Mr. Bill Jeffcoat
321, North Broadway
Abilene, Kansas

Dear Mr. Jeffcoat:

It was most kind of you to write as you did. I remember the trip to Abilene very well - those were exciting days.

I don't know why you should want my photograph, but here it is, with my compliments.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

321 North Broadway
Abilene, Kansas
January 20, 1959

Edward R. Morrow
CBS Radio
New York City

Dear Mr. Morrow:-

It is with much pleasure that I look and listen to your many programs, both radio and TV. Tonight, the latest one, "The Business of Sex" was most informative. I hope it had a wide audience. The educational nature of your programing, it seems to me, is the best that is offered on any network.

I needn't add my most insignificant two cents worth to your standing. It has met with first place honors in just about every award in radio and TV. Truthfully, this is the first time in many, many, years that I have summened up my courage to write a word of congratulations. But I am doing this now because all of us like to feel we are doing a good service.

You were here in Abilene when Ike first ran for the office. I spotted you then and wanted to go up and say a few words, but didn't.

(over)

I think you were the only one that wore a suit that day and when the Santa Fe special rolled in, you signaled the engineer to blow his wistle; and he did !

While my life is not very rewarding, I attempt to be a photo journalist in a small fashion. I'm enclosing a few photo's from that day in Abilene, when you were here, in hopes that perhaps you keep a scrap book of your travels ~~that~~ and that these may fit in there.

I would consider it a great honor, if you have a standard stock 8x10 photograph of yourself that you could ~~sign~~ sign for me? I have a small part of my room devoted to people who I think are a great contribution to American reporting.

Your staff is not to be left out. I'm sure that they are as ~~devote~~ devoted to their work as you are. My best to you, your associates, and your family. Thank you for your considerate kindess.

Most cordially,

Bill Jeffcoat

Bill Jeffcoat

HIGHWAY PATROL
KMTV
CBS

CBS-TV IN Abilene -

A KANSAS FARMER READS THE LOCAL NEWS!

IKE'S 1st PRESS CONFERENCE
YOU WERE THERE

Jefferson, John

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: CBS, CND, CRD, CTN, CTS

from: Irving Gitlin

November 28th, 1958

It is with the deepest regret that I must inform you of the passing of John Jefferson on Thursday, November 27th.

Funeral services will be held at the Ballard-Durand Funeral Home, 2 Maple Avenue, White Plains, New York at 3:00 PM Saturday, November 29th. Burial will be at the Ferncliff Cemetary in Hartsdale, immediately following.

pe

Jefferson, John

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: John Jefferson

from: Jim Fleming

July 31, 1958

The hour special with Edward R. Murrow would be designed on these lines:

We take note of the historic fact that Khrushchev's coming to New York marks the first visit by a Soviet ruler to the United States. We ask ourselves whether this visit has merely propaganda aims or whether Khrushchev will use the occasion to work for real rapprochement on common problems.

To put the new "summit" meeting into historical perspective we will devote the first fifteen or twenty minutes to a review of the earlier "summitry" of Teheran, Yalta, Potsdam and Geneva, using brief film clips as we recapitulate the results of those meetings.

As well we will want to review briefly the "hot and cold" range of Soviet-American relations from the all-out friendship of wartime to subsequent animosities.

Against this background we devote the remaining two-thirds of our hour to an estimate of the agenda for the new summit. The range of the conversations - an appraisal of what may come out of the meetings, analysis of the extent of agreement or disagreement to be expected.

To discuss the substance of the summit meeting I suggest we invite some people of the stature of former President Truman, Dean Acheson, George Kennan, John McCloy, Christian Herter, George Allen, Paul Nitze, W. Bedell Smith, Walter Lippman, etc.

No more than three or four such guests would join with Ed Murrow in a discussion of the summit agenda and its prospects.

Such an hour would be particularly useful on the eve of the meeting. The running news story will inevitably center on Khrushchev's arrival and his activities. It will be important to get the issues, the substance of the meetings before the public, in the midst of the general excitement.

J.F.

Jin, Jong Siik

April 2, 1958

Dear Mr. Jin:

I have your letter of March 22nd.

I regret very much to have to tell you that I am unable to grant you the interview you request since my crowded radio and television schedule makes it impossible for me to give interviews on subjects that are not directly connected with my programs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jong Siik Jin
Hotel Alexandria
250 West 103 Street
New York, New York

mac

Jong Jin

Tel. UN 4-1900

Jong Siik Jin
Room 2B
Hotel Alexandria
250 W. 103rd St.
New York City

March 22, 1958

Dear Mr. Edward Murrow

It is a introducing by myself that I wish you would please forgive this extravagant letter. I am a Korean, age of twenty-four, and married two years ago, having a nine months-old baby girl. In March 14, 1958, I have graduated from Kent State University, Kent, Ohio, with a dgree of B.A. in Social Science.

Recently, I came to New York looking for a job, a job which anything I may be able to find and do, however, inefficiency in my personnel relationships and informations of which concerning the matter I am facing great difficulties in all things as a stranger.

This motivated situations and coercing facts of my recent life finally led me to write this entreating letter to you. I am, insight enough, acquainted with your intelligences and versatilities in respectful character of yours through the "person to person" TV cast since long time. May I carefully say that you are the man who undoubtly know-well all the social strata from janitor to chief executives, and from retailors to millions of stockholders and wealthy peoples.

Wants interviews c ERM re advice Empl

I sincerely wish that you would not scorn this reality of begging, and I would like to send my earnest supplication to your warm feet.... Dear Mr. Murrow, please give me an opportunity and encouragement from which I could be able to debouch into sang-froid social phenomena. Frankly, I do not have any specific skill, however, I am willing to work in any firms of businesses, for instances, a trainee, state helper, office work, hotel, restaurant, or domestic work, and any profit-making organizations.

I am certain that I will be benefited from your benevolent exegesis of this humble so that I may be able to unravel this dreadful situations. I feel like I am vitiated from a dictums of oriental tradition of so-called "pride" but I certainly feel great and feel important at this moment. I do not know how greatly my wife and I would grateful to you, I wish I could remunerate back in future, I will wait for the day.

I am, anxiously, looking forward to be seen you everyday.

Sincerely yours,

Jong Siik Jin

Jong Siik Jin

Hoping that you would be kind enough to give me a ring for appointment. Thank you.

Copy to E. Murrow Senator Lyndon Johnson

Johnson, B.

Mrs B. Johnson
1113 N. Lesley Ave
Indianapolis 19, Ind.
Jan 17th 1958

Mr Mike Wallace
ABC
7 West 66th St
New York.

Dear Mr Wallace, I found your chatt with the four hundred in N.Y. most interesting especialy (he Sir John from Scottland)

This was the first time I ever heard of him but will never forget the impression he made.
He said more in the few words than the President said in his speech of five thousand words to congress,
Too bad Washington cant hear the comments of the four thousand word letter to Russia?

Cant someone close to the President wise him up that in this dymamic world of today there is no time for hour long speeches.

Of all the people I know no one listened to the speech but me?

I must say I am dissapointed in the Presidents speeches,being a five star Gen , I expected his speeches to be short and to the point, and follow up with DEEDS.
Of course there are two points the President makes clear
no tax cut for Americans.
More foreign aid.
I believe at this time instead of raising wages of workers either in or out of goverment, there should bea a dymamic program put into effect to give work to the unemployed,
if necessary shorten the hrs of the employed.
cut down on foreign aid, give a tax cut to the American people?

The Presidents first duty is to make good his 1952 camapign promises,
Everyone is entitled to the fruits of their own toil?
trade instead of aid.?
build schools, hospitals, roads etc instead of GUNS.
what happened to all these issues that slide Gen Ike into office?

As Sir John said the peoples of the world want peace in our time.
Look at nine out of ten Americans in debt house,car,furniture
National debt etc we are worse off than the foreign peoples
they may not have nothing BUT at least they are not in debt
for the rest of their lives?
I told our tax man about your program, he neverheard of it but listens to E. Murrow's I watch both with much interest.
I like to hear different points of view.

Sincerely
Mrs B. Johnson

Johnson, Mrs Clara

February 7, 1958

Dear Mrs. Johnson:

I have your very nice letter of January 31st.

I appreciate the time and trouble you took in informing me of Paul Hoffman's "Crash Program for Peace", which I read with a great deal of interest and regret to have to tell you that I no way for me to incorporate it into any of my programs in the near future.

Thank you again for writing as you did.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Clara Sturges Johnson
1041 North College Avenue
Claremont, California

mcc

MRS. CLARA STURGES JOHNSON
1041 NORTH COLLEGE AVENUE
CLAREMONT, CALIFORNIA

January 31, 1958

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
Madison Avenue
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

Your large audience of radio listeners, have become accustomed to hearing a point of view that streches their minds and helps to build attitudes more conducive to peace.

I a m , therefore, writing to ask your cooperation in giving more publicity to what I consider a timely and practical new approach to peace for which so many concerned groups and individuals throughout the world long. I enclose Paul Hoffman's " Crash Program for Peace", which appeared in the January 21 issue of Look Magazine. Could you mention the main points in his plan in one of your broadcasts? Of particular significance, it seems to me, is his suggestion for the establishment of a Supreme Council of Peace within the Administration with the same authority as the Joint Chiefs of Staff. Just at the time that there is some dissatisfaction being expressed over the organization of the Defense Department and a committee is working on plans for reorganization, it might be timely to introduce this suggestion.

The interviews with world figures and symposiums that CBS has initiated, have been most stimulating and informative. Could a similar procedure be used to get before the public some recent pronouncements, ideas and proposals that throw a fresh light on the burning issues of the day that have been made by scientists, church leaders, commentators and prominent citizens, like Paul Hoffman? A symposium or panel composed of these oustanding people might stimulate the thinking of the American people along new ways to achieve the peace we all need and want. I hope you will seriously consider these suggestions, since the power of mass media in which you ha ve worked so effectively, can have a profound influence on an informed and concerned public opinion.

Sincerely yours,
Clara Sturges Johnson
Clara Sturges Johnson

PAUL HOFFMAN

A noted industrialist and White House adviser warns that building bigger and better missiles will lead to disaster unless we can persuade Russia's rulers to call off the arms race. This will be a long, hard job, but he shows how America can take the initiative right now by launching

Broadway actors in Moscow help make friends for America.

a crash program for peace

THE launching of mankind's first satellite into space should have been an occasion for universal rejoicing at a great human triumph. Instead, the Western world reacted with alarm and dismay. For it became obvious at that moment that the Russians have it in their power to wipe out tens of millions of us at a blow and reduce our cities to radioactive rubble. And though we have the power to retaliate, with equal or greater destructiveness, the consequences of such a war would be utter disaster.

No wonder we are alarmed: We live in a stalemate of mutual terror that must at all costs be preserved by military and scientific exertion; for no one can deny that the world requires an American capacity for terror to counterbalance the Russian terror.

But the notion that this stalemate resembles peace or brings us any nearer peace is absurd.

No American satellite carrying two dogs instead of one; no missile hissing 10,000 miles through space instead of 5,000 miles; no new bomb capable of wiping out 40 million rather than 20 million people will give us or our children any security against disaster. Producing bigger and better arms than the Russians will never be a lasting solution to the greatest crisis in history. What mankind needs is real peace, not stalemate.

By real peace, I mean simply a state of world civilization in which problems continue to exist among nations, but in which the nations agree to solve these problems in an orderly way, without the explosive tensions that have been so active and hovering a threat since World War II. This kind of peace will not just happen—it must be waged and striven for. It will require efforts at least as great and possibly greater than those of our scientists and engineers grappling with the complex problems of exotic fuels, re-entry and gravitational trajectories.

Up to now, the biggest obstacle to real peace has been the attitude of the Soviet Union's leadership—a leadership that, for its own ends, persistently and aggressively has sought to exploit all of the problems left over and created by World War II. For what has developed in Russia in the past 40 years is a novel kind of society, expanding technologically, but governed by a bureaucracy whose basic motive is power. This Russian power bureaucracy is a closed oligarchy of men who distrust everyone—even each other. They are strangely uninformed about the free world. They apply to foreign affairs their own domestic habits of unceasing struggle for power. And as world conditions change, they see in each change only an opportunity to increase their own power.

In all of 12 years of negotiation with them, we have been able to achieve only marginal agreements. There is no evidence that we can accomplish anything more—at present. Yet, to move toward peace, we must eventually have more fruitful conversations with them. Our problem, therefore, is to bring to bear on them—to engineer—new influences that will make such conversations possible.

I believe that there are already several influences or forces that we can rely on and encourage.

The first exists inside Russia. The very success of the Soviet Union in mastering a complex industrial system, its haste in training hundreds of thousands of teachers, scientists, engineers and administrators, have created a new class of men in Russia, outside and apart from the power bureaucracy—but dominated by it. These men are our potential allies, whether they realize it or not, because they want what we want too—tranquillity to pursue their careers and improve their standard of living. Above all, because they are intelligent, they crave dignity; and since dignity comes only with freedom, a conflict of interest must always exist between them and the power bureaucracy. These new men in Russia are growing rapidly in number and prestige. Our problem is to get to them and, through them, to their masters.

There are also influences outside Russia that can affect the Soviet leaders. The support of the heads of satellite nations and neutral nations is a matter of deep concern to the members of the power bureaucracy in their endless jockeying for power and prestige at home. Even though we cannot get to the power bureaucrats directly, we can and should try to get to them through the Nehrus, Titos, Maos and Gomulkas with whom they are in frequent contact.

Finally, there is the contagion of freedom.

Over the past 10 years, we have shortsightedly behaved as if communism were the most contagious of ideas, a disease of the mind against which we must quarantine ourselves. We have experimented with a vast assortment of devices—fingerprinting of visitors, cumbersome security procedures, postal censorship, visa and immigration regulations—that can only be described as fantastic. These are apparently based on the strange notion that our ideals cannot compete with those of communism.

The truth is, however, that events of recent years have proved freedom to be an infinitely more explosive ideal than communism. The East Berlin riots of 1953, the Poznan uprising and the bloody Hungarian revolt of 1956 showed that the ideal of freedom flourishes even in the caverns of Communist dictatorship.

It is against this background of stalemate and hope that we must now shape the strategy by which Russia's leaders can be persuaded to talk seriously about real peace. It is a rugged task and it will require substantial expenditures. But we cannot waste a day to get started on what we might well call a crash program for peace. Our defense effort since World War II—an absolutely indispensable effort—has cost us $443,000,000,000; during the next five years, we may be required to spend another $40,000,000,000 annually on defense. Surely we can afford to invest at least $2,000,000,000 annually on a peace program that

Russian visitors in Washington admire U. S. housing developments.

Americans parade at 1957 Moscow Youth Festival. Cost of Festival was more than total U. S. foreign-information program last year.

could make vast arms expenditures unnecessary for all time.

Our lines of action should be clear enough:

1. Our Government must take so clear and vigorous a stand in favor of peace that the whole world will know we threaten no one.

2. We should make it as plain as possible that we accept the right of other people to choose their own form of government, no matter how detestable it may seem to us; conversely, that we have no desire to force our ideology or our economic system on any other nation, that we genuinely subscribe to a policy of live and let live.

3. Our President should use the United Nations as a forum, to report to the people of the world on what we mean by peace and to challenge the Russians to do the same.

4. In the light of the new weapons—ours as well as theirs—we should take a new look at our entrenched military positions and see if any can be yielded without harm to our safety. We should invite the Russians to do likewise.

5. We should expand our technical assistance and economic aid to the developing nations, among them the 22 nations that have won their independence during and since the end of World War II. The quicker these nations become strong, the quicker the Russian leaders will realize that attempts to communize them will fail.

6. We should give our moral support to the program for promoting economic unity in Western Europe, which will help assure its continued prosperity. A Western Europe in which people are not only living happier lives in freedom, but also making a much better living than those in satellite countries, is our best assurance that the people there will continue to resist Russian domination.

Having clarified our stand, we can then tackle the problem of mobilizing all our communications resources to get the message across to the neutral nations, the satellite countries and, finally, the growing executive groups in China and Russia. This means making communications between us and the people behind the iron and bamboo curtains as free and easy as possible. For it should be obvious that the more Russians, Chinese and other presently insulated people see America, the better they will understand us.

Therefore, to spread the contagion of freedom, we should:

Revise our visa regulations with a view to stimulating rather than restricting contact between the Communist world and our own.

Offer at least 2,000 scholarships a year in our universities to students from the Communist world and another 2,000 to students of the new non-Communist nations of Asia and Africa.

Arrange for scientific and cultural congresses to be held in our country with visiting scientists and artists from the Soviet world.

Meet the hunger for information in the Soviet world by a planned program of publication in the Russian language of books and periodicals that their own censorship prevents them from reading. In 1956, 548,000 Russians went to other countries on business and as tourists; they would find these books and periodicals on foreign newsstands.

Immediately increase the size and scope of the American information program abroad. The entire budget of our USIA informational activities abroad from June, 1957, to July, 1958, was only $95,000,000. By contrast, it is estimated that the last Youth Festival cost the Russians $100,000,000.

Finance whatever research is necessary to prevent the jamming of our broadcasts beyond the iron curtain.

Offer the Russians equal time on the Voice of America or Radio Free Europe to answer our questions or try to refute our statements.

Our immediate objective is to reach the groups within and without the Soviet Union who can influence their leadership. But we must continue our policy of creating a larger, more closely knit world community.

This requires an unrelenting effort to make the United Nations the sounding board of our ideas; it means that, as far as practicable, we must channel our technical assistance and economic aid through the United Nations; it means we must continue our efforts to break down the barrier between East and West.

But it means more than that, for we wish to create a community of world interests in which all people may join. Any number of new projects serving this end, large or small, come to mind:

We might help finance ourselves, or invite the Russians to join us in financing, the completion of the new All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, at present delayed for lack of funds.

We might do something as small and homely as building a hostelry in Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, simply to offer shelter to the many scholars and scientists of the United Nations who are there to help that nation develop its resources.

We might do something as technical and germinal as the launching of a series of small international organizations, including the Russians, to work in common on the frontiers of nature and technology—to make a co-ordinated research attack, for instance, on "incurable" diseases.

We might do something as broad and diffuse as financing the teaching of English all over the world as a highway for our ideas to travel.

No such set of suggestions as those in this article can pretend to be a blueprint for waging peace. For this, our Government ultimately, soon rather than late, must set up some kind of a Supreme Council of Peace, with the same authority as the Joint Chiefs of Staff, to consider and carry out all the ideas the fertile American imagination can dream up.

What I have tried to stress here is that we must pursue peace actively—with boldness, imagination and dedication. The alternative is stalemate. And stalemate—let's face it—means the end of our way of life.

Johnson, James W.

January 15, 1959

Mr. James W. Johnson
W. 1017 Riverside
Spokane, Washington

Dear Mr. Johnson:

Thank you for your letter of December 29. I did one television program dealing with Anna Lee Moss, and reached no conclusions regarding her status at that time. Since you are interested in the subject, I venture to enclose a script of the program.

I wish it were possible for me to get back to eastern Washington more frequently.

Sincerely yours,

EEM:skh

enc.

JAMES W. JOHNSON
~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ W. 1017 Riverside
SPOKANE, WASHINGTON

December 29, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am enclosing herewith copy of a letter which I have addressed to several United States Senators, which I believe should also be called to your attention.

As one having a background in this western country and almost "related" to all of us in Eastern Washington, I would like to see you do the right thing in some way by correcting the mistake that you have apparently made in your radio program in the past, as referred to in this editorial.

I do not say this as a former or present admirer of the former Senator McCarthy, but certainly he was right in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

JWJ:pc
enc.

xxxxxxxxxx W. 1017 Riverside

December 29, 1958

Senator Mike Mansfield
Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator:

I am breaking a rule of long standing by writing this letter to you as a friend, acquaintance, and my United States Senator as well. I assure you I shall not get into this habit because I don't normally do such things.

The thing that occasions my ire is an editorial which appeared in the December 27 issue of the Saturday Evening Post entitled "Here's an Informer the Reds Should Not Have Tangled With". Probably this editorial has been called to your attention by other constituents.

Certainly something should be done about this Anna Lee Moss case, and of course by Edward R. Murrow as well, for the public information. A great many people do not read the Saturday Evening Post and everyone should know of this shocking circumstance.

It is my honest opinion that if some action is not taken to correct and publicly reveal the condition as explained by this editorial anyone in possession of the information is derelict in his duty.

I trust that I have not imposed upon you too much in this instance.

Sincerely yours,

JWJ:pc

COPY

Johnson, N. M.
East 938-16th
Spokane 35, Wash.
December 14, 1959

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Some tube or other on my television set burned out a couple of weeks ago. As far as I am concerned, it can stay that way. My family is mired down in enough trivia to choke them down to the vegetable level as it is. Television in its present state (with a very few exceptions) just about completes the job. And radio, ugh! The news, once an hour, so concise that if one sneezes you've missed it is literally separated by noise so bad it is a shame to call it

music.

I'll grant that occasionally this pattern is broken but usually at a time when a family must indulge in the barest mundane activities to keep body clean, fed, or rested. If one lives beyond the reach of the great metropolitan areas, these occasions are found to be so rare as to be non-existent.

Why can't television and radio use some of its "good" time to review old ideas and present new ideas. The kind of ideas that separate man from beast are shunned by all methods of communication — this includes what little conversation is left in society, most of education as well as our subjects.

Disregarding the reputation I am earning — that of a "nut," — I have interrupted conversations on lousy bosses, latest hero scandal, the "they're taxing me to death" theme, automobiles, gossip, and, many times, just meaningless groups of words, to ask, "Why is man different from beast?," "What is dignity of man?," "What makes a slave?," "Which part of us is God's image?," "What is the use of having intelligence?." The response usually indicates I'm insane, psychotic, or maybe even obscene. And yet, these are only a few of the questions that seem pertinent when trying to decide more taxation or less, more spending or less, this senator or that, this job or that, down to the question of "keep fighting or just

vegetate."

Certainly there must be other people who might not be able to present new ideas but would like to trade opinions on ideas, old and new.

It is people like you who are leaders. Please lead, don't follow. The people need stimulus not the opiate we've been getting in every medium of communication. People are lonely, because noise has been substituted for thoughts, and as they forget the art of communication they become more lonely.

Sincerely yours,

Nina M. Johnson

Johnson, Nunally

WU054 LONG DL PD

WUX TDL WEST LOS ANGELES CALIF FEB 21 1123AMP

EDWARD R MURROW

I DONT LIKE TO NAG YOU BUT DID MY SECOND LETTER ABOUT "THE THREE FACES OF EVE" MAKE MORE SENSE TO YOU THAN THE FIRST? AND DID YOU SEE THE ACCOUNT OF THE CASE IN TIME MAGAZINE LAST WEEK. THE PICTURE IS NOW IN PRODUCTION AND EVERYONE WHO HAS SEEN THE STUFF IS VERY EXCITED ABOUT IT AND PARTICULARLY ABOUT JOANNE WOODWARD AS EVE. I WOULD APPRECIATE

A REPLY PRERXXXXX A REPLY PREFERABLY ONE OF INTEREST IN THE PROPOSAL. MY BEST REGARDS

NUNNALLY JOHNSON.

415P...

RECEIVED
1956 FEB 21 PM 4:17
C.B.S. TRAFFIC DEPT. N.Y.

Johnson, Robert

January 15, 1959

Dear Bob:

Many thanks for your kind letter of January 12th and your generous words about the appearance of my colleagues and myself in Philadelphia.

I am so glad you enjoyed our SMALL WORLD last Sunday and am delighted to hear that you will have an opportunity to meet Madame Callas. I think you will find her a fascinating person.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Robert L. Johnson
Temple University
Philadelphia 22, Pennsylvania

mcc

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY
PHILADELPHIA 22, PA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

January 12, 1959

K.C. — Very thanks —

Dear Ed:

I would have written you before, but I thought it would be interesting to wait a few days and get some reactions to your wonderful party the other night.

Frankly, you and your colleagues took the town by storm. I have heard from perhaps not hundreds but scores who thought it was the most interesting and delightful evening Philadelphia has offered to her citizens in a long, long while.

I do thank you personally, Ed, for getting down here yourself. The program would have been fine without you, but it was ten times as effective with you in the driver's seat.

I also enjoyed your program last night so much, and I understand next week I am to have the pleasure to meeting Miss Callas at a little reception for her in Philadelphia.

With warmest personal regards,

Faithfully yours,

Bob Johnson

Robert L. Johnson

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Johnston, Eric
f

April 3, 1959

Mr. Eric Johnston
Motion Picture Association of America Inc.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

I have been in touch with Mr. Murrow and mentioned to him that you had invited him to join you at a luncheon for King Hussein on April 15. He accepts your invitation with much pleasure and will look forward to seeing you.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

cc: Mr. Eric Johnston, c/o Harvard Club of New York

March 30, 1959

Mr. Eric Johnston
Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Johnston:

Mr. Murrow is in Europe at present and is not expected to return to New York until the end of this week. I shall ask him about your luncheon for King Hussein as soon as he arrives and hope to send you his answer at the beginning of next week.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Motion Picture Association
of America, Inc.
Washington, D.C.

ERIC JOHNSTON
PRESIDENT

March 26, 1959

Dear Ed:

On Wednesday, April 15th, I am giving a luncheon in honor of His Majesty, Hussein I, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. I would like very much to have you join us.

The luncheon will be at 12:30 p.m. in the President's Room of the Harvard Club in New York City.

Would you be good enough to reply to me at the above address.

With warmest best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Eric

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Johnston, Eric

MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA, INC.
1600 EYE STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

ERIC JOHNSTON
PRESIDENT

November 14, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I am always delighted to be on a program with you. Please let me know when an opening develops and let's see if we can't get together.

With warmest best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Eric

Johnston, Eric

October 31, 1958

Dear Eric:

Thanks for the kind words. As you can imagine, my superiors here were not overjoyed with my effort in Chicago.

I am most eager to hear about the Russian trip. In fact, I am sure a lot of other people would, too. What about doing a broadcast with me about it?

The reaction to last week's SMALL WORLD was very good indeed.

Let's do that broadcast as soon as convenient.

As ever yours,

EEM:skh

Mr. Eric Johnston
Motion Picture Association of America, Inc.
1600 Eye Street, Northwest
Washington 6, D.C.

MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA, INC.
1600 EYE STREET, NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

ERIC JOHNSTON
PRESIDENT

October 27, 1958

Dear Ed:

Bravo! What a magnificent talk you made before the Association of Radio and Television News Directors on October 15th. It is factual, informative, and above all courageous. With more Ed Murrows this country would be invincible. In the future we will need all the strength we can muster.

I have just returned from the Soviet Union where I had the opportunity of visiting Mr. Khrushchev and his family at their home in the Caucasus Mountains. I flew down in his personal plane. It was an experience I shall never forget. Sometime soon I would like to have lunch with you and tell you of our conversation which lasted over a day.

With warmest best wishes, I am

Cordially yours,

Eric

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Johnston, Eric

October 21, 1958

Dear Eric:

Many thanks for your cordial note of October 16th.

Here is a full text of my speech at the Association of the Radio and Television News Directors.

If you want to switch on the set at 3:00 p.m. Sunday, October 26th, you will see yourself on the electric television.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Eric Johnston
President
Motion Picture Association
of America, Inc.
28 West 44 Street
New York, New York

mcc

MOTION PICTURE ASSOCIATION
OF AMERICA, INC.
28 WEST 44TH STREET,
NEW YORK 36, N.Y.

ERIC JOHNSTON, PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF
RALPH HETZEL
VICE PRESIDENT

October 16, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

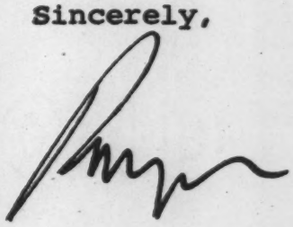
Dear Ed:

May I have a copy of the full text of your speech at the Association of Radio and Television News Directors?

I saw the press report and was greatly impressed, so I would like to have a chance to see the full text.

Best regards.

Sincerely,



Jones, Alexand

February 25, 1958

Dear Casey:

My grateful thanks for your deep bow.

Cordially,

Mr. Alexander F. Jones
Executive Editor
Syracuse Herald-Tribune
Syracuse 1, New York

mac

SYRACUSE
HERALD-JOURNAL

Sunday
Herald American

SYRACUSE 1 NEW YORK

February 5, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

A deep bow.

Cordially,

Alexander F. Jones
Executive Editor

AFJ/HAF

Jones, Donald

Capitola, California,
July 31, 1958.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

It seems a brief time indeed since I wrote you on the last penny post-card. And now I sadly send you my last two-cents worth.

In view of the government's trend toward inflation, I hereby feelingly free you from any obligation to reply to this soon-to-become-old-fashioned means of communication (feelingly because I so appreciated your letter in reply to the last card).

May I seriously express my true gratitude for your broadcasts and assure you of my continued friendship.

Sincerely yours,

Donald B. Jones

Donald B. Jones,
Pastor,
First Baptist Church,
Capitola, California.

DONALD B. JONES
P. O. Box 201
Capitola, California

CAPITOLA
JUL 31
7 PM
1958
CALIF.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,

Columbia Broadcasting System,

New York City, New York.

SYRACUSE
HERALD-JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY ARTHUR JENKINS

PUBLISHED BY THE HERALD COMPANY
Herald Place, Syracuse, N. Y.

E. A. O'HARA, *President and Publisher*
Alexander F. Jones, Executive Editor
Clarence H. Rinne, Business Manager
Chauncey S. Hurley, Advertising Director
Lewis T. Kennedy, Circulation Manager

EDITORIAL—Karl R. McElroy, Managing Editor; Harold E. Addington, Chief Editorial Writer; Kenneth F. Sparrow, City Editor; Arnold Burdick, Executive Sports Editor.

ADVERTISING—S. A. Stone, Classified Manager; William J. Kuhn, Retail Manager; Robert O. Smith, National Manager.

Subscription by mail must be paid in advance.

	1 Yr.	6 Mo.	3 Mo.	1 Mo.
Daily	$15.00	$ 7.50	$3.75	$1.25
Sunday	10.00	5.25	2.65	.95
Daily and Sunday	25.00	12.80	6.40	2.20

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use for republication of all the local news printed in this newspaper as well as all AP news dispatches.

Entered as second-class matter Oct. 19, 1939, at the Post Office at Syracuse, N. Y.

Telephone HA 2-0211

"Ignoring party politics and pursuing an independent course, we shall not hesitate to discuss public questions and to support such men and measures as seem best calculated to advance the best interests of the people."

ARTHUR JENKINS,
In the first issue of The Herald, JAN. 15, 1877

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1958

The Bulganin Proposals Neglect Vital Point

The latest letter to President Eisenhower from Nikolai Bulganin, Soviet Union premier, proposes a nine point agenda for a summit conference.

At first glance it could be said that the points proposed include about everything needed to work out a lasting peace.

There is provision for termination of nuclear and atomic tests; renunciation of the use of these weapons in war; creation of an atom-free zone in Europe and a non-aggression pact between NATO and Warsaw pact powers.

Equally important is reduction of foreign troops in Europe, discussion of questions connected with preventing a surprise attack, an end to the propaganda war, expansion of trade and lessening of Middle East tensions.

Has anything been left out?

The most important question of all has been ignored and that is the right of Eastern European satellites of the Soviet Union to govern themselves as they see fit and in accordance with the Russian agreements at Yalta.

Agreement on our part on the outlined basis would be acknowledgment that snuffing out the freedom of each of those countries was legal and that we approve.

Maintaining that status for Poland, Czechoslovakia, Roumania, Bulgaria, Hungary, Latvia and Lithuania would be American agreement that these peoples need never look for independence or freedom so long as the Soviet Union has the power to enforce her will.

Empire Stateway—Excellent Choice

A Long Island boy has been awarded a prize for being the first to name the new highway connecting Canada and Pennsylvania the "Empire Stateway."

That is an excellent name and has a real New York State connotation.

The original, and unofficial, name of the highway was "Penn-Can." It was obviously inappropriate as it carried no hint it traversed our state.

On Sept. 11 it was suggested here the road be named "Empire State Expressway."

The abbreviated and winning form—Empire Stateway—is much better.

Thanks are due Governor Harriman for initiating the contest.

Probe Pressure By Congress Too

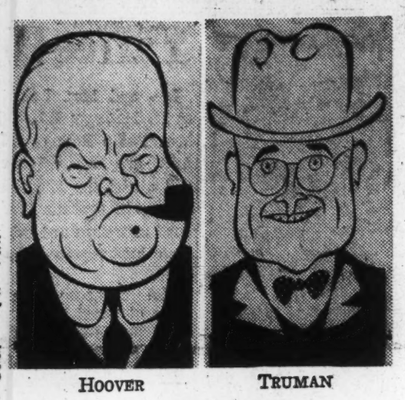
The shadows of mink coats and deep freezes are being cast on the walls of a hearing room in Washington. Two Federal Communications Commissioners admit accepting TV sets, paid up plane tickets and speaking emoluments.

The $250,000 Commerce Subcommittee inquiry into six of twenty federal regulating agencies started, ostensibly, to find out whether the agencies were really independent and actually regulating. Underlying the high sounding motivation is a determination to discover if Eisenhower appointments stacked the agencies in favor of Administration tenets.

Obviously, no justification can stand up for a commissioner to accept gifts.

There's another side to the lid being lifted on agency "improprieties." Whether it will be exposed is debatable. But it should be. That's the pressure individual congressmen themselves put on these regulatory agencies.

All of which suggest the course of remedies: Further insulation from the political arena and a beefing up of their "judicial character." Even that doesn't promise much for the "hide bound" agency tied to the problems of the past and reluctant to face new conditions of competition, which is the core, for example, of the railroads' situation before the Interstate Commerce Commission.



HOOVER TRUMAN

Recording For the Future

By ALEXANDER F. JONES

Executive Editor, Herald-Journal

It has long been the conviction of this corner that Edward R. Murrow of Columbia Broadcasting is one of the brightest stars, if not the brightest, in our journalistic firmament.

Ed Murrow has so many outstanding achievements to his credit in the business of bringing vital information to the public that it would be difficult to select a starting point in his career to begin the business of recounting them all.

But if he had done nothing else his latest idea of putting great men of the day on record in interviews that start with boyhood and come on down the years through important careers is something for which the world will long accord him its applause.

He made an auspicious start with Harry S. Truman.

One hour of the many he spent with the former president in making a permanent record was made public Sunday.

For sustained interest and for better understanding of a man who served his country in nearly eight crucial years, it was superlative.

There was nothing particularly new or startling in the interview.

To me the important thing is the preservation of a pictorial and vocal record which will give coming generations an indelible impression of the men so interviewed.

What a delight it would be to sit down on Washington's or Lincoln's birthday and listen to their interpretations of what transpired in their time.

This is living history of a more vital nature than anything we have ever had and the idea will spread from national and world figures to business and family records.

In recent decades we have seen great industries develop from minor original scientific beginnings—electric power, the automobile, the airplane, radio and television.

I believe recording will become another giant, dwarfing anything we now know in that line.

Why shouldn't every family have a record on what mother thought of everything from making apple pie to raising babies?

Why shouldn't father set down matters of family interest to those who come after him?

It will help roll back the curtain that falls when we pass on.

What fun—if that is the proper word—it would be to turn on a little machine and watch, and listen to, your great grandmother on life in her time.

Of course we have had records on wax for a long time, but it seems to me development of the idea used by Ed Murrow has come along comparatively slowly. It should gain great momentum from now on.

The next man I would like to see and hear given the Murrow treatment is Herbert Hoover.

There is a wonderful old man who has been grossly mistreated and who, with the passing years, has grown in stature until he has attained gigantic proportions.

A Fighter in Politics And in Business

"Whatever I got I earned. I've done plenty of menial work, more hard labor than most of the members of this Congress will ever do."

Bertrand H. Snell of Potsdam, dead at 87, was talking then as a member of Congress, representing the Northern New York district which had sent him to Congress for nearly 25 years.

He had worked as a lumberjack and a bookkeeper before making a fortune in the lumber business. He took to Congress, too, his competitive spirit. President Hoover ran up against it in backing a losing candidate for minority leadership in the House. President Roosevelt couldn't budge the Northern New Yorker in his opposition to Roosevelt's court packing plan.

An early champion of the St. Lawrence Seaway—he introduced the first enabling legislation in 1917—the new locks should certainly be named in his honor.

Merger of Syria, Egypt; Or Is It?

On paper, at least, Egypt and Syria have joined hands in a single enterprise.

Last March Syria complained all over the world of being menaced by Turkey. In August, a leftist coup d'etat took over in Damascus. Egyptian troops landed in Syria a month later. Two months later, the parliament in Damascus joined the parliament in Cairo in voting on steps leading to the unification.

Despite differences in living standards, even of military efficiency, Egypt possesses a six to one advantage in population, contributing 24 million people to Syria's four million. Forecasters are confident Col. Nasser of Egypt will become the new combined chief-of-state.

The story of unification has been presented as originating in Syria, almost forced onto Egypt. These events remind us of the old limerick that ends with:

". . . back from the ride
With the Lady inside,
And a smile on the face of the tiger."

The Soviet Voice in 1958: What Does It Say?

Forces Train for Limited War With Nuclear Weapons

Expert on Russian affairs Andrew R. MacAndrew quotes, excerpts, analyzes and interprets from a wide variety of Russian pronouncements and publications and brings us up to date on Soviet thinking.

By ANDREW R. MACANDREW

DURING THE fall, Tass, the Soviet news agency, reported that Soviet armed forces were out on training exercises which included the use of "nuclear weapons."

However little information this announcement gave out, it was the first time that it had been made public that the Soviet Union had conducted tests of its atomic and hydrogen devices in conjunction with the regular training program of its Army, Navy, and Air Force.

A recent issue of Drasnaya Zvezda (Red Star, the house organ of the Soviet Army) described the following scene during an army training exercise:

"The force under Lt. Col. Butta was getting ready for the attack. But, at dawn, the "enemy" suddenly opened an artillery barrage which included chemical warfare shells as well as shells loaded with radioactive elements . . ."

From these and many similar items, it is apparent that the "radioactive elements" which are issued to troops on maneuvers must be produced on a very large scale, and a likely place for their production is in the reactors of the Soviet Union's new atomic power stations.

HERE ONE should mention two well-established facts:

That today the cost of electrical energy from atomic power stations considerably exceeds that from conventional power plants, and

That many of these stations are built in the Soviet Union "under the slogan of peaceful use of atomic energy."

To justify this economically unsound use of atomic energy, the Soviets argued that electricity produced with atomic fuel was to be used mainly in areas deprived of coal or other natural fuel. Soon after which an announcement was made that "the building of the most powerful atomic power stations (400-500 kilowatts) is to begin in the Urals and in the Moscow area"—areas that are, perhaps, the best situated with regard to coal peat and other fuels.

It is quite possible, then, that the Soviets decided to build these uneconomical power stations because they were in great need of a byproduct of the process: Plutonium 239 which forms in the reactors. Although the process of separation of plutonium from uranium is quite complicated and costly, the Soviet Union must need as much of it as can be obtained for the preparation of the type of warfare included in the present training exercises.

NOW IT may be inferred from the above that, whatever its present strength in strategic "deterrent" terror weapons, Soviet military thinking may be visualizing the possibility of limited objectives being pursued through limited wars with a limited use of nuclear (and perhaps chemical and even bacteriological) warfare.

Thermonuclear "massive retaliation" by a great power against the territory of another great power in possession of similar gadgets — a greater or lesser means of delivery notwithstanding —seems to be considered unlikely in the case of a limited aggression conducted against an outside territory. If the Soviet armed forces could win a local conflagration by any means (including the use of radiation), they would rely on their "deterrents" to discourage a U.S. attack against their homeland.

And then, perhaps, pressure could be applied elsewhere.

Generally speaking, this school of Soviet military thinking is in agreement with the conclusions drawn by the study group of the U.S. Council for Foreign Affairs, whose report was presented by Professor Henry Kissinger of Harvard University under the title, "Nuclear Weapons and Foreign Policy."

ANOTHER interesting feature of the Soviet armed forces, connected with Soviet views of the various possible emergencies, came to the fore with the removal of Marshal Zhukov from the post of minister of defense and his replacement by the less glamorous and more pliable Marshal Malinovsky.

Probably, there is considerable truth in the common belief that Zhukov was brought down noisily in one of the dog-fights that have recently been going on in the rarefied atmosphere of the Soviet summit.

What was more unfounded was the surprise expressed by some that the Soviet army officer caste not only failed to step in on Zhukov's behalf.

And in this last-mentioned accusation lies the answer to why the Soviet officer caste did not step in to save its ranking member. There is no room for any officer caste in the Soviet totalitarian system, no room for any caste except the Party.

Like a poisonous little ant domesticating a relatively gigantic beetle by paralyzing its nervous centers, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union working within the armed forces can always shift as much authority as it wishes from the executive officers to its representatives.

TO SUM up, from the recent Soviet moves and statements, it would appear that, Soviet superiority in ICBM's notwithstanding, the Soviet armed forces are being geared mainly for limited, local conflagrations, followed, where need be, by limited occupations by Soviet armies, with their loyalty especially polished up to counteract the fascination somehow exerted upon them by the wicked outside world.

TOMORROW: Soviet Gloating from Strength.

Drive at Top Slows; Dems, GOP Stalled

By DORIS FLEESON

WASHINGTON — Washington enjoyed a cheerful weekend for a change. The success of The Explorer took the pressure off everybody —politicians, defense contractors and scientists.

Fleeson

"The heat's off, it's up," rejoiced one contractor with heavy space age contracts.

Not only was it up, but the Horatio Alger story in which Americans still deeply believe despite their supposed sophistication had been proved again. The downtrodden Army came up from far behind to win the race from the favorite. Yesterday's gloomy generals now feel like the heroes of pluck and luck; they expect their rags to turn into riches if the Alger ethos continues to run true to form.

The truth is that despite the rosy glow, Washington's basic problems remain unchanged. It was inevitable that the United States would succeed in sending a satellite aloft. It had never been anything but a question of giving the enterprise priority. In recent weeks it finally achieved that priority the hard way.

BY COINCIDENCE, leaders of both parties from all sections of the country were conferring here at the time. Not by coincidence, all of them gingerly stepped around the problem which perplexes the free world most—lack of leadershlp here.

The Republican National Committee, holding the winter meeting which had been postponed because of the President's third major illness, dutifully hailed the president and vice president. They listened politely to the cabinet, including Agriculture Secretary Benson whom they would really like to see orbiting in The Explorer.

The Democratic Advisory Council met and viewed with dull and uninspired alarm. The council contains many of the party's best brains; its members genuinely understand the real dangers which the United States and the West now face. Despite its individual excellence and ability, it still managed to lay a collective egg.

The reason why neither group faced the real problem—the exercise of presidential power—is because neither has found a way to handle it without embarrassment.

REPUBLICANS know they are responsible for the situation and must suffer its consequences. They are finding it as hard to live with as any member of the opposition.

The growing withdrawal and isolation of the president means that there are fewer and fewer possibilities of appeal from decisions taken by these non-elected officials. This has removed coherence and flexibility from federal policy.

Even more important, it prevents any daring, newness and innovation in a period of crisis both at home and abroad. Republicans understand all this and what it conveys in the way of portents for the party's future.

Democrats in recent months have been more daring in discussing Mr. Eisenhower, but they remain fearful of public reaction to what might be viewed as direct attacks on a President who still has an emotional hold on many Americans.

The Explorer

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON—What does the successful launching of the American "Sputnik" really mean?

Propaganda-wise, an unquestioned triumph for America—a plus of tremendous proportions.

The American achievement is welcomed by the Soviet commentators for a strange reason—it might hasten the day of East-West talks at the "summit."

Militarily, satellites are not military weapons. It's the missile that counts. America successfully fired big missiles of long range more than a year ago, and it's the progress of the race in missiles that's important.

Politically, the Republicans now "point with pride."

Psychologically, it may give a lift also to the mood inside the United States.

Potomac Fever

IKE SPENDS the weekend golfing at Augusta, Ga. Ike is a real Civil War buff. If he isn't deep in the Gettysburg address, he's marching through Georgia.

'Tell the Peasants to Step Aside'

Our Readers' Viewpoints

Raise, Also Ease, Jobless Pay

To the Herald-Journal:

I have read with considerable interest, the remarks of J. J. Wuerthner, concerning the question of unemployment insurance, and the only conclusion I can reach is that he is either a sort of spokesman for big corporations in the state or that he is not completely informed as to the nature of the amendments. I certainly hope it is the latter.

When the Republican dominated legislature first proposed their unfair bill, it would have been necessary to earn $105 per week or more, in order to receive the maximum benefits of $45. Later, these same legislators made a concession so now it is only necessary to earn $100 per week or more to get the maximum benefits.

In other words, this great piece of legislation would offer the wage earner 45 per cent of his wages up to a maximum of $45 when he was laid off. Previously, it was recognized that benefits be no less than 50 per cent of wages. Since the average wage per week is slightly over $80, it is not difficult to see that with benefits based on 45 per cent of wages, only a few individuals would be able to take advantage.

Although it is true that the employer alone pays into the fund that provides for unemployment insurance benefits, it is not true that he pays all the costs. The cost of this program is paid by the consumer who uses the products and services that are made available to him.

Furthermore, these costs are all deductible by employers as a business expense before they calculate what they must pay in income taxes to the state and federal government.

Does Mr. Wuerthner know that seasonal and irregularly operated businesses account for nearly 40 per cent of all business in this state? This 40 per cent of business supplies $5,600,000,000 of the $14,000,000,000 in payrolls on which unemployment insurance taxes are paid.

Perhaps this $5,600,000,000 payroll should be eliminated because big corporations, led by G.E. which made over two-hundred fifty million profit last year, (a great deal of that right in New York) want greater rebates, and higher taxes for marginal, seasonal and irregular business.

Did Mr. Wuerthner know that as a result of the Hughes-Breese Amendment, enacted in 1953, employers received $695,000,000 in rebates and that seven dollars out of every ten went to just seven per cent of the state's business firms? In other words, just 7 per cent of the corporations received 70 per cent of the rebates, and on top of the list was General Electric.

Could anyone really believe that it would be in the interest of the people of this great commonwealth to drive 40 per cent of the state's business to another area, in order to satisfy the insatiable greed of the largest and most profitable corporations? And now they want more!

Also, as a result of the Hughes-Breese Amendment in 1953, some 300,000 employes can't receive unemployment benefits because they haven't worked twenty weeks, regardless of how much they earned. All of these people need and deserve unemployment insurance, but the proposed legislation will not take care of them. We must have a return to the fifteen week eligibility requirement.

JOHN STANLEY,
Business Agent,
Local 320,
International Union of Electrical Radio and Machine Workers.

U.S. Weak, Impotent?

Not Now, But Can't Stand Still

By ROSCOE DRUMMOND

HAS THE United States suddenly become weak and impotent, a second-rate military power in mortal peril?

Drummond

This question comes from so many readers from so many parts of the country that it must represent a widely held impression, a very great anxiety.

It is vital to get—and to keep — the facts in perspective.

The facts do not justify any complacency, any easy, wishful, shuteye attitude that if we concentrate on something else the Soviet challenge will go away.

But, equally, they do not justify a national wailing-wall or any panic-stricken despair that all is lost; they do not justify any cowering attitude toward Moscow's Sputnik diplomacy.

Wherein, then, does the truth lie between these opposite poles of unjustified complacency and unjustified panic? It lies, I believe, right here:

The United States is today militarily superior to any possible enemy.

But unless we sharply increase the pace of our defense effort, there is a real danger that we may drop behind and that the United States, two or three years hence, could be militarily inferior. This would be mortal peril.

IT IS understandable that public attention has been focused more on what's wrong than on what's right with our defense effort. What happened to the Senate Preparedness Subcommittee report shows how the picture can get pushed out of balance.

Every newspaper, radio and TV report out of Washington centered upon the Committee's 17 recommendations on what needs to be done better.

Most reports neglected the Committee's 14 citations on what the Defense Department is doing very well—praise for such actions as:

Removing over-time restrictions on missile programs.

Restoring funds for basic research.

Putting Thor and Jupiter simultaneously into production.

Creating a new advanced research project agency in the Pentagon.

Accelerating the Atlas and Polaris missile programs and directing the Army to go ahead with a new solid fuel missile.

Establishing the new post of Director of Guided Missiles.

Further dispursing the Strategic Air Command and enlarging the Air Force early-warning facilities.

Giving the Army responsibility for developing the anti-missile missile.

Putting more muscle into anti-submarine warfare capability.

Putting more drive into a wide-ranging reorganization of the Pentagon.

I AM not suggesting that these actions are enough; they aren't; but they are a solid beginning. I am suggesting that we have the resources to act today to keep in the lead tomorrow and that we have every reason to take the needed actions in a mood of confidence, not in any mood of palsied panic.

Grin and Bear It

By Lichty

"Roscoe will be furious when I tell him this country was founded on liberty and justice! . . . He had me believing it was founded on 3 meals a day and a balanced household budget!"

G. Jones

July 31, 1959

Dear Colonel Jones:

I am answering your letter of July 13th in Mr. Murrow's continued absence from the city.

Due to a number of changes in Mr. Murrow's plans, I fear it would not be possible for him to make the recording you asked for. I know that he would have been delighted to do it had it been at all possible and that he will regret very much having to refuse you.

I am returning herewith the material you sent us, also the reel of tape.

Sincerely yours,

KAY CAMPBELL
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Colonel George M. Jones
Headquarters
The United States Army
Special Welfare School
Fort Bragg
North Carolina

mcc
enc.

HEADQUARTERS
THE UNITED STATES ARMY SPECIAL WARFARE SCHOOL
FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA

SWCAC

13 JUL 1959

Mr Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Special Warfare School is currently engaged in producing a presentation on special forces operations that will be given throughout the Army.

As an attention step and introduction to our presentation, we have a brief skit on a mythical future Hungarian operation. Part of the skit calls for a broadcast by a news commentator. Because of your reputation as a reporter and audience familiarity with your voice, it would be greatly appreciated if you would consent to make a tape recording of this fictious broadcast. The tape recording will be used only in conjunction with official Army instruction.

The desired broadcast text is inclosed together with a blank recording tape. Please feel free to make any changes in the wording of the text to suit your style.

Your cooperation would assist us greatly in producing an interesting and realistic piece of instruction.

Sincerely,

George M. Jones

GEORGE M. JONES
Colonel, Infantry
Commandant

2 Incls
Broadcast text
Blank recording tape

13 JUL 1959

SWGAC

Mr Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Special Warfare School is currently engaged in producing a presentation on special forces operations that will be given throughout the Army.

As an attention step and introduction to our presentation, we have a brief skit on a mythical future Hungarian operation. Part of the skit calls for a broadcast by a news commentator. Because of your reputation as a reporter and audience familiarity with your voice, it would be greatly appreciated if you would consent to make a tape recording of this fictious broadcast. The tape recording will be used only in conjunction with official Army instruction.

The desired broadcast text is inclosed together with a blank recording tape. Please feel free to make any changes in the wording of the text to suit your style.

Your cooperation would assist us greatly in producing an interesting and realistic piece of instruction.

Sincerely,

2 Incls
Broadcast text
Blank recording tape

GEORGE M. JONES
Colonel, Infantry
Commandant

Jones, Merle S.

CBS TELEVISION STATIONS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

MERLE S. JONES
President

January 14, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks to you and all of your wonderful associates for the Christmas remembrance.

Best wishes for the year 1959.

Sincerely,

Merle

MSJ:ch

Jones, Parker

F

March 17, 1959

Dear Mr. & Mrs. Jones:

Thank you for your gracious letter of February 25. I'm delighted that SMALL WORLD has pleased you at least occasionally.

I shall convey your greetings to Janet and Casey, and hope that we may all meet again soon.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. & Mrs. Parker Jones
Box 167
Meriden, New Hampshire

ERM:jmi

Box 167
Meriden, New Hampshire
February 25, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may remember meeting us at Bob Dixon's one day last summer.

We have been watching "Small World" quite faithfully, and rejoicing each time something is said or even inferred, that might have been cut out of a less courageous program. It seems to us that you have found a good vehicle for introducing unpalatable truths to the public and perhaps doing away with some of the apathy and ostrich-like avoidance of facts that have troubled you.

Although we are sorry to see you leaving for a year, we hope that this sabbatical will do you all of the good you want it to. No doubt Arthur Godfrey will keep the "Person to Person" pot boiling merrily, and we are very sure that the things you learn in your reading, thinking, traveling, looking, and listening will be passed along for the benefit of the rest of us.

It was a great pleasure for us to talk with you and Mrs. Murrow and Casey. Please remember us to them. I hope we may see you again sometime. If you ever venture into an undertaking that involves public support of any kind, please regard us as your helpers.

Very sincerely yours,

Kay and Parker Jones

November 24, 1958

Editor, New York Times
Times Building
New York, New York

To the Editor:

Unfortunately, I did not hear the program "The Hidden Revolution" narrated by Edward R. Murrow on November 19th.. Consequently, I do not know if the inaccuracies concerning the Hutterites in Mr. Gould's review, published in your November 21st. issue are due to him or to the program. In either case, it is important that these be corrected. The statement that in North Dakota, the sect has been forbidden by state law to expand its activities or purchase more land is a minor inaccuracy indicating, at most, careless reporting. It is South Dakota which has passed the law discriminating against the Hutterites. It is likely that this law is unconstitutional. A costly attempt to test the law, however, resulted in a decision by the Supreme Court of South Dakota that the law had not been violated. Space does not permit the reporting of details.

Errors which may contribute to the unjustified prejudice against these fine people are the statements that the Hutterites pose an economic threat, and that their belief in pacifism led to their sons staying at home to farm while their neighbors' boys went off to war.

Whether or not any group, a large corporation, the store that competes with yours, a trade union, etc., constitutes an economic threat is in large measure a matter of opinion. I think it important to note, however, that the Hutterites own less land per family than their surrounding neighbors, and that they sell their produce on the open market to make as great a profit as possible, in the same way that their neighbors do. Theirs is a profit-making enterprise.

Whether or not the Hutterites' sons remained on their farms during the war is a question of fact. It is a matter of public record that these boys served, as did other pacifists, in our country's camps for conscientious objectors. It is also a matter or record that some of these boys joined the armed forces.

The Hutterites are modest, self-effacing, hard-working, loyal citizens who do not use self-advertising techniques, so dear to our society, to justify themselves. They do not, for example, mention their unselfish and intelligent cooperation in scientific studies, which seek solutions to problems of importance to the health of our people. They offer themselves for study without fanfare, and without any expectation of, or desire for remuneration of any sort. They cooperate, because they want to help humanity--God's children.

These people were pioneer settlers on our prairies. They helped to convert these lands to fertile productive farms. We owe them, a vote of gratitude for their former and their continuing efforts for the welfare of our nation.

Sincerely yours,

Arthur G. Steinberg
Professor of Biology

AGS/MR

cc: Mr. Jack Gould
Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Jones, Robert L.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA
COLLEGE OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE, AND THE ARTS
MINNEAPOLIS 14

SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM

November 17, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I thought you would like to know that former newspaper associates and friends who admired and respected Mr. Carroll Binder as a foreign affairs and editorial page editor, correspondent and contributor to significant international meetings in his field of special competence, have established a Carroll Binder Memorial Scholarship at the University of Minnesota. His legion of friends and admirers know that Carroll's influence extended over wide areas. His professional and personal integrity, his sound scholarship, his unfailing helpfulness to all who knew him marked him as a great person--one of America's outstanding journalists and, in truth, a world citizen.

The Memorial Scholarship Fund was initially created within the news-editorial department of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, but when it became known that the Scholarship had been accepted by the University, others quickly joined in with contributions to support the basic grant. The foundation fund has now reached $14,200, but it is hoped that additional grants may augment the foundation so that in the future a substantial annual scholarship can be awarded to an outstanding student majoring in the School of Journalism here.

The terms of the scholarship provide that the interest from the foundation grant will enable the faculty in the School of Journalism to name each year an able senior or graduate student in the School who has distinguished himself on the basis of reporting or interpreting international affairs while pursuing advanced work here. The award winner will hold the Scholarship during his final college year prior to graduation.

All of us are indebted to Mr. Wilbur E. Elston, editor of editorial pages of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, and his associate, Mr. Bradley Morison, for initiating the original grant. When it became apparent that many persons outside of these newspapers wished to contribute, both Mr. Elston and Mr. Morison gave further assistance to the foundation project.

The mimeographed enclosure is a tribute to Carroll written by Mr. Morison. I plan before this letter is sent to include a fuller statement on the nature of the scholarship and the terms that will govern the selection of the winner. These terms were worked out by a small committee of Carroll's former newspaper associates and representatives of this faculty.

Yours sincerely,

Robert Jones

Robert L. Jones
Director

/b
encs.

Jugran, M.C.

INFORMATION SERVICE OF INDIA
(EMBASSY OF INDIA)
2107 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

TELEPHONE: COLUMBIA 5-5050
CABLE ADDRESS: INDINFO

I.S.57/1/59

May 18, 1959.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

How nice it was to see you again the other day in Washington. All of us, the Ambassador, Minister Chatterjee and myself, enjoyed our meeting with you.

Thank you indeed for inviting the Ambassador to appear in your program, "Person to Person", on June 19. The Ambassador has asked me to inform you that he gladly accepts your invitation to appear in the program.

Mr. Zousmer of your office was kind enough to telephone me this morning about the matter. I have told him also that the date of June 19 is acceptable to us. The Ambassador had accepted an engagement at Purdue but, in view of your program, has cancelled it.

As discussed with you I am hoping to be in New York on Friday, June 5, for further discussion with you.

So till I meet you again.

With my very best wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

M. C. Jugran
Press Attache.

Mr. Edward R. Morrow,
CBS Network,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22, N.Y.

MCJ:gs

Jugran, M.C.

INFORMATION SERVICE OF INDIA
(EMBASSY OF INDIA)
2107 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, N. W.
WASHINGTON 8, D. C.

TELEPHONE: COLUMBIA 5-5050
CABLE ADDRESS: INDINFO

PERSONAL

May 11, 1959.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I was so pleased to learn that you will be dining with our Ambassador tomorrow evening.

Further I learned from your secretary that you will be in Washington until Thursday. Mrs Jugran and myself are very anxious to have you in our house. We are, therefore, wondering if you would be free for lunch either on Wednesday or on Thursday before you leave for New York.

I am sending this note because I could not get in touch with you either at your hotel or at WTOP-TV station. My office number is COlumbia 5-5050 - Extension 116 and my house number is FEderal 3-7523.

With my very best wishes.

Yours sincerely,

Mahesh C. Jugran

M. C. Jugran
Press Attache.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Sheraton Carlton Hotel,
923 16th St.N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

MCJ:gs

Junz, Alfred J.

THE HANSARD SOCIETY FOR PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

A non-profit making educational body for promoting parliamentary government in all parts of the world

COMMANDER SIR STEPHEN KING-HALL
Chairman ~~*and Hon. Director*~~
DOUGLAS HOUGHTON, MP
~~GEOFFREY DE FREITAS, MP~~
Vice-Chairman

W. SCOTT-ELLIOT
Hon. Treasurer

THE COUNCIL ~~1956-57~~
VINCENT AURIOL
ANANTHASAYANAM AYYANGAR
FRANK BYERS
E K COLE
THE VISCOUNT FURNESS
EUGEN GERSTENMAIER
CARL HAYDEN
~~DOUGLAS HOUGHTON, MP~~
MOHAMMED IKRAMULLAH
SIR CHARLES LILLICRAP KCB MBE DSC
WALTER LIPPMANN
KEITH MILLER JONES
ROY PRYCE
~~JOHN D. TILNEY, MP~~
THE REV CANON H M WADDAMS
GEOFFREY DE FREITAS, MP
JAMES RAMSDEN, MP
Secretary: *Mrs. Ann Dewar*

79/80 Petty France,
London, S.W. 1
Phone: ABBey 4457/8

1st June, 1959.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York,
United States.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

The attached press release was sent to all papers throughout the United Kingdom this date. Some three hundred of the Study Boxes are being mailed this week and the remainder should be on their way within a fortnight.

Thank you for your most generous contribution and support of this undertaking. I sincerely hope that we will have an opportunity to again work together at some future date.

My own plans should keep me in these offices until the first of the year, after which I hope to return to teaching in the U.S.

Yours sincerely,

Alfred J. Junz.
Director of Studies.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary

THE HANSARD SOCIETY FOR PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

79/80, Petty France,
London, S.W.1.

Information for the Press
For release on Monday, June 1st, 1959.

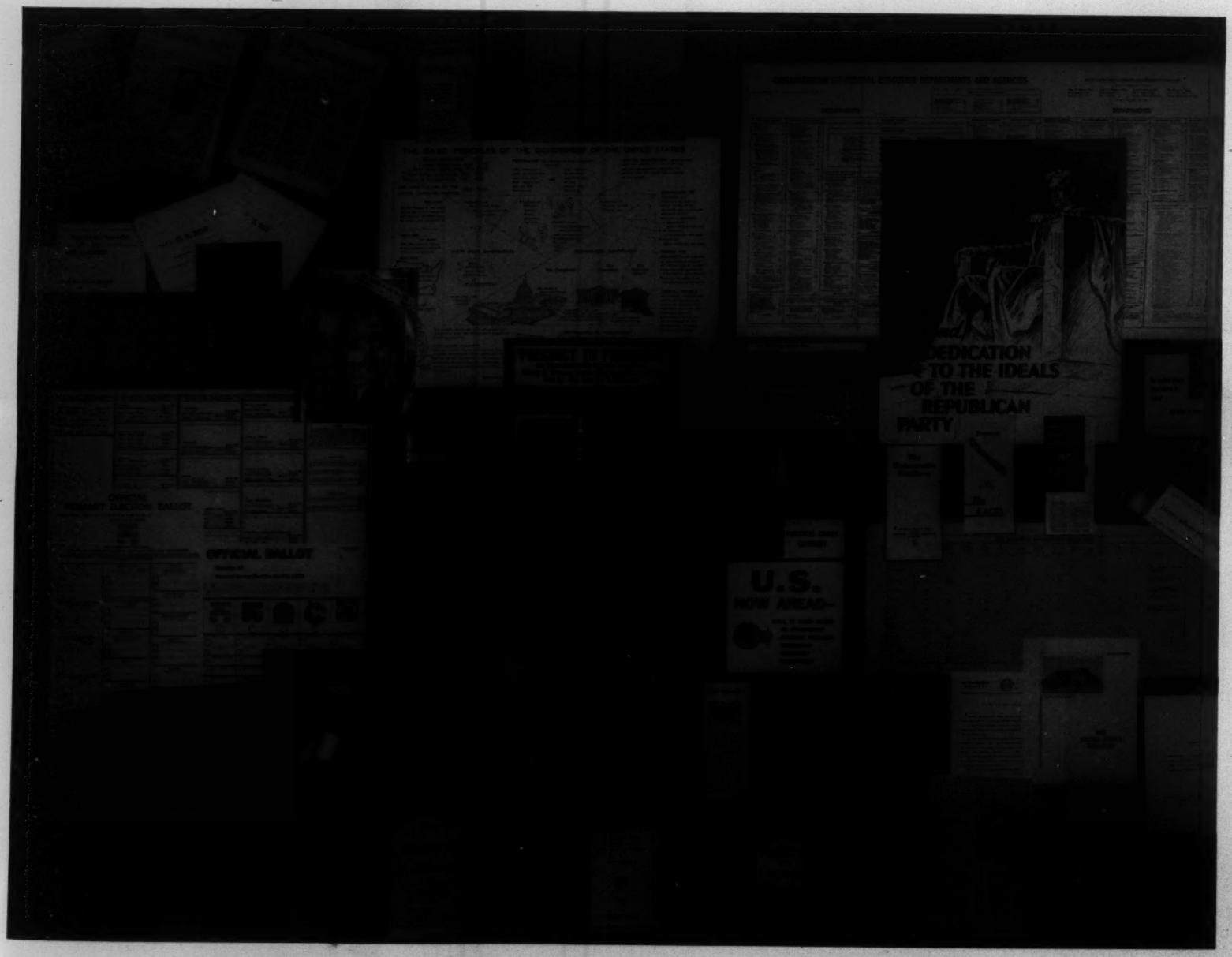
The Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government announced today the gift of 500 Study Boxes on American Government to schools throughout the United Kingdom. The Study Box (shown below), a collection of representative materials (see attached listing) dealing with all aspects of the American political scene, is part of the Hansard Society's programme to encourage the study of American government in the United Kingdom.

The value of these materials, (many of which are not commercially available, and were specially produced for this undertaking), is approximately £4,500.

Joining with Dr. Alfred Junz, Lecturer on leave from the Department of Political Science, Hunter College City of New York, serving as Director of Studies of the Hansard Society in this undertaking were, among others, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey and Mr. Edward R. Murrow.

It required eight months to collect and bring these materials to the United Kingdom; special tax and import rulings by the Board of Trade were generously granted.

The Study Boxes are available to schools upon written application by the Headmaster to the Hansard Society.



AMERICAN STUDY BOX MATERIALS.

1. The United States Political System by David Cushman Coyle.
   A publication by the Hansard Society for Parliamentary Government.

2. Wall Chart -
   The basic principles of the Government of the United States. A comprehensive one sheet index to the major principles of American government and their relationship to one another.

3. Election Posters, Political Platforms, Speeches and Handbills.
   A selection of materials available at National Party Headquarters at the end of the 1958 election campaign.

4. The Congressional Record and Related Senate and House Bills.
   Selected by the offices of Senator Hubert H. Humphrey and made available for purchase by the Hansard Society by special arrangement with the United States Government Printing Office.

5. The New York Times and New York Herald Tribune.
   Issues relating to date of Item 4.

6. Congressional Quarterly Students Guide, Spring 1959.
   The only living study aid on the American Congress. Authorative, up-to-date, indispensable.

7. American Congressional Procedure by Charles J. Zinn.
   Written for European readers. An authorative hand book by the Law Revision Counsel of the United States Congress.

8. Time Magazine, Reporter Magazine and U.S.News and World Report.
   Specially selected covering respectively:- The American House of Representatives, the fight in the American Senate over the Filibuster, the analysis in depth of the November 1958 Congressional elections.

9. A Documentary History of the United States by Richard D. Heffner.
   The words and writings that have shaped the path of American History brilliantly interpolated, containing all the basic documents, from the Constitution through the segregation decision of 1954.

10. Precinct to President.
    An interview with former president Harry S. Truman answering questions put to him by Mr. Edward R. Murrow. A piece of living history which is included here by special arrangement with President Truman and the Columbia Broadcasting System.

11. The American Presidency by Clinton Rossiter.
    A succinct but major analysis of the powers, duties and role of the American executive.

12. Through These Men, by John Mason Brown.
    A spirited picture of and insight to the men who have been shaping the recent history of the United States.

13. The Forty-Eight States, by The American Assembly.
    The best single introduction to the multiplicity of governmental problems at the state level in the United States.

14. American Government Annual 1958/59.
    An excellent series of articles to supplement the text book bringing the student up to the minute on the major problems of the American scene.

15. Profiles in Courage by John F. Kennedy.
    A highly readable insight to a group of unique men who have served in the American Congress.

16. <u>Our American Government</u>
The answers to 1001 questions on how it works. The answers to the questions that are asked most frequently.

17. Mimeographed teaching aids and suggestions.

18. Selected articles, charts and related material.

Junz, Alfred J.

THE HANSARD SOCIETY FOR PARLIAMENTARY GOVERNMENT

A non-profit making educational body for promoting parliamentary government in all parts of the world

COMMANDER SIR STEPHEN KING-HALL
Chairman and Hon. Director

GEOFFREY DE FREITAS, MP
Vice-Chairman

W. SCOTT-ELLIOT
Hon. Treasurer

THE COUNCIL 1955-56
VINCENT AURIOL
ANANTHASAYANAM AYYANGAR
FRANK BYERS
E K COLE
THE VISCOUNT FURNESS
EUGEN GERSTENMAIER
CARL HAYDEN
DOUGLAS HOUGHTON, MP
MOHAMMED IKRAMULLAH
SIR CHARLES LILLICRAP KCB MBE DSC
WALTER LIPPMANN
KEITH MILLER JONES
ROY PRYCE
JOHN D TILNEY MP
THE REV CANON H M WADDAMS

Secretary: *Mrs Ann Dewar*

39 MILLBANK
79/80 Petty France,
London, S.W.1
Phone: ABBey 4457/8

AJJ/JR

2nd March, 1959.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York,
UNITED STATES.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Thank you for your letter of 24th February authorizing me to make use of your interview with former President Harry S. Truman under the terms and conditions set forth in my letter to Mr. William McClure of February 9th.

I much appreciate your kind word about the project - the American Study Box - but hasten to tell you that I feel all together "minor league" as regards courage and initiative in undertaking challenging projects. Having admired your work for many years, I am one of a great number of people who will sorely miss the imagination and forthright honesty which you have brought to broadcasting during your "sabbatical".

I hope that this year of travel will bring you to London and perchance to the Hansard Society where, in addition to introducing a few exciting ideas to you, we should enjoy a first-hand opportunity to express our appreciation of your co-operation and contribution to the American Study Box.

Yours sincerely,

Alfred J. Junz. Ph.D.,
Director of Studies.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary

Kaczorowski, T.

Sir,

I do not pretend to be either a politican or writer, or to the right to have given a perfect elaboration.

I knew there are a lot of deficiences, especially owing to my English.

But I hope that you, - in your generous and liberal leniency, - will overlook the mistakes and try to understand the feeling and thoughts of a Middle-European about

the "German-Polish" - - - "Oder-Neisse" frontier, - and

the "present Eastern and Central European Problems," - what I wanted to present to you.

Glen Arden Farm,
Pawling, New York.
February 1958.

T. Kaczorowski,

We all remember very well the slogans about "liberating the en - slaved nations" which circulated during the first Eisenhower Presidental campaign,and which in the early days of his administration seemed to be seriously accepted in Washington and other Western capitals.

In the succeeding period these slogans were forgotten and replaced by the policy which has led to failures and disappointments painfully felt not only in the enslaved East European countries,but by all peoples of the West too.

This policy of "coexistence" with Soviet Russia is based on the belief in a spontaneous evolution of her internal totalitarian system towards democracy and her external aggressive imperialism towards a peaceful stability.

The belief in a spontaneous evolution of Soviet Russia in the direction desired by the West was fortified by the acceptance at face value of the "destalinization" and "collective leadership" slogans in fa - vour of the Kremlin.

The Western politicans were conviced that the self-liberating forces of Eastern and Central Europe,encountering the new destalinizing policy at the Kremlin,would gradually widen the scope of their achievements. Furthermore they hoped that the said process which would take place among the captive nations would in turn strengthen the liberating trend within the post-Stalin-Russia.(Theory of wishful Thinking..)

This conviction appeared in several statements of some Western politicans,-who either made short flying trips to countries behind the Iron Curtain,or based their opinion on foreign observers and correspondents who came to some hasty conclusions..-after superficial canvassing of informations,-seldom sure whether their sources stem from the people,or from shrewd Communist prepagandists,or may be some times based on erroneous or faulty translations.

The American Secretary of State,J.F.Dulles too, spoke of irreversible

trend towards self-liberating in Poland and other enslaved nations. There was mentioned that the revolt in Hungary and Poland is proof that the Communist System could not win the hearts and minds of the people,-that the peoples are rather ready to die than to continue to be subject to that kind of Communist rule,-that there is a "fatal defect" which in the end is going to lead to the Communism'undoing.

The American Secretary of State mentioned that the revolution in Hungary was the beginning of the end of the Soviet Russia,-and fixed even a period of time of a decade or so.

Western News corrspondents reported from Poland about partial liberalization,-new achievements in the field of freedom,-general improving,higher living standard etc,etc.--and the average reader of the American and Western Newspaper & Magazin got the feeling,and could get convinced-that the East European peoples,especially Poland have already won the total independenc and freedom,- -

while,-in reality,- as the last true informations from Poland indicate,- the enslaved East European peoples have been gradually deprived of all freedom gained the last year,-(since Oct.1956),- that the "liberalization" of Poland is not only halted,but that the restricted liberation won by the own exertions is now again threatened,and that there are signs of a reverse process to"Stalinism". It seems that all hopes of some Western politicans and also of some Poles for an early liberating have become vain.

Also J.F.Dulles,-in one of his last interviews,-questioned re the "decade of years",-in which he previously thought to see the end of Soviet Russia,corrected that this period would depend "on circumstances"-and nobody can estime it,-this means for me:an unlimited time..-

In any case,- the events and the whole development of our history of the last years have shown that the enslaved and captive nations

can not reckon on any military help or intervention from the outside, from the Western World, -and that a self-liberating of the enslaved nations is completely impossible so long as the Soviet troops are present on their soil.
It remains the fact, -unfortunately, by virtue of the Yalta agreement, - these peoples are just condemned to live under Communist rule, indifferently, whether Soviet or "National," as some call the Communism, so long as the shadow of the Kremlin reaches into the heart of Europe.

Russia during the last thirteen years has done everthing in order to keep Europe divided along the Iron Curtain, -and it is still clear that a divided Europe is the aim of the Soviet Union.
The still enslaved Eastern European peoples, however, -although they have no illusions that the West may liberate them by force, -are still convinced that sometime.. the liberation will come to them, -and that this must happen by their own exertions, that they may be supported by the West if only it would be possible, - that then the Iron Curtain, which divides them now from the free World, will be swept away, and that a peaceful "modus vivendi" between the East and West will be found.

Consequently, -excluding all military action from the outside World, - here remains to be considered whether the present situation in East- and Central Europe could be changed in a peaceful way, -how could be the Iron Curtain lifted, and the dignity of man, the freedom of peoples, be restored, and the liberated nations be once for all protected against any new aggression and enslavement.
The views differ on what can be done towards solving these questions, - however all have one in common, : the central point, focus, of all discussions re the East-West Europe problems is always the future of Germany and the German-Polish relations. These are the fundamental questions, and as soon they are solved, the main steps for a peaceful modus vivendi are done.
No doubt, normalization of all German-Polish relations would create a

a favourable impression in the whole World,-and this would contribute to the reunification of Germany,-and finally to the settlement of the whole Eastern-Central-European questian ,-to creating the peaceful era which the harassed peoples of Europe need and are looking for,already for long,long time.-

The basis for good neighbour relations between peoples is their unquestioned and settled boundary.- Unfortunately the German-Polish border is still questioned by some people.The last years brought a widespread discussion of the German-Polish frontier,and the question of the Oder-Neisse Line occupied a good deal of space in the world press, and it seems there will be more in the future.
In connection with this,the problem of the Oder-Neisse frontier must be studied with considerable interest.

First of all,it may be recalled that the territorial arrangement in Europe created after the First World War by the Versailles Treaty contained germs of future international conflicts,especially in Eastern-Central Europe.
This was particulary true where some milions of Germans were left outside of Germany,-mainly in Czechoslovakia and Poland.- These German minorities were afterwards used by Hitler as the pretext for aggressions.
The history of our time proved that the Versailles-treaty-frontiers did not secure the independent existence of the East European counries.
The Great Powers being aware of the anomaly of the in Versailles creaeted Eastern frontier of Germany,and the permanent danger of war connected with the existence of such a border,-during the World-War-Two-knowing very well that they bear the responsibility and will have the right to determine the future political and territorial world system, decided,-in order to grant a permanent peace and security to the world the change of these frontiers in favour of Czechoslovakia and Poland.

The President of the United States Roosevelt Franklin Delane,-The Prime Minister of Great Britain Churchill Winston Spencer,agreed at Yalta,and President Truman Harry and Prime Minister Attlee Clement sealed the agreement at Potsdam that the future frontiers of Germany must secure her neighbours against any German aggression,and therefore agreed to the Oder-Neisse Line as the future German-Polish border. This agreement was made unanimously,and all great statemen and politicans consent with this decision at that time.-
The agreement and decisions made at Yalta and Potsdam in1945 are still binding,not only the Great Powers and their Allies,but Germany too.- The last one,owing to the fact that Germany was completely in the hands of the Great Powers,and in consequence of the accepted "unconditional Surrender"clause.

In execution of the Potsdam Conference agreement and decision all territories East of the Oder-Neisse rivers were handed over to Poland, and the sovereignity of Poland over the incorperated by Poland territories acknowledged. - The German population of the ceded to Poland territories,which wished to repatriate to their Vaterland-Germany could return to Germany.
It must be stressed that the idea of repatriation to Germany of Germans was promoted by the Great Powers,and was justified by the attitude of the Germans,as minorities in Czchoslovakia and Poland between the two World Wars.
The repatriation of the Germans took part voluntarely under the authority and supervision of the Great Powers,-not by force.
The arguments for the taken decision,re repatriation of Germans from the ceded to Poland Territories,at Yalta and Potsdam by the Great Powers by themselves,and the fact that the repatriation was supervised by the Great Powers,and finally that the repatriation was a voluntary one(-nobody was compelled to leave-)is a convincing argument for the intention of stability of the German-Polish frontier along the Oder-Neisse rivers.

Strictly speaking the Oder-Neisse frontier should be a"sanctum", and should not be questioned by anyone,-Unfortunately,recently some revisionists in West Germany,especially "the Bund der Heimatsvertriebenen und Entrechteten",-mostly former repatrians from East-Europe (from Poland,Czechoslovakia,Hungary,Lituania,and other East-Europa countries)started argumenting re the present German-Polish boundary,- and what more,they are supported by some responsible German leaders and statemen.

May be that the revisionists have been encouraged by some irresponsible,imprudent and lightminded politicans from the Western countries..-

The revisionists question not only the Oder-Neisse rivers frontier, but they challenge the legal basis of the Great Powers right to undertake any change in the prewar GermanoPolish border. They argue that so long as there isn't any Peace-Treaty,the only right German-Polish frontier is still the border creaeted at Versailles,and that the Potsdam decisions are not binding Germany at all.(Here is worthwhile to recall: between the two World Wars the Germans questioned the at Versailles creaeted frontier as complete unrealistic,and demanded a pushing of their Eastern frontier more to the East for more Lebensraum,-and now ?)

Examineing the arguments,by which the revisionists intend at the abelishment of the legal basis,it will be found that they are groundless.:

As to the Great Powers right to decide over the future of Germany and her territories,: The Right is based on"the right of a conquerer"and the acceptance of "UNconditional Surrender".

As to the assertation that the Oder-Neisse frontier decided by the Great Powers at Potsdam is only a temporary one,because there was not yet signed any peace treaty,in which the final delimitation should be done,here may be said:

A state of War is usually terminated by a peace treaty,that is right,

So long as a peace settlement is not signed it should be assumed that the war is not terminated,-consequently there should be still a state of war between the Great Powers and Germany.
But the action of war was over in 1945,and thus the Second World War finished.-Germany has been divided,and the different parts are under diametrically differant influences and governments.Therefore a peace treaty with all-Germny could not be signed,and it seems quite un - thinkable that a peace treaty may be signed in the near future.
In this unusual international situation the Great Powers found another way out to end the status belli.They terminated the state of war formally by one-sided declarations.
These one-sided declarations,although binding only one of the German States-the one recognized by the particular declaring State-Great Power,confirmed that the war was over with Germmny,and by the formality of Declaration de facto replaced the peace-treaty.-

As to the "delimitation"of the frontier,which according to the Potsdam agreement had to be postponed till a peace treaty,here were to mention: A"delimitation"of a border means a demarkation of a already decided od determined frontier in the open field-territory and on the map attached or exchanged between the interested States,-"Delimitation" means only a technical action,to draw the frontier along the decided line and to describe the frontier,but without any authority to change any fundamental principles.In this case "delimitation"of the Oder-Neisse Line means to mark the frontier along the Oder-Neisse rivers,on the spot,of the frontier determined at Potsdam.
Besides,German-Polish Boundary Commissions have already executed the delimitation in accordance with the Great Powers decision,and East-Germany,the interested neighbour of Poland,-has already recognised the Oder-Neisse rivers as the only legal boundary between Germany and Poland.-- while West Germany still continues to stress her revisionary attitude,-probably speculating on some..still unknown political aspects

of the World,-may be reckoning on suppert from the West,which also after the First World War had made the error,-supperting Germany,and by endearment and carrasing her breught up the renaissance of the old-Prussian militarism,--and this caused the Second World War.-

The present German-Polish frontier along the Oder-Neisse rivers is the shortest frontier-line leaning on the natural border of the rivers Oder-neisse,-thus the securest and easier to defend boundary.

The Oder-Neisse frontier is also a historical and ethnic line.-West of this line are Germans,and East of it only Poles. The voluntary departure of the Germans who lived there signifies their belief that the frontier along the Oder-Neisse must have the aspect of permanence.The reptriants to Germany were them only residents as descendants of colonists settled there by the Prussian-conquerers,in the last centuries.-

It must be not fergotten that the territory East of the Oder-Neisse were terrible devastated by the retreating German army,carried out deliberately in 1945,-that the advancing Soviet treeps completed the devastation by ruthless robbing and pillaging of this country,-and when Poland took over the devastated,plundered and burnt out towns and villages,she was confronted with a tremendous task.- Now the territory is repepulated by Poles from within Poland and from the Polish territories East of the Curzon line(ceded to Soviet Russia at Yalta)-and the reconstruction has been carried out,damaged ports reopened,railways and bridges restered,towns and villages rebuilt,-Poland has vast sums invested,and everthing indicates that this land will return to its normal life.

Besides,it is difficult to immagine that the Poles would ever agree to abeden Stettin and the mouth of the Oder or some part of the territory from wich Poland has already been,and still could be again easily attacked by the Germans,- who twice during our short life-time attacked the East (1914 + 1939),twice started the World War,always pursuing

their guiding principle "the Drang nach dem Osten" policy.-
The conclusion is,:A formal peace treaty,to which the revisionists refer,is only thinkable if all German frontiers are unquestioned and recognised,-it means that the Oder-Neisse rivers line must be recognised as German-Polish boundary by the West Germany too.-
So long as West Germany is still wavering to recognize this frontier and thus does not respect the once accepted Potsdam agreements,-so long will last the division of Germany,-the division of Europe,-the main cause of tension in the international relations.-

By the way,here I may add that it seems,that a "recognition"is not necessary by the Great Powers,because the frontier was decided at Potsdam,executed by delimitation,the frontier exists already for thirteen years,-one must assume that the recognition has been given "per facta concludentia". But if the Great Western Powers would join in an explicit recognition or declaration re the present German-Polish border,-they would contribute a lot to appease and to stop the growing revisionists tendency,-and thus they would advance the peaceful solution of the Eastern Central European question.
Such recognition would have some declaratory value,and would be a guarantee for the stability of the German-Polish boundary,and furthermore give the Poles a point of support in their struggle for complete independence from Russia.
Letting the situation so as it now,-is dangerous,and time is working against the West,- there may be born the first spark to the Third World War.- -
The East European peoples,still in captivity,surrounded by Soviet armed forces,tanks,jets,and millions of soldiers,look and belief on the West,-and any frustrated time could weaken the confidence in the sincerity of the Western Powers to help the captive Eastern European nations in their struggle to liberate themselves from the Soviet orbit, and could raise even the suspicion that the West is favouring,and on

the side of Germany in the contest about the right to the present Oder-Neisse frontier.The Eastern European peoples are very sensitive in relation to Germany,and this is based on the long German "Drang nach dem Osten"policy.
Till 1957 the West contributed nothing except words of sympathy,just since the last year the West showed more understanding,and granted some financial help,for which the Polish people is very thankful to the West, but that still is not enough to relieve the misery of the population and to reestablish the freedom and independence of Poland,-the nation called by President F.D.Roosevelt the "inspiration of the free nations", but-by virtue of the Yalta agreement-remaining still in captivity.-
Any declaration re the stability of the Oder-Neisse frontier as well as any decidive step,undertaking which would assist in making the Soviet troops leave Poland and the other Eastern European countries,and any further economical aid will be welcomed with the greatest gratitude by the oppressed East-European peoples.-

Hitherto ther could be found no thesis and no way out which would satisfy the Western Powers and Soviet Russia in order to solve the East-Central European question.
The Cold War lasts,and a hopeless stalemate rules,-and meanwhile the Russians are doing all possible to strengthen their position.-
All trials and hopes are fading away. -
The disarmement talks proved also a waste of time.-
In pursuing her policy of initiative recently the Soviet Russia offered the called "Rapacki-Plan" or Polish-Plan(undoubtly suggested and sponsered by Russia-herself,it shows the dependence of Polish Foreign Policy, because a free-Polish plan would demand an immediate withdrawel of all foreign troops,).-
This"Rapacki-Plan"is in fact a plan to stabilise the "status que" of the present Russian relations with the Eastern European countries,her satellites.- The plan aims to get the sanction for a continuation of

the occupation of the enslaved nations under the guise of friendly garrisoning of these countries by Warsaw pact armies.-
The plan is concerned solely with "nuclear" weapons, the only deterrent weapons,-and if the Western would agree to give up these weapons, the Russians would have the preponderance of conventional forces,-they would have a much greater number of troops in the deatomized area, and thus,-if an "incident" should occur,-what is possible and thinkable on a common east-west frontier, still questioned by the West Germans,-then the Westerns would be in a military disadvantage.-
The most important thing is that the Rapacki-Plan does not contain any "neutralization" clause and does not give any firm "guarantee" that Soviet Russia will evacuate her armed forces from the East-European countries, which she is subjugating as a result of Yalta.-
In short, the Rapacki-Plan has serious disadvantages from the standpoint of the security of the Free World, and the decision of rejection of this plan by the Western World was a proper and right one.-

More convincing and more realistic is the plan of creation a neutral zone between the Soviet Union and the American allied states of Western Europe.
That "neutral zone" would reduce tension in a traditionally inflammable area,-and would roll-back Soviet influence much more effectively than the flamboyant words of some Western orators.
Since Budapest demonstrated, more than a year ago,-that the West had no intention of following talks with brave deeds, and Liberation of the captive nations cannot be expected from outside,-the idea of creating a Neutral-Zone in Eastern Central Europe has been enthusiastically accepted by all East European nations. In the present circumstances, they see no hope for liberating from the Soviet occupation and progress in Eastern Europe at all, as only by negotiating and creating a "Neutral Zone" with all enslaved nations of East and Central Europe and West Germany in it.-

The plan of "Neutralization" of Middle Europe was at first submitted by Sir Anthony Eden at the Geneva Conference in1955,-later again raised by Russian leaders for "establishment of a demilitarized zones in Europe,-unfortunately dropped mainly due to the opposition of West-Germany. Recently the idea revived in the Hugh Gaitskell' plan,the Labour Party'Parliament Member Denis Healey supports the plan,Goerge F. Kennan,once U.S.Ambassador to Moscow started a very excited debate in the whole Western World,the discussion is "pro"and"contra" the plan, and the idea is accepted by some West German political leaders.-
Herr von Eckardt,interviewed by reporters,told that the West German Gouwernment did not insist on Germanys reunification prior to the establishmmnt of a new"European-security-system",-that means a silent agreement for neutralization-negotiations,-because the only thinkable European security system is a neutral belt covering the whole Central and Eastern Europe.-

The Neutral-Zone in Middle Europe would cause a withdrawel of all American allied troops from Germany,-but also the long desired withdrawel of all Soviet troops from the East European countries.-
The Neutralization would end the"partitioning"of Europe into zones of influences of the Great Powers.- This means that the present captived East Europe peoples would get free from the dependency of Soviet Russia,the single Great Power which occupies them.-Thus the desatelized nations would be enabled to return freely to their own political,economical and cultural life.-

It is true that the presence of Allied troops alone permits Western Europe to withstand the Soviet pressure,but the sharp critics of the Neutral Belt may be said,:
Once the Soviet troops leave the countries of East Europe,-any attempt to recross their their eastern borders would be met with the resistance from every man,woman and even child. Consequently the Neutral Zone would not diminish the strength of the Western shield,but,-on the

contrary,-would strengthen the defence potential of the West. Furthermore,in case of establishment of a neutral zone,the first battle by conventional weapons would be not fought near the Rhine but theusand,or several hundred miles more east,-what were also an advantage for the West.

As to the fears expressed by some politicans that under a neutralization pact,binding the Western Powers,the Western Great Powers would be committed to go into the war,if the Soviets intevened after a Communist gouvernment was overthrown in a former satellite country,-and that the creating of a neutral zone would increase rather than decrease the risk of war,-here may be said,:

After the tragic experiences of the last years the Germans,Poles and Hungarians as well as the other East European peoples have recently shown enough political maturity,-unfortunaltely acquired at the price of bitter disappointments,-they do not want revolt at all.

Any developments in political or economical life will take place in an evolutionary way,-in peace and stability.-

And if anyone still sees some risk in setting up a neutral zone,he may not forget;the risk is like in every other political or military decision.- The alternative of Neutralization may be an atomic War,the risk of creating a neutral zone is then worth taking.-

It seems therefore that there would be no greater danger for the West to support the idea of Neutralization and to put a constructive plan for negotiation,-may be before the next"Summit Conference"

Undertaking of such a historical mission by the West will be lauded by all Eastern and Central European nations,-and this is also an important factor,because the opinion of the concerned nations must be taken in consideration too.

Naturalization would not only liberate the enslaved nations from the Soviet captivity,but solve the everlasting German-Polish frontier quarrels,and the reunification of Germany,and open the way to an all "European Unity".

Glen Arden Farm,Pawling,N.Y.
February 28,1958.

Kahn, Mich

June 5, 1959

Dear Mrs. Kahn:

Many thanks for your nice note of May 26th.

Your kind comments about my programs are greatly appreciated. It is always nice to hear the reactions of our audiences. In this way, we know whether or not we are presenting programs to please them.

I hope that when I do return to CBS next year, it will be with a program worthy enough to warrant your continued attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Michael Kahn
Box 39
Moylan, Pennsylvania

mc

6 pts

Box 39
Moylan, Pa.
May 26, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Before you depart for your extended leave of absence, I wanted to tell you how much I have appreciated your work in both radio and television. Your format has varied, but your programs have been consistently informative, provocative and entertaining. Also, I infer from columnists such as John Crosby that you have been influential in raising the level of network responsibility for the caliber of the programs presented to us. On all these counts, I have become a great admirer of yours and I shall look forward to your return.

My best wishes for a very pleasant year.

Sincerely,
Shirley Kahn
Mrs. Michael Kahn

Kahrs, Harriette

Leber & Katz

ADVERTISING

BY MESSENGER

16 October 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Following discussions with Larry Lowenstein and Miss Schofield, we are writing to ask your participation in a high-level campaign concerned with foreign trade, specifically the importation of furs from our allies, Norway, Denmark and Finland.

As the advertising agency for the Scandinavian Fur Committee and their product SAGA Mink, we have planned a series of ads to appear on the back pages of "Women's Wear Daily," which is the business "bible" of the fashion industry. The first is scheduled for early in November.

We envision a format which features a photograph of you, we hope, interviewing a prestige figure from retailing, such as Adam Gimbel of Saks Fifth Avenue or Stanley Marcus of Neiman-Marcus. Question-and-answer text will stress the international good will idea strongly, as opposed to commercial considerations, and will, of course, be submitted to you for your prior approval. Suitable credit for you and CBS will be included. The photography will be arranged at your convenience.

We shall be happy to provide further details of the campaign if this preliminary proposal is pleasing to you. I shall contact your office by phone in a few days to learn your reaction.

Cordially,

Harriette Kahrs

Harriette Kahrs
Account Executive, SAGA Mink

HK/sw

no /
(telephoned spk)

625 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N.Y., PLAZA 1-4477

F

KM Kaiser

July 1, 1959

Mr. K.M. Kaiser
Minister, Consul General
Consulate General of Pakistan
Pakistan House
12 East 65th Street
New York 21, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Minister:

I write to thank you for your gracious letter of June 25. As yet, I have made no definite plans with regard to my travels during the coming year. However, if I may, I shall contact you as soon as I have some concrete idea of where I am going, and when.

Sincerely yours,

(signed after Mr. Murrow's departure from New York)

CONSULATE GENERAL OF PAKISTAN
PAKISTAN HOUSE
12 EAST 65TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.

TRAFALGAR 9-5800

PR. 4/1279

25 June, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow,

We are very glad to learn from our mutual friend, Mr. George Ettinger of CBS of your intended visit to the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent. We hope and trust that while in the sub-continent you will have time to visit Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan will be very happy to offer you the hospitality of the people and the country while you are there.

We appreciate your desire to travel around without much of publicity and fanfare and we are sure that our people will cooperate with you in every way in this regard and respect your wishes.

We will be very grateful if you could kindly indicate to us the possibility of visiting our country and your probable itinerary.

With our highest esteem and regards, I am,

Yours very sincerely,

(K. M. Kaiser)
Minister, Consul General

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, New York.

Kalischer, Peter

February 4, 1958

Dear Pete:

I am doing what Mr. Truman requested. Here is a copy for you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Peter Kalischer
CBS News
Tokyo Correspondents' Club,
8-2 Marunouchi
Chiyoda-Ku
Tokyo, Japan

mcc
enc.

Kalischer, Peter

Foreign Correspondents Club, Marunouchi, Tokyo
Tokyo 27-0161

PETER KALISCHER
Chief
TOKYO BUREAU

January 10, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.
U. S. A.

Dear Ed,

Just a gentle reminder that I am pressing for entry into China through Hong Kong and by way of Siberia via northern Japan.

Regards,

Pete

PK:sh

Kantor, Ken

March 23, 1959

Dear Ken:

I don't know about CBS, but I am delighted with the prospect and, so far as I can tell, my departure on July 1 has left the Corporation eye entirely dry.

As ever yours,

KRM:skh

Mr. Ken Kantor
American Forces Network
A.P.O. 757 (Frankfurt)
c/o Postmaster
New York, N.Y.

Kaplan, J. M.

CABLE ADDRESS "NALPAK"

F

J. M. KAPLAN
55 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 3, N.Y.

January 23, 1959

Dear Ed:

Your understanding and reaction made my short visit with you a real pleasure. I shall be anticipating our next meeting.

With greetings,

Sincerely,

Jack

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

JMK:c:a
enclosure

f

March 13, 1959

Dear Miss Hogg:

You have been very busy lately, and it may have slipped your mind that you were to call me to arrange a lunch with Mr. Murrow. I send this in hopes of hearing from you soon.

Will you please give Mr. Murrow the enclosed material? It is a unique American saga and will interest him.

Will lunch Howell 8-1368 Englewood

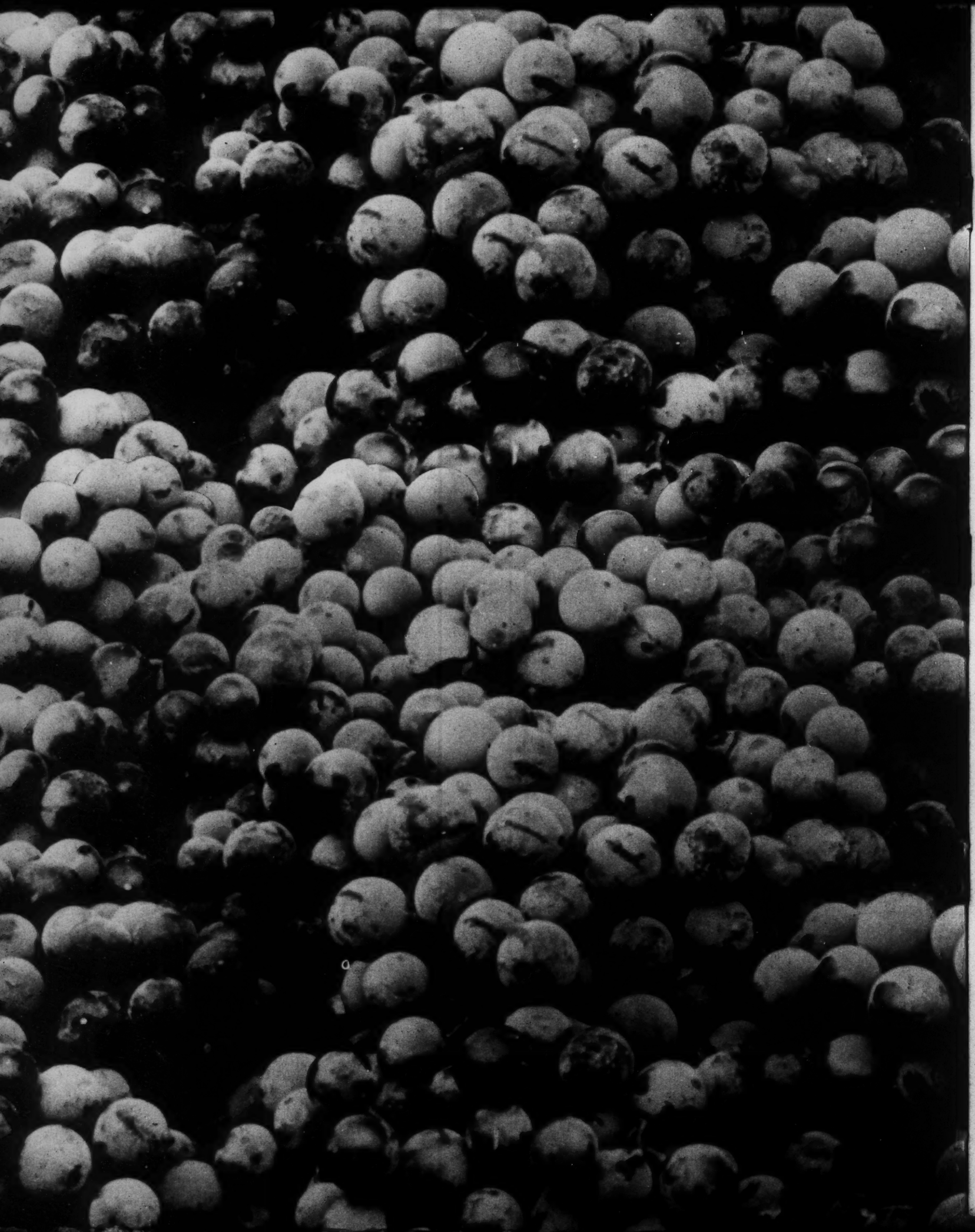
Sincerely,

J. M. Kaplan

PLAza 5-5715

from the desk of J. M. KAPLAN

A MESSAGE FROM J. M. KAPLAN



This *I Believe*

A SERIES OF PUBLIC SERVICE ADVERTISEMENTS
PUBLISHED IN COMMENTARY 1952-56

THE WELCH GRAPE JUICE COMPANY, INC.
J. M. Kaplan, President

This series of public service advertisements was started in 1952 primarily because of an interest in Commentary Magazine. The selections proved interesting to some people and stimulated correspondence from various parts of the country. Because of some requests for copies, it was decided to reprint privately the entire series, to date, of these public service messages.

J. M. KAPLAN
August, 1956

This *I believe*

by *Bertrand Russell*

IT IS URGED THAT, in a war between Liberals and fanatics, the fanatics are sure to win, owing to their more unshakable belief in the righteousness of their cause. Fanatics have failed, over and over again because they have attempted the impossible, or because . . . they were too unscientific to adopt the right means; they have failed also because they roused the hostility of those whom they wished to coerce. In every important war since 1700 the more democratic side has been victorious. This is partly because democracy . . . does not demand a distortion of facts in the interests of theory. Russia and Canada, which have similar climactic conditions, are both interested in obtaining better wheat; in Canada this aim is pursued experimentally, in Russia by interpreting the Marxist Scriptures.

"Systems of dogma. . . have the disadvantage of involving persecution of valuable sections of the population. Spain was ruined by the expulsion of the Jews and Moors; France suffered by the emigration of Huguenots . . . Germany would probably have been first in the field with the atomic bomb but for Hitler's hatred of Jews . . .

". . . Our world needs various things if it is to escape disaster, . . . one of the most necessary is that, in the nations which still uphold Liberal beliefs, these beliefs should be whole-hearted and profound, not apologetic towards dogmatisms of the right and of the left, but deeply persuaded of the value of liberty, scientific freedom, and mutual forbearance. For without these beliefs life on our . . . planet will hardly continue to be possible." *

* *Unpopular Essays,* Copyright, 1950

This *I believe*

by *David Lilienthal*

"IN THE ATOMIC ADVENTURE we sight one of those great mountain peaks of history, a towering symbol of one of the faiths that makes man civilized, the faith in knowledge. I look forward to atomic development not simply as a search for new energy, but more significantly as a beginning of a period of human history in which this faith in knowledge can vitalize man's whole life. . . .

"Our chance for great adventure can however be lost to us. If this feeling of living in a very fruitful and special period is not sensed by people generally, and by our representatives and civic leaders, the atomic adventure may be stifled in the throes of politics, of routine, of sluggishness and apathy. . . .

"There is evidence now and then that the shock and excitement of the Hiroshima blast has induced a kind of atomic neurosis, a constricting fear and hysteria that if allowed to continue and grow can distort our understanding of the true scope and meaning of the atomic development. . . .

"The development of atomic energy will pose many broad issues where the judgment of individual citizens will be essential, if they are to have a share in determining their democratic destiny. . . .

"What may be in people's minds a year or two hence depends in part on leadership in each community and upon how successful the press, the radio and education generally will be in inspiring people to think clearly about and to appreciate the force of the facts about atomic energy. . . .

"There is not a single one of us who is a mere spectator, who can turn a knob and tune himself out, or leave if he is bored, or horrified, or is more interested in his private affairs. We are all participants in that future chain of events that these epochal discoveries have set off. There are no supermen to solve these problems for us."*

**This I Do Believe,* Copyright, 1949

This *I believe*

"FREEDOM IS THE RIGHT to choose: the right to create for oneself the alternatives of choice. Without the possibility of choice and the exercise of choice, a man is not a man but a member, an instrument, a thing.

"FREEDOM is the right to one's soul: the right of each man to approach God in his own way and by his own means. It is a man's right to possess his mind and conscience for himself. To those who put their trust in freedom, the State can have no sovereignty over the mind or soul —must be the servant of man's reason, not the master.

"FREEDOM is the right to one's dignity as a man. In a free society no individual, no group is entitled to diminish the human dignity of any man regardless of his race, his creed, or his color."*

* from "*Declaration of Freedom*," written by a committee of Freedom House, New York City, 1951

This *I believe*

by *William O. Douglas*

"THE GREAT DANGER of this period is not inflation, nor the national debt, nor atomic warfare. The great, the critical danger is that we will . . . limit or narrow the range of permissible discussion and permissible thought. . . . If we do, we will lose flexibility. We will lose the capacity for expert management. We will then become wedded to a few techniques, to a few devices. They will define our policy and at the same time limit our ability to alter or modify it. Once we narrow the range of thought and discussion, we will surrender a great deal of our power. We will become like the man on the toboggan who can ride it but who can neither steer it nor stop it.

The mind of man must always be free. The strong society is one that sanctions and encourages freedom of thought and expression. When there is that freedom, a nation has resiliency and adaptability. When freedom of expression is supreme, a nation will keep its balance and stability.

Our real power is our spiritual strength, and that spiritual strength stems from our civil liberties. If we are true to our traditions, if we are tolerant of a whole market place of ideas, we will always be strong. . . ."*

* from "The Black Silence of Fear,"
Copyright, New York Times Magazine, 1952

This *I Believe*

"THE CENTRAL THEME in our American heritage is the importance of the individual person. From the earliest moment of our history we have believed that every human being has an essential dignity and integrity which must be respected and safeguarded. Moreover, we believe that the welfare of the individual is the final goal of group life. Our American heritage further teaches that to be secure in the rights he wishes for himself, each man must be willing to respect the rights of other men. This is the conscious recognition of a basic moral principle: all men are created equal as well as free. Stemming from this principle is the obligation to build social institutions that will guarantee equality of opportunity to all men. Without this equality freedom becomes an illusion. Thus the only aristocracy that is consistent with the free way of life is an aristocracy of talent and achievement. The grounds on which our society accords respect, influence or reward to each of its citizens must be limited to the quality of his personal character and of his social contribution.

This concept of equality which is so vital a part of the American heritage knows no kinship with notions of human uniformity or regimentation. We abhor the totalitarian arrogance which makes one man say that he will respect another man as his equal only if he has '*my* race, *my* religion, *my* political views, *my* social position.' In our land men are equal, but they are free to be different. From these very differences among our people has come the great human and national strength of America."*

*from *To Secure These Rights,*
The Report of the President's Committee on Civil Rights, 1947

This *I Believe*

by Hans Simons, *President*
New School for Social Research

"NOTHING IS AS MISLEADING as military terminology applied to political conflicts. They are not as simple or as clear-cut as is physical fight. For democracy, there is neither total victory nor total defeat. The aim of its struggle is not to annihilate the adversary but to include him in the process of persuasion. Even if this fails there remain the individual's personality despite his errors and the peoples' potentialities regardless of their governments. Enforcement is the last and the least productive of democratic methods. Truly, the decline of democracy begins when it permits its enemies to force their methods upon it.

"This process is already far advanced. We begin to accept over-simplification—the technique used by extremists of all sorts. In over-simplifying they answer a human need for certainty which obviously democracy cannot fully satisfy. They cater to a human weakness, namely, intellectual and moral laziness which any totalitarian policy can exploit to its great advantage, but which saps democracy's strength.

"The simple rules of war become dangerous delusions if we accept them as political maxims. The worst of all is the most popular: that the enemies of our enemies are our friends, and the friends of our enemies are our enemies. This is a fallacy even in international affairs. Much of our present troubles can be traced to the unfortunate fact that we applied it too readily during and after the war. In domestic matters it is worse. If democracy accepts this view it loses its distinct role in politics. This means that as a force in society it will eliminate itself. For eventually it will be left without its own friends, having yielded to its enemies the declarations and decisions which define its particular place."*

* *New School Bulletin*
June 3, 1952

This *I Believe*

by Victor Hugo*

"IF FOUR CENTURIES AGO, some one had dared to predict to Lorraine, to Picardy, to Normandy, to Brittany, to Auvergne, to Provence, to Dauphiné, to Burgundy—'A day shall come when you will no longer make wars: You will still have disputes to settle, but do you know what you will substitute instead of armed men: You will select a small box of wood, a ballotbox, and from which shall issue—what?—an assembly, which shall decide, judge, resolve everything—which shall make the sword fall from every hand, and excite the love of justice in every heart. You will no longer be Burgundy, Normandy, Brittany, or Provence—you will be France!'

"If some one had uttered these words, all prudent men would have cried out, 'What a dreamer!'

"A day will come when you, France—you, Russia—you, Italy—you, England—you, Germany, will, without losing your glorious individuality, be blended into a superior unity, and constitute a European fraternity. A day will come when bullets will be replaced by the venerable arbitration of a great Sovereign Senate, which will be to Europe what the Parliament is to England, what the Legislative Assembly is to France.

"A day will come when these two immense groups, the United States of America and the United States of Europe, shall be seen extending the hand of friendship across the ocean, exchanging their produce, their arts, their genius, and uniting, for the good of all, these two irresistible powers, the fraternity of men and the power of God.

"But, French, English, Germans, Russians, Slavs, Europeans, Americans, what have we to do to hasten the advent of that great day? We must love each other! To love each other is the best manner of aiding God!"

*written in 1849

This *I Believe*

by Spinoza*

"IN A DEMOCRACY everyone submits to the control of authority over his actions, but not over his judgment and reason. What shall be accepted as true or rejected as false, or what opinions should actuate men in their worship of God, are questions falling within a man's natural right, which he cannot abdicate even with his own consent.

"Government which attempts to control minds is tyrannical. What greater misfortune for a state can be conceived than that honorable men should be sent like criminals into exile because they hold diverse opinions which they cannot disguise?

"When people try to take away liberty of thought, and bring to trial the opinions of mankind, they only succeed in surrounding their victims with an appearance of martyrdom and raise the feelings of pity and revenge rather than of terror. He that knows himself to be upright shrinks from no punishment; he holds that death in a good cause is an honor, and that death for freedom is glory.

"The ultimate aim of government is not to rule by fear, but to free every man from fear, that he may live in all possible security; in other words, to strengthen his natural right to exist and work without injury to himself or others. The object of government is not to change men into puppets, but to enable them to develop their minds and bodies in security, and to employ their reason unshackled. In fact, the true aim of government is liberty."

*1632-1677

This *I Believe*

By H. A. Overstreet*

"WHEREVER exploitation and poverty exist, Communists become more self assured, more violent in their denunciation, and more powerful to tell the world that the true way of life is not to be found in the way of "democratic freedom." The most effective way to drain the strength of the Communist enemy is to do the things that freedom calls for.

"This, then, is the alternative to disaster: to make more freedom. The emphasis needs to be, not merely upon defending something, but rather upon extending it.

"Fifty or a hundred years from now, some historian may make the discovery that in the mid-twentieth century the democratic peoples of the world became suddenly aware that if they did not act pretty quickly to make more freedom in the world, they would lose even what they had. Examining the things that those mid-twentieth-century peoples began to do to remove old enslavements and bring new opportunities into life, he may come to the surprised conclusion that in those years, when tyrannies were at their height of terror, the democratic peoples learned a new way of warfare—that of defeating the enemy by doing the things that took away his psychological weapons."

* from "Alternatives to Disaster",
The Saturday Review, August 2, 1952

This *I Believe*

By Lord Acton*

"By liberty I mean the assurance that every man shall be protected in doing what he believes his duty against the influence of authority and majorities, custom and opinion. The state is competent to assign duties and draw the line between good and evil only in its immediate sphere. Beyond the limits of things necessary for its well-being it can only give indirect help to fight the battle of life by promoting the influences which prevail against temptation—religion, education, and the distribution of wealth. The most certain test by which we judge whether a country is really free is the amount of security enjoyed by minorities . . .

"Liberty is not a means to a higher political end. It is itself the highest political end. It is not for the sake of a good public administration that it is required, but for security in the pursuit of the highest objectives of civil society and of private life. A generous spirit prefers that his country should be poor and weak and of no account but free, rather than powerful, prosperous and enslaved. It is better to be the citizen of a humble commonwealth in the Alps than a subject of the superb autocracy that overshadows half of Asia and Europe."

*written in 1877

(Reprinted from "Essays on Freedom and Power," 1948 edited by Gertrude Himmelfarb)

This *I Believe*

By Judge Learned Hand*

"I believe that that community is already in process of dissolution where each man begins to eye his neighbor as a possible enemy, where nonconformity with the accepted creed, political as well as religious, is a mark of disaffection; where denunciation, without specification or backing, takes the place of evidence; where orthodoxy chokes freedom of dissent; where faith in the eventual supremacy of reason has become so timid that we dare not enter our convictions in the open lists to win or lose. Such fears as these are a solvent which can eat out the cement that binds the stones together; they may in the end subject us to despotism as evil as any that we dread; and they can be allayed only in so far as we refuse to proceed on suspicion, and trust one another until we have tangible ground for misgiving.

"The mutual confidence on which all else depends can be maintained only by an open mind and a brave reliance upon free discussion. I do not say that these will suffice; who knows but we may be on a slope which leads down to aboriginal savagery. But of this I am sure: if we are to escape, we must not yield a foot upon demanding a fair field, and an honest race, to all ideas. 'Blame not before thou hast examined; understand first and then rebuke. Answer not before thou has heard; interrupt not in the midst of speech.' Those words were written nearly 2000 years ago; they came out of an experience already long, and refined in the fires of passion and conflict; they are the product of a wisdom bought by ages of bitter trial; and by that wisdom alone shall we be saved, we, who boast ourselves to be the apostles of a faith in the eventual triumph of wisdom."

*from "The Future of Wisdom in America"
The Saturday Review, November 22, 1952

This *I Believe*

By Bertrand Russell*

"THERE are certain things that our age needs, and certain things that it should avoid. It needs compassion and a wish that mankind should be happy; it needs the desire for knowledge and the determination to eschew pleasant myths; it needs, above all, courageous hope and the impulse to creativeness. The things that it must avoid, and that have brought it to the brink of catastrophe, are cruelty, envy, greed, competitiveness, search for irrational subjective certainty, and what Freudians call the death wish.

"The root of the matter is a very simple and old-fashioned thing. . . . The thing I mean—please forgive me for mentioning it—is love. . . . If you feel this, you have a motive for existence, a guide in action, a reason for courage, an imperative necessity for intellectual honesty. . . . Although you may not find happiness, you will never know the deep despair of those whose life is aimless and void of purpose; for there is always something that you can do to diminish the awful sum of human misery."

*from "The Impact of Science on Society", published in 1953

This *I Believe*

By Herbert J. Muller*

"AS WE seek to understand the Soviet, we must dwell on its own sources of corruption. Immediately, the abuses spring from the strange faith that evil methods will automatically produce good, and tyranny will necessarily end in freedom. . . .

"The plainest objection to Soviet theory is that . . . it is a government run by a small group, who wield tremendous power. They are supposed in time to surrender this power, but Marx himself insisted that no group in power has ever voluntarily relinquished it. Meanwhile, they are more likely to abuse their power because they are not subject to free criticism or public recall. . . .

"Russia's diseases are aggravated by . . . the ingrained habits of conspiracy and terrorism . . . the Party breeds the informer, promotes mutual suspicion and distrust, and puts a premium on cynical expediency and servility. It creates a petty-bourgeois aristocracy of right-thinkers and yes-men, and makes scapegoats of precisely its most thoughtful . . . members. . . .

"Ultimately, the curse of the Soviet is rooted in its famed unity. 'Unity' is always a magic word. Many educators, columnists, and churchmen are now crying that what America needs is a uniform philosophy. They seem to forget that Russia has such a philosophy. . . . There is nothing novel about the civilization of the Soviet. It is profoundly, literally reactionary, reverting to the ancient ideal of absolute conformity; and it is demonstrating again that this ideal cannot be achieved except by repression. . . . Free men will never agree on a uniform philosophy or common objective. . . .

"Many liberals believed that once communist Russia was firmly established it would make steady progress toward the democratic ideals of the classless society. As it kept moving instead towards severer repression, disillusioned liberals have tended to make Stalin the villain of the piece . . . but more fundamental . . . is the ancient fallacy of authoritarianism. . . . The 'mere formal freedom' that Marx saw in democracy is in fact the only possible security for any real freedom. 'Liberty . . . is the possibility of doubting, the possibility of making a mistake, the possibility of searching and experimenting, the possibility of saying "no" to any authority.' "

*from "The Uses of the Past"
Oxford University Press, 1952

This *I Believe*

By George Orwell*

"ANY writer who accepts or partially accepts the discipline of a political party is sooner or later faced with the alternative: toe the line, or shut up. It is, of course, possible to toe the line and go on writing—after a fashion. Any Marxist can demonstrate with the greatest of ease that 'bourgeois' liberty of thought is an illusion. But when he has finished his demonstration there remains the psychological fact that without this 'bourgeois' liberty the creative powers wither away. In the future a totalitarian literature may arise, but it will be quite different from anything we can now imagine. Literature as we know it is an individual thing, demanding mental honesty and a minimum of censorship. And this is even truer of prose than of verse. It is probably not a coincidence that the best writers of the 'thirties have been poets. The atmosphere of orthodoxy is always damaging to prose, and above all it is completely ruinous to the novel. . . .

"No decade in the past hundred and fifty years has been so barren of imaginative prose as the nineteen-thirties. There have been good poems, good sociological works, brilliant pamphlets, but practically no fiction of any value at all. From 1933 onwards the mental climate was increasingly against it. Anyone sensitive enough to be touched by the *zeitgeist* was also involved in politics. Not everyone, of course, was definitely *in* the political racket, but practically everyone was on its periphery and more or less mixed up in propaganda campaigns and squalid controversies. Communists and near-Communists had a disproportionately large influence in the literary reviews. It was a time of labels, slogans, and evasions. At the worst moments you were expected to lock yourself up in a constipating little cage of lies; at the best a sort of voluntary censorship ('Ought I to say this? Is it pro-fascist?') was at work in nearly everyone's mind. It is almost inconceivable that good novels should be written in such an atmosphere.

"Good novels are not written by orthodoxy-sniffers, nor by people who are conscience-stricken about their own unorthodoxy. Good novels are written by people who are *not frightened*."

***From "Such, Such Were The Joys"**
1953, Harcourt, Brace and Company

This *I Believe*

By Albert Schweitzer*

"IN MY JUDGMENT . . . of the situation in which mankind finds itself at the present time, I am pessimistic. I cannot make myself believe that that situation is not so bad as it seems to be, but I am inwardly conscious that we are on a road which, if we continue to tread it, will bring us into 'Middle Ages' of a new character.

"The spiritual and material misery to which mankind of today is delivering itself through its renunciation of thinking and of the ideals which spring therefrom, I picture to myself in its utmost compass. And yet I remain optimistic. One belief of my childhood I have preserved with the certainty that I can never lose it; belief in truth. I am confident that the spirit generated by truth is stronger than the force of circumstances. In my view no other destiny awaits mankind than that which, through its mental and spiritual disposition, it prepares for itself. Therefore I do not believe that it will have to tread the road to ruin to the end.

"If men can be found who revolt against the spirit of thoughtlessness, and who are personalities sound enough and profound enough to let the ideals of ethical progress radiate from them as a force, there will start an activity of the spirit which will be strong enough to evoke a new mental and spiritual disposition in mankind.

"Because I have confidence in the power of truth and of the spirit, I believe in the future of mankind."

*From "Out of My Life and Thought"
Henry Holt & Co., Copyright, 1933, 1949

This *I Believe*

By Frank W. Abrams

Chairman of the Board, Standard Oil Company (New Jersey)

"... INCREASING numbers of business managers, I believe, feel that corporations should not take substantial benefits from their membership in the economic community while avoiding the normally accepted obligations of citizenship in the social community.

"This widening sense of social consciousness is disclosed in many ways: enlightened employee policies, openness in relations with shareholders, greater participation in community efforts. Here I want to talk about still another area, that of business contributions to private educational institutions.

"... Education, more and better education, is needed if we are to maintain that most cherished of man's works—a free society. More than ever before, men today need to know how to think; to weigh and appraise; to achieve the steadiness of vision and purpose that wisdom brings.

"The circle of problems that besets the American people is ever widening, calling in ever sterner tones for maturity and good judgment in their solution. Unless we have prudent and mature people on whom we can rely, great dangers are ahead for the general well-being of the country, and, incidentally, for stockholders' investments in corporations.

"The direct benefits are more evident.

"The task of management is becoming increasingly complicated, requiring a wide diversity of talents and training. We must look more and more to institutions of higher learning for the men and women we need. Corporations pay the colleges and universities little or nothing for training the personnel which they now eagerly recruit each June. I am convinced that American business neither needs nor wants a free ride, least of all from our private educational institutions, which we know to be hard pressed financially.

"... It is particularly important for us to retain a strong and vigorous group of private institutions of higher learning. The independent liberal arts college especially must be preserved in its full vigor. So-called liberal or general education is essential to the kind of free society in which business moves ahead and prospers. Maintaining the private liberal arts college as a genuinely independent institution, I believe, is indispensable to our way of life. For freedom rests on the competition of free choice, both in the business world and in the world of ideas.

"... It is appropriate to predict that business management will continue to enlarge its social vision; and that business contributions, including those to education, will become an important aspect of this enlarging viewpoint. The interests of the stockholders of the corporations of America require no less."

This *I Believe*

By George F. Kennan*

"WHAT is it that causes us to huddle together, herdlike, in tastes and enthusiasms that represent only the common denominator of popular acquiescence rather than to show ourselves receptive to the tremendous flights of creative imagination of which the individual mind has shown itself capable? Is it that we are forgetful of the true source of our moral strength, afraid of ourselves, afraid to look into the chaos of our own breasts, afraid of the bright, penetrating light of the great teachers?

"It may not seem to many of us too dangerous that we should all live, dress, eat, hear and read substantially alike. But we forget how easily this uniformity of thought and habit can be exploited, when the will to exploit it is there. We forget how easily it can slip over into the domination of our spiritual and political lives by self-appointed custodians who contrive to set themselves at the head of popular emotional currents.

"There is a real and urgent danger here for any one who values the right to differ from others in any manner whatsoever, be it in his interests or his associations or his faith.

"The forces of intolerance and political demagoguery are greedy forces, and unrestrained. There is no limit to their ambitions or their impudence. They contain within themselves no mechanism of self-control.

"It is for these reasons that I feel that you, in setting up at this time within this great academic community a center for liberal arts, are taking upon yourselves a great, though honorable, burden. You are going to have to swim against the tide of many of the things I have been talking about. You are frequently going to find arrayed against you, whether by intent or otherwise, the materialists, the anti-intellectuals, the chauvinists of all sizes and descriptions, the protagonists of violence and suspicion and intolerance, the people who take it upon themselves to delimit the operation of the principle of Christian charity, the people from whose memories there has passed the recollection that in their Father's house there are many mansions."

*Excerpts of an address delivered at a University of Notre Dame Convocation on May 15, 1953 by George F. Kennan, former Ambassador to Russia.

This *I Believe*

by Stanley A. Wolpert*

"FREEDOM will not be saved by men who have so little faith in her strength that with every sign of totalitarian attack they flee from her finest outposts and race into the arms of tyranny and suppression. Those who would shield our youth from the dangers of incitement forget Oliver Wendell Holmes' statement that 'every idea is an incitement.' Those who insist their only interest is national security forget Mills' warning that 'A State which dwarfs her men, in order that they may be more docile instruments in its hands even for beneficial purposes—will find that with small men no great thing can really be accomplished.'

"Daily the meaning of academic freedom is defined by the student who insists upon his right to be guided, not led or driven, in the direction of truth and understanding; by the teacher who resists all doctrinaire shackles, faithfully following the light of reason and conscience; by the administrator who values free inquiry above the largess of monetary endowments.

"Academic freedom means big minds and brave men. The flame burns lower, yet where it still burns it is fired with a fiercer light. We must not let it be killed, we dare not watch it die."

*Excerpt from First Prize Essay in nationwide essay contest on "The Meaning of Academic Freedom" sponsored by The National Council of Jewish Women.

This *I Believe*

By Robert M. Hutchins*

"... ONE gets from some of the statesmen of the day the impression, that under the influence of the Cold War, they have concluded that a country is not safe unless it is united, which is true, and then that a country cannot be united unless everybody in it agrees with everybody else about everything, which is false. The pleas for unity during the last electoral campaign had the same specious quality. That civilization of which a true university is a paradigm is one that is based on the premise that the truth is arrived at by discussion. Discussion implies that there is more than one point of view. The notion that the truth is arrived at by discussion is peculiarly applicable to practical, political, economic matters. A civilization in which the opinion of the majority is taken on such matters and must then be adopted by all is one that is doomed to stagnation. It ignores the fact that the most precious possession of any society is the thought of the minority, even a minority of one. The rule of the majority without discussion and criticism is tyranny.

"A great new term of reproach nowadays is 'controversial.' A university that is not controversial is not a university. A civilization in which there is not a continuous controversy about important issues, speculative and practical, is on the way to totalitarianism and death.

"Such a society may be said to be united, but it cannot be regarded as strong. We do not think it is a sign of strength that the rulers of Russia find it necessary to seek out and punish dissent. On the contrary, we have sense enough to see that the secret police and the Iron Curtain and the universal program of indoctrination practiced in Russia amount to a confession of weakness. The rulers of Russia do not have enough confidence in the adherence of the people to the principles of Communism—or in those principles themselves—to permit a free continuing discussion of them. If we want an example of a strong society all we have to do is to look at that association of thirteen struggling states which at the outset of its career, as it faced a sea of troubles, adopted the Bill of Rights of our Constitution. The United States of that day may have looked weak and disunited. Actually it was strong because it was not afraid. It was not afraid to have its principles submitted to critical examination. It was united in the conviction that strength and progress lay not in social and political conformity, but in the constant exercise of individual judgment, in independent thought and criticism."

*Reprinted from May 1953 issue of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, and based on one of a series of Walgreen lectures given at the University of Chicago, April 6-9, 1953. The series of four lectures will be published in book form by the University of Chicago Press late this year. Copyright by The University of Chicago.

This *I Believe*

by Elmer Davis*

. . . "WHY should we be saved? What have we got that our adversaries have not that makes us worth saving? Our faults, God knows, are numerous and glaring enough; recognition of those faults is the chief cause of the loss of confidence that has afflicted so many people of the Western world. But we do recognize them; we do not pretend that our failures were decreed by ineluctable historical necessity; nor do we rewrite history according to the precepts of Double-think, to prove that they never happened at all.

"What we have to offer, to the contemporary world and to the future, is a method; and the freedom of the mind that makes that method possible. Not an infallible method, but the best yet discovered for reaching increasingly closer approximations to the truth. It will never offer its conclusions with such assurance as does dialectical materialism—which, by a singular coincidence, always seems to produce the conclusions that are convenient for the men in power. It can only say, We have kept the door open for exploration of all possibilities, consideration of all objections, application of all possible tests; and this is what seems to be true. Maybe something else will seem more probable later on, but this is the best we can do now. Or, as the method was summarized long ago—Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.

"This method has been responsible for almost all human progress. Outside the Western world it does not exist, except in those parts of the East which have been influenced by Western thought; if it died here, it would die there, too. President Conant has remarked that the right to think and question and investigate is the basic difference between the free world and the world of totalitarianism. It might well be the basic difference that would save us, if it came to a shooting war; and whether it does that or not, this one thing—the scientific method, and above all the freedom of the mind that makes it possible—is what makes us worth saving."

*Reprinted from the August 1953 issue of Harper's Magazine.

This *I Believe*

by Robert Redfield*

"TODAY WE have an immense Governmental enterprise . . . popularly known as the 'Voice of America.' . . . It is desirable that other people see the good about us that can give them reason to like and to help us. So we help them to see the good about us by telling them about it. We 'sell' the American way.

". . . But I do think our talking is insufficiently balanced by listening. I do not think that we listen enough to what other people are trying to say to us about themselves, and I do not think we listen enough to the sound of what we say in the ears of him to whom we say it. . . . Just because we think great combines moving over vast fields of wheat are proofs of what great fellows we are, we took it for granted that Chinese and Middle Eastern peasants would look at pictures of these combines and admire us. By just listening for a moment to the sound of our voices in their ears instead of in our own we could find out that the combines, the tiled bathrooms and the skyscrapers in most cases make those peasants feel more remote from us and more suspicious of us than they were before. . . .

"Freedom of speech is not just speaking; it is speaking honestly and as one thinks. Also, it is listening. No one is really free to use speech effectively unless other people listen, and no one has earned the freedom to talk to a listening audience unless he listens when another talks. The perception of both difference and likeness is a necessary basis for a conversation between two individuals or between two nations. To talk as free men each must in effect say: 'You have a different view from mine, but we are both reasonable and human creatures, and I should like to know what your view is.' . . . A vote won by a reasonable argument understood and accepted is also a mind grown stronger. . . .

"At home and abroad to talk and then to listen, to listen with the help of reason and then reasonably to talk, is to strengthen us just where we can be so much stronger than the Soviets. It is to build the community of free minds, 'the civilization of the dialogue.' "

*DOES AMERICA NEED A HEARING AID?
The Saturday Review
September 26, 1953.

This *I Believe*

by Pericles*

Athens versus Sparta

"ATHENS favours the many instead of the few; this is why it is called a democracy. If we look to the laws, they afford equal justice to all in their private differences; if to social standing, advancement in public life falls to reputation for capacity, class considerations not being allowed to interfere with merit; nor again does poverty bar the way, if a man is able to serve the state, he is not hindered by the obscurity of his condition. The freedom which we enjoy in our government extends also to our ordinary life. There, far from exercising a jealous surveillance over each other, we do not feel called upon to be angry with our neighbour for doing what he likes, or even to indulge in those injurious looks which cannot fail to be offensive, although they inflict no positive penalty.

"If we turn to our military policy, there also we differ from our antagonists. We throw open our city to the world, and never by alien acts exclude foreigners from any opportunity of learning or observing, although the eyes of an enemy may occasionally profit by our liberality; trusting less in system and policy than to the native spirit of our citizens; while in education, where our rivals from their very cradles by a painful discipline seek after manliness, at Athens we live exactly as we please, and yet are just as ready to encounter every legitimate danger.

"Instead of looking on discussion as a stumbling-block in the way of action, we think it an indispensable preliminary to any wise action at all."

*Born circa 493 BCE.
"Funeral Oration of Pericles," from Thucydides' *The Peloponnesian War*.

This *I Believe*

By Harold D. Lasswell*

THE FINAL FACT OF WAR is likely to be less perilous than perpetual preparation for war. Perpetual crisis is likely to reverse the trend of historical development *from* progress toward a world commonwealth of free men, *toward* a world order in which the garrison-prison state reintroduces caste-bound social systems. . . .

The internal consequences of militarization are . . . far-reaching. Beginning as advisers of the civilian arm of government, soldiers and policemen gain stature. . . . In the name of security the soldier is permitted to impose restrictions upon the free flow of information and comment. The policeman is authorized to look into the loyalty of government employees, and of ever enlarging circles of persons who might under any conceivable set of circumstances prove dangerous to the state. Legal sanctions designed to protect the individual against official interference come to be more honored in the breach than in the observance. Public opinion becomes less well informed and less respected. Political parties decline as instruments of public control. Legislatures and courts decline in relation to the executive arm of government, elections degenerate into plebiscites, local initiative subsides, and civilian agencies give way in effective power to the organs of the military and the police. (In terms of skill, specialists on violence rise in power when compared with specialists on civilian administration, party administration, private business, and political propaganda.)

Perpetual crisis will bring the most extensive change in countries with a minimum of state-ism, and with a maximum of democracy, decentralization, and pluralization. (This takes in most of Western Europe and the English speaking peoples.)

In countries like Russia, long the domicile of Oriental despotisms, progress in the direction of a free man's commonwealth had been proclaimed, then slowed down, and finally brought to a full stop. Accentuating the danger of war, Russian elites reinstate the methods of despotism in the name of protecting the freedom which they have learned to postpone indefinitely.

Socialism and liberal capitalism both suffer as the garrison-police system consolidates. It is not socialism to bend all the resources of the community to military purposes, because the socialist ideal is to produce for use. . . . Capitalism wanes when the energy of the community is centrally directed toward military ends. Both socialism and capitalism postulate a higher level of freedom than is compatible with the garrison-prison system.

Hence it is inadequate to say that the dominant crisis of our time is socialism *versus* capitalism. More correctly, it is socialism *and* capitalism *versus* the garrison-prison state.

*"The Universal Peril: Perpetual Crisis and the Garrison-Prison State", PERSPECTIVES ON A TROUBLED DECADE: SCIENCE, PHILOSOPHY, AND RELIGION 1939-1949 (A symposium edited by Lyman Bryson, Louis Finkelstein, R. M. MacIver) Harper & Brothers (1950)

This *I Believe*

By Tocqueville*

"MORALISTS are constantly complaining that the ruling vice of the present time is pride. This is true in one sense, for indeed everybody thinks that he is better than his neighbor or refuses to obey his superior; but it is extremely false in another, for the same man who cannot endure subordination or equality has so contemptible an opinion of himself that he thinks he is born only to indulge in vulgar pleasures. He willingly takes up with low desires without daring to embark on lofty enterprises, of which he scarcely dreams.

"Thus, far from thinking that humility ought to be preached to our contemporaries, I would have endeavors made to give them a more enlarged idea of themselves and of their kind. Humility is unwholesome to them; what they most want is, in my opinion, pride."

*DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA (1835-40)

This *I Believe*

RUTH BENEDICT*

"... NO MAN ever looks at the world with pristine eyes. He sees it edited by a definite set of customs and institutions and ways of thinking. Even in his philosophical probings he cannot go behind these stereotypes; his very concepts of the true and the false will still have reference to his particular traditional customs. John Dewey has said in all seriousness that the part played by custom in shaping the behaviour of the individual as over against any way in which he can affect traditional custom, is as the proportion of the total vocabulary of his mother tongue over against those words of his own baby talk that are taken up into the vernacular of his family.... The life history of the individual is first and foremost an accommodation to the patterns and standards traditionally handed down in his community. From the moment of his birth the customs into which he is born shape his experience and behaviour. By the time he can talk, he is the little creature of his culture, and by the time he is grown and able to take part in its activities, its habits are his habits, its beliefs his beliefs, its impossibilities his impossibilities. Every child that is born into his group will share them with him and no child born into one on the opposite side of the globe can ever achieve the thousandth part. There is no social problem it is more incumbent upon us to understand than this of the role of custom. Until we are intelligent as to its laws and varieties, the main complicating facts of human life must remain unintelligible."

*"Patterns of Culture"
Houghton Mifflin Co. (1934)

This *I Believe*

Julian Huxley*

"VALUES appear absolute for two reasons. The first is a result of the structure of language. The very existence of general and abstract terms like true and truth implies that an absolute Truth exists, and also that there is always an absolute difference between truth and falsehood. This, however, is not the case. Truth is only absolute when it deals with the incomplete, such as the abstractions from reality that form the basis of mathematics. The absolute difference between truth and falsehood only applies in a limited number of situations. The fact remains, however, that man's capacity for conceptual thought makes it extremely difficult for him to think in relative terms. The general and the abstract tend, almost automatically, to become invested with the intellectual halo of the absolute. The lesson of science is that this tendency should be resisted. Paradoxically, we find that we are enabled to accumulate a more complete and a more certain store of knowledge when, as in science, we reject the possibility of absolute completeness or absolute certainty, and are prepared to abandon our dearest theories in the face of new facts.

"What holds for truth holds also for beauty and goodness. But in the case of goodness in particular, this predisposition to translate the particular into the general, the general into the abstract, and the abstract into the absolute, is reinforced by another effect—the sense of emotional certitude which in its origin is to be traced to the mental mechanisms growing out of the need for infantile repression. Thanks to repression, it is natural for us not only to think in absolute terms, but to feel in them. The inhibiting influences of the super-ego tend to produce an intolerant assurance of being right, because only through such an assurance could they have succeeded in repressing their opponents into the unconscious. In so far as they succeed, they acquire emotional certitude; and that emotional certitude, given the construction of the human mind, inevitably tends to rationalize itself by claiming absolute value."

*MAN IN THE MODERN WORLD
HARPER & BROTHERS (1944)

This *I Believe*

By Pascal*
(1623-1662)

"MAN would fain be great and sees that he is little; would fain be happy and sees that he is miserable; would fain be perfect and sees that he is full of imperfections; would fain be the object of the love and esteem of men, and sees that his faults merit only their aversion and contempt. The embarrassment wherein he finds himself produces in him the most unjust and criminal passions imaginable, for he conceives a mortal hatred against that truth which blames him and convinces him of his faults."

*Pensées

This *I Believe*

By Eric Hoffer*

. . . . . "SELF-CONTEMPT, however vague, sharpens our eyes for the imperfections of others. We usually strive to reveal in others the blemishes we hide in ourselves. Thus when the frustrated congregate in a mass movement, the air is heavy-laden with suspicion. There is prying and spying, tense watching and a tense awareness of being watched. The surprising thing is that this pathological mistrust within the ranks leads not to dissension but to strict conformity. Knowing themselves continually watched, the faithful strive to escape suspicion by adhering zealously to prescribed behavior and opinion. Strict orthodoxy is as much the result of mutual suspicion as of ardent faith.

"Mass movements make extensive use of suspicion in their machinery of domination. The rank-and-file within the Nazi party were made to feel that they were continually under observation and were kept in a permanent state of uneasy conscience and fear. Fear of one's neighbors, one's friends and even one's relatives seems to be the rule within all mass movements. Now and then innocent people are deliberately accused and sacrificed in order to keep suspicion alive. Suspicion is given a sharp edge by associating all opposition within the ranks with the enemy threatening the movement from without. This enemy—the indispensable devil of every mass movement—is omnipresent. He plots both outside and inside the ranks of the faithful. It is his voice that speaks through the mouth of the dissenter, and the deviationists are his stooges. If anything goes wrong within the movement, it is his doing. It is the sacred duty of the true believer to be suspicious. He must be constantly on the lookout for saboteurs, spies and traitors."

The True Believer by Eric Hoffer*
Harper & Brothers
Copyright 1951

This *I Believe*

By Adlai E. Stevenson*

"THE cause of freedom, of human decency, does not advance in measured tread. There are times of retreat and times of enduring advance. It may be given to our time to recognize that the reputation of our government, of surpassing importance in the affairs of men, reflects in no small measure the extent of its concern for justice, honesty, and restraint in dealing with all its citizens at all times and under all circumstances.

"And let me say also that government, to the man in the street, is frequently as all-inclusive as it is ill-defined. He is not much given to speculation about the separation of powers; and the executive, the legislative, and the judicial often manage to get hopelessly intermingled in his mind. He does not distinguish too sharply between a cabinet member, a district judge, or a congressional committee chairman. He simplifies and personifies, and government takes its coloration for him from the acts of all. All have, therefore, a responsibility for the picture that emerges. Anyone can deface it.

"The short of the matter is that the survival of our freedoms, individual and collective, is closely linked to the good name, the private reputation, if you please, of our government. Its preservation is necessary to evoke the loyalties, both at home and abroad, upon which government must make heavy drafts."

*Harper's Magazine, April 1954.

This *I Believe*

By José Ortega y Gasset*

"OUR firmest convictions are apt to be the most suspect, they mark our limitations and our bounds. Life is a petty thing unless it is moved by the indomitable urge to extend its boundaries. Only in proportion as we are desirous of living more do we really live. Obstinately to insist on carrying on within the same familiar horizon betrays weakness and a decline of vital energies. Our horizon is a biological line, a living part of our organism. In times of fullness of life it expands, elastically moving in unison almost with our breathing. When the horizon stiffens it is because it has become fossilized and we are growing old."

*The Dehumanization of Art
and Notes on the Novel
Princeton University Press

This *I Believe*

By H. A. Overstreet*

"WHERE the individual stops the learning process too soon; where he is content to be 'an ignorant old man'; or even an 'ignorant middle-aged man,' he becomes a breeding place not only of misinformation, but of wrong opinion, prejudice, suspicion, and hatred. The tragic antagonisms of the world come mostly out of the dark ignorance of men. Where men, by the millions, never develop into a mature awareness of the facts of their world; where their minds remain trapped in childish half truths, in rumor and innuendo, they are the soil for the growth of all kinds of noxious weeds.

"Again, where the individual is arrested in his emotional development; where in the forties and fifties he is still emotionally a child—irresponsible, self-centered, wanting things for his own satisfaction, oblivious to others—he is a dangerous person to have around. Multiply such emotional child-adults by the millions and we have a civilization in which centering in oneself rather than in the common well-being becomes the ugly rule of survival.

"The issue of our life, then, is to keep the psychological growth processes going; the growth of the mind into a fuller and clearer apprehension of its world; the growth of emotional life into a wider and more generous relating of the self to its world. Where the growth processes stop there is various tragedy: it may be merely a tragedy to the individual self—a flattening out into harmless dullness; or it may also be a tragedy to others—as when the ungrownup self, in ignorance, or in selfishness, or in both, plays havoc with the life around him."

*"The Growth Imperative" from
"Freedom and Reason"
Studies in Memory of Morris R. Cohen
The Free Press, Glencoe, Illinois (1951)

This *I Believe*

By Arnold J. Toynbee*

"THE way of wisdom and hope surely lies in being true to our fathers' Western liberal faith. Now that the non-Western majority of mankind has made our Western liberal ideas its own, we ought to welcome their demand for liberty, equality and fraternity as a fulfillment of our Western liberal mission in the world. We ought to welcome it and to show that we are not going to stand in its way, and then we may look forward to winning Asia's and Africa's goodwill.

"But what about the enemy who has been sowing tares in the field? If we countenance the world revolution, shall we not be playing into communism's hands? No, surely it is the other way about. We shall be playing into communism's hands if we are so foolish as to behave like Metternich.

"Communism has two sides to it. It is both a religion and a political movement. Its prospects as a religion are unpromising. Its prospects as a political movement lie on the knees of the West. Communism's political fortune will be made or marred, not so much by what the Communists do or do not do as by the West's choice between alternative Western policies for dealing with those submerged three-quarters of the human race who have been treated by the West as 'natives' for the last few hundred years."

*"The Revolution We Are Living Through"
By Arnold J. Toynbee
The New York Times Magazine, July 25, 1954

This *I Believe*

by D. W. Brogan*

"THE American problem is the British problem, the French problem, the Polish problem: the reconciliation of real national autonomy, of real national tradition, with the needs of a new world society. There is no hope at all in creating a world society whose unity is to be bought at a cost of sacrificing what the nations (the only communities that now exist) have painfully learned about themselves. Each nation will have its own handicaps to overcome, but this is given by the nature of the case. The American people can contribute to the world community only as Americans. As Americans they have much to give, materially and spiritually: a well-founded optimism about their own possibilities; a well-founded belief that some of the problems of unity in the absolute essentials, combined with diversity in all departments of life where diversity is possible, have been solved in the American historical experience. The problem set us and all peoples by the technological unification of the world is extremely difficult. It will be hard to solve, at best, and it may easily be made insoluble by pretense that its basic difficulty either does not exist or can easily be got round—the difficulty of creating an effective sense of common duty and common interest among the separate and quite different peoples of the world. That separateness, that difference, need not be insuperable obstacles if they are first allowed for and their origins understood. It is, I have been told, one of the most formidable of Chinese imprecations to wish that your enemy lived 'in interesting times.' We live in very interesting times; times not to be made better by any simple formula. Understanding each other is not enough, but it is an indispensable beginning."

*From "The American Character"
By D. W. Brogan
Published by: Alfred A. Knopf
Copyright 1944 by Dennis W. Brogan

This *I Believe*

By Paul G. Hoffman*

"When the danger appears, people naturally become excited—both sober people and people given to excitability. There is a demand for fast, forceful action. As the pressure mounts for counter-measures, many people become impatient with due process of law and begin resorting to vigilante methods. There is a readiness to let anyone who can promise a panacea take the law into his own hands—a willingness to accept demagogic assaults on freedom and justice in the hope that perhaps the demagogues will have the quick answers. In the guise of 'patriots,' lawflouting organizations and personalities appear. . . .

"But as time goes on more and more people arrive at the realization that the problem becomes only deeper when justice is mocked, that innocent people are getting hurt, and that the demagogues' answers not only are repugnant to a free society but they are wrong! In the end, wisdom prevails, the danger is met and conquered through democratic processes, and the nation emerges stronger than ever."

*"To Insure the End of Our Hysteria"
By Paul G. Hoffman
The New York Times Magazine, November 14, 1954.

This *I Believe*

By John Jay Hopkins*

"Cooperation by American private enterprise groups with their opposites in friendly foreign nations on creative uses of the atom must eventually erase economic inequalities and political uncertainties. I look for the rapid development and export of industrial atomic equipment and techniques for implantation in 'have not' nations.

"Such a program, peaceful in purpose but revolutionary in effect, could shatter the Communist ideological appeal in Asia and Africa, in Indonesia, Indo-China, China, India and Arabia, by abolishing for all practical purposes the abyss between those who 'have' and those who 'have not'. By unlocking and sharing the secret of the industrial, chemical, biological and medical atom, we might in due time reduce the difference between the 'haves' and the 'have-nots' to something like the difference between 99 and 100 instead of the difference between 1 and 200. The conflict between East and West cannot be resolved by military means, by Marxian dialectic, by paper proposals, or by conference technique. Reconciliation of man to man can be effected only by eliminating the causes of conflict—fear and want, greed and hate.

"Such a program of private atomic assistance would be of necessity a gradual one. For experience teaches us that nationalism, coupled with poverty, is an impatient and brutally aggressive force. We must, therefore, maintain a formidable defense with one hand while with the other we assist those less fortunate."

*From "A Philosophy for the Atomic Age"
by John Jay Hopkins, Chairman and President,
General Dynamics Corporation, New York, N. Y.

This *I Believe*

by W. W. Rostow*

"INDIA has begun its attempt to industrialize in a way exactly opposite to Communist China. China is investing in heavy industry. India has plowed its scarce capital, for the First Five Year Plan, primarily into agriculture. China is forcing its peasants into collectives, by threat and force. India is trying to induce the peasant to improve his methods, to increase the use of chemical fertilizers, to install new irrigation facilities, to double-crop his land. All this is done painstakingly by education and example.

"The results thus far are remarkably hopeful. The substantial increase in agricultural output planned in India for the First Five Year Plan has been achieved in three years; and the evidence is that a constructive chain reaction is sweeping the Indian countryside, far beyond the demonstration villages. The returns are not yet in; but there is a distinct possibility that this truth will become evident: in underdeveloped areas, starting from scratch, with a population predominantly made up of peasants, the method of consent is not only right morally, it is right technically as well.

"A Free World economic program, with strong U.S. support, might demonstrate this simple truth, notably in the competition between India and Communist China. These two great nations are simultaneously attempting a radical transformation. Over the next decade they plan to put themselves in a position where economic growth will be relatively automatic. Throughout Asia, and throughout the vast underdeveloped portions of the world, the relative performance of Communism and Democracy at this monumental task will be closely watched and weighed."

*MARX WAS A CITY BOY
or, Why Communism May Fail
By W. W. Rostow
Harper's Magazine—February 1955

This *I Believe*

by Lao Tzu*

As for those who would take the whole world
To tinker it as they see fit,
I observe that they never succeed:
For the world is a sacred vessel
Not made to be altered by man.
The tinker will soil it;
Usurpers will lose it.

For indeed there are things
That must move ahead,
While others must lag;
And some that feel hot,
While others feel cold;
And some that are strong,
While others are weak;
And vigorous ones,
With others worn out.

So the Wise Man discards
Extreme inclinations
To make sweeping judgments
Or to a life of excess.

*THE WAY OF LIFE
A new translation of the *Tao Tê Ching,* by R. B. Blakney
Copyright 1955 by Raymond B. Blakney
Published as a Mentor Book by the New American Library of World Literature, Inc.

This *I Believe*

by Harrison E. Salisbury*

. . . "THE Great Dictator cannot shuffle and experiment. . . . His choice of generals is limited. Even his choice of tactics and strategy may be restricted. For he cannot lose. . . . The famous Stalingrad encirclement was achieved by the Russians largely because Hitler's commanders had no freedom to obey the ordinary laws of military necessity. . . .

"Thus, the supposed 'freedom of action' of the dictator, his ease in meeting problems, the absence of controls over his acts become in reality a straitjacket which is often more constricting than the checks and balances of democracy. The dictator must walk a narrow path leading only upward. He is limited by the dialectic of communism or Nationalist Socialism in his choice of techniques and only too often is even more sharply restricted by the urgencies of his presumed infallibility. He must reveal no mortal flaw in his divine apparatus. Thus, considerations of prestige often do not permit him to utilize the men whose brains and ability he and his country badly need. And there is no parliament to compel him. . . .

"Every dictatorship by its very nature must be a police state. Only police can provide the terror which is necessary to make people work and accept such conditions. But once the population is intimidated the police themselves become a problem, for in the absence of threats to the state threats must be created. It is only in an atmosphere of threat and terror that the wheels of the mechanism can be made to turn over. Ordinary motivations are destroyed or paralyzed by the terror.

"The closer you look at dictatorship the more you are surprised, not at its surface 'efficiency' but that the system can be made to run at all. The sheer effort which a man like Stalin had to mobilize just to make his clumsy dictatorship work would have produced miracles if applied to our supposedly cumbersome democratic apparatus."

*THE FATAL FLAWS OF DICTATORSHIPS
by Harrison E. Salisbury
The New York Times Magazine—Feb. 20, 1955.

This *I Believe*

By Bertrand Russell*

"AS GEOLOGICAL time is reckoned, Man has so far existed only for a very short period—1,000,000 years at the most. What he has achieved, especially during the last 6,000 years, is something utterly new in the history of the Cosmos, so far at least as we are acquainted with it. For countless ages the sun rose and set, the moon waxed and waned, the stars shone in the night, but it was only with the coming of Man that these things were understood. In the great world of astronomy and in the little world of the atom, Man has unveiled secrets which might have been thought undiscoverable. In art and literature and religion some men have shown a sublimity of feeling which makes the species worth preserving.

"Is all this to end in trivial horror because so few are able to think of Man rather than of this or that group of men? Is our race so destitute of wisdom, so incapable of impartial love, so blind even to the simplest dictates of self-preservation that the last proof of its silly cleverness is to be the extermination of all life on our planet? For it will be not only men who will perish, but also the animals and plants, whom no one can accuse of Communism or anti-Communism.

"I cannot believe that this is to be the end. I would have men forget their quarrels for a moment and reflect that, if they will allow themselves to survive, there is every reason to expect the triumphs of the future to exceed immeasurably the triumphs of the past. There lies before us, if we choose, continual progress in happiness, knowledge, and wisdom. Shall we, instead, choose death, because we cannot forget our quarrels? I appeal as a human being to human beings: remember your humanity, and forget the rest. If you can do so, the way lies open to a new Paradise; if you cannot, nothing lies before you but universal death."

***Man's Duel with the Hydrogen Bomb**
by Bertrand Russell
The Saturday Review, April 2, 1955.
Permission of Public Interest, Inc.

This *I Believe*

By Judge Learned Hand*

"HERETICS have been hateful from the beginning of recorded time; they have been ostracized, exiled, tortured, maimed and butchered; but it has generally proved impossible to smother them; and when it has not, the society that has succeeded has always declined. Facades of authority, however imposing, do not survive after it has appeared that they rest upon the sands of human conjecture and compromise. And so, if I am to say what are 'the principles of civil liberties and human rights,' I answer that they lie in habits, customs—conventions, if you will—that tolerate dissent, and can live without irrefragable certainties; that are ready to overhaul existing assumptions; that recognize that we never see save through a glass, darkly; and that at long last we shall succeed only so far as we continue to undertake 'the intolerable labor of thought'—that most distasteful of all our activities. If such a habit and such a temper pervade a society, it will not need institutions to protect its 'civil liberties and human rights'; so far as they do not, I venture to doubt how far anything else can protect them: whether it be Bills of Rights, or courts that must in the name of interpretation read their meaning into them."

*"A Fanfare for Prometheus"
48th Annual Dinner Meeting
The American Jewish Committee
January 29, 1955.

This *I Believe*

"The Challenge of Bandung"*

"THE voices of Asia often seem alien and distant. Yet an American, listening carefully as 29 Asian and African nations met at Bandung, couldn't help but hear echoes from his own country's past—reminders of the days when America was newly free, and jealous of its freedom, sensitive of its dignity, anxious to be left alone to make its own way.

"Yet it was something of a surprise—welcome and encouraging—that nation after nation got up at Bandung to shout for freedom. More, they spoke in support of the United States; Pakistan's Ali, the Philippines' Romulo, Iraq's al-Jamali, Sir John Kotelawala of Ceylon, and others exposed the promises of Communists and the woolly thinking of neutralists.

"But these Asians are not committed, willy-nilly, to the West and to the U. S. They are Asians, first and always. And as Asians, they often sympathize with the problems of China and China's Communists. Peking's able premier, Chou En-lai, made a strong impression at Bandung with his soothing talk of peace. Clearly the Communists can still increase their influence in Asia—and are bound to try by all means at their disposal.

"The U. S. can do the same. We can, that is, provided our approach to Asians and their problems is flexible, imaginative, and infinitely patient. Above all, Asian nations are concerned with independence and economic progress. We can help them help themselves toward their goals. But we must lean over backwards to respect their independence. This is essential in our efforts to avoid war; and if war should come, it is equally essential that they stand on the side of freedom.

"The 1.4-billion people of Asia and Africa speak in many voices. But they are speaking louder and more insistently to the world. That may well be the central fact of the next half century. And it is the challenge we must face."

*BUSINESS WEEK
May 7, 1955.
(Editorial)

This *I Believe*

by Arnold J. Toynbee*

"IN a World War III, each of the two belligerent camps would be totally encircled by the other. And total encirclement of each by all in an atomic war surely spells self-destruction for the human race.

"What is the moral? The moral is that we must aim at reaching, and at keeping on, a moral level that is high above our ancestors' most exalted moral ambitions. Though both camps feel—and not unreasonably feel—today that they must arm themselves heavily as a necessary measure of insurance, we must school ourselves to arm effectively, as a deterrent against possible attack (for we can hardly hope any longer to achieve effective self-defense), without feeling hostile or bitter or angry toward our potential opponents.

"On both sides of the Iron Curtain we human beings have now to be unprecedentedly self-controlled and patient with one another. We are all now in the same boat, on board this small atom-bomb-haunted planet. And we are all in the same spiritually humbling situation. Ever since man has known anything about himself he has known that he is an incongruous creature, in whom astonishingly high moral, as well as intellectual, capacities are combined with abysmally low moral depths.

"In our own time the spiritual paradox of this inner contradiction in human nature, and also its practical perilousness, has been accentuated by the speed and range of our intellectual triumphs in the field of physical science and in the practical applications of science in technology. So today, if ever, 'I see another law in my members, warring against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin which is in my members. O wretched man that I am! Who shall deliver me from the body of this death?'

"Here is a common human plight that is more serious even than the possession of atomic weapons, because it is our moral plight that makes our physical weapons dangerous. Here is ground for a humility that lies deeper than the various superstructures of mankind's religions and ideologies. Here is a problem that is common to all human beings as such. Cannot we cooperate to cope with it, without prejudice to our prejudices about other things?"

*WHAT WORLD WAR II DID—AND DIDN'T—SETTLE
by Arnold J. Toynbee
The New York Times Magazine—May 1, 1955.

This *I Believe*

by Julian Huxley*

"As a biologist, but also as a human being, I want to affirm the unique importance of love in life—an affirmation badly needed in a tormented age like ours, where violence and disillusion have joined forces with undigested technological advance to produce an atmosphere of cynicism and crude materialism.

"Love is indispensable. Mother love is indispensable for children's healthy and happy growth, both physical and spiritual. Personal love is indispensable both for the continuance of the species, and for the full development of the individual. Love is part of personal education; through love, the self learns to grow. Love of beauty and of all lovely and wonderful things is equally indispensable for our growth and the realization of our possibilities. It brings reverence and a sense of transcendence into personal love, and indeed into all of life. Love is a positive emotion, an enlargement of life; it leads on toward greater fulfillment and counteracts human hate and destructive impulses.

"Let the final word be that of a poet who was also a man of science—Robert Bridges: '. . . God's worshiper looking on any beauty falleth straightway in love; . . . love is a fire in whose devouring flames all earthly ills are consumed'."

*ALL ABOUT LOVE
By Julian Huxley
Look Magazine—July 12, 1955

This *I Believe*

Albert Schweitzer*

"As one who tries to remain youthful in his thinking and feeling, I have struggled against facts and experience on behalf of belief in the good and the true. At the present time when violence, clothed in life, dominates the world more cruelly than it ever has before, I still remain convinced that truth, love, peaceableness, meekness, and kindness are the violence which can master all other violence. The world will be theirs as soon as ever a sufficient number of men with purity of heart, with strength, and with perseverance, think and live out the thoughts of love and truth, of meekness and peaceableness."

*"Memoirs of Childhood and Youth"
by Albert Schweitzer
The Macmillan Company

This *I Believe*

By John Herman Randall Jr.*

"THE essence of the American spirit is to be cosmopolitan, to be free from the provincialism, the parochialism, and the prejudices of European lands, with their tight unified national traditions bred of a millennium of competition in warfare. That spirit is found at its best in our metropolitan cities, like San Francisco, Chicago, or New York. Our fellow countrymen often say that such cities are not like the rest of America; they sometimes insist that Chicago or New York is not truly "American" at all. On the contrary, I am profoundly convinced that our great cosmopolitan cities are the most "American" of all our many communities. They have learned to understand best just what America really means.

"For America is not a nation, but a continent—a continent in process of growing into a community. It is not a "nation": it is not bound together by those ties which European nations cherish—a common origin, a common "stock," common traditions, a common religion. America, thank God, is united by no common and shared faith, to make it intolerant of other faiths and loyalties, as faith so often does. America has always been a welter of differing faiths, in which each has had to learn first to let the others alone, then to respect them, and eventually to cooperate with them. Hence for Americans a man's "faith" has not been a "public" but a "private matter"—an attitude quite incomprehensible to Europeans, for whom "faith" has normally served as a club to enforce public uniformity.

"America is united in no common tradition—save that of living and working together. America faces forward to a shared task, not backward to shared memories. It is willing to learn—and what is still harder, to forget, to scrap prejudices, and to experiment with what is new. The United States is bound together not, like European nationalities, by a common past, but by a common future—by common interests, common enterprises, and common methods of getting along with each other. It is unified, not in a common religion, which would inevitably look to what has already been, but in a common education, which looks to what is yet to be."

*"The Spirit of American Philosophy" by John Herman Randall, Jr.
From Wellsprings of the American Spirit, *edited by F. Ernest Johnson*
Published by the Institute for Religious and Social Studies
Distributed by Harper and Brothers

This *I Believe*

By Homer W. Smith*

"As a fallen angel, man would be ludicrous. As an intelligent animal, he has reason to be proud because he is the first who can ask himself, 'Whither, Why, and Whence?'

". . . he can know himself as a creature of earth who has risen by his own efforts from a low estate. If he would rise higher he must be true to earth, he must accept that he is its creature, unplanned, unprotected and unfavored, conatural with all other living creatures and with the air and water and sunlight and black soil from which their dynamic pattern has been fabricated by impersonal and indifferent forces. . . .

". . . No pattern of living is written in the stars: each may be tried and esteemed according to the individual. No principle of justice is foreordained: justice must be realized between individuals as a reasoned compromise. . . . To analogize between the human organism, the individual, the highest court of appeal in all human affairs, and the aggregate of individuals that comprises society is to fall into a grave biological error. No value, right or virtue can be discovered in any pattern of living that does not stem from the individuals concerned. . . . Individual men must dictate their Bill of Rights, and not 'society.'

". . . But appended to the Bill of Rights is an unwritten Bill of Duties: sharing the benefits of collective effort in no measure abrogates man's individual responsibility. What man does, he does as an individual, what he would do, men as individuals must do. . . . His fate was not decreed in the temple of Osiris, or written on the tablets of Marduk, or settled by Olympian conclave or predestined by a righteous Yahweh—he has always had it clutched in his own hands, he need but open his fingers to read his lifeline. . . . He alone by his own efforts can enlarge the bounds of empire, to the effecting of all things possible, to remolding this sorry scheme of things nearer to the heart's desire. He alone can see himself and his world in width and depth. He alone can choose, out of his vision of the present and the past, his future course."

*"Man and His Gods"
Little, Brown & Company
Boston, Mass., Published 1955
Copyright 1952 by Homer W. Smith

This *I Believe*

By Maeterlinck*

"AT EVERY crossway on the road that leads to the future, each progressive spirit is opposed by a thousand men appointed to guard the past. Let us have no fear lest the fair towers of former days be sufficiently defended. The least that the most timid among us can do is not to add to the immense dead weight which nature drags along.

"Let us not say to ourselves that the best truth always lies in moderation, in the decent average. This would perhaps be so if the majority of men did not think on a much lower plane than is needful. That is why it behooves others to think and hope on a higher plane than seems reasonable. The average, the decent moderation of today, will be the least human of things tomorrow. At the time of the Spanish Inquisition, the opinion of good sense and of the good medium was certainly that people ought not to burn too large a number of heretics; extreme and unreasonable opinion obviously demanded that they should burn none at all.

"Let us think of the great invisible ship that carried our human destinies upon eternity. Like the vessels of our confined oceans, she has her sails and her ballast. The fear that she may pitch or roll on leaving the roadstead is no reason for increasing the weight of the ballast by stowing the fair white sails in the depths of the hold. They were not woven to molder sider by side with cobblestones in the dark. Ballast exists everywhere; all the pebbles of the harbor, all the sands of the beach, will serve for that. But sails are rare and precious things; their place is not in the murk of the well, but amid the light of the tall masts, where they will collect the winds of space."

**Maeterlinck: Our Social Duty*

This *I Believe*

"**Lord**, make me an instrument of Your peace. Where there is hatred, let me sow love; where there is injury, pardon; where there is doubt, faith; where there is despair, hope; where there is darkness, light; and where there is sadness, joy.

"**O Divine Master**, grant that I may not so much seek to be consoled as to console; to be understood as to understand; to be loved as to love; for it is in giving that we receive; it is in pardoning that we are pardoned; and it is in dying that we are born to eternal life."

(Attributed to SAINT FRANCIS OF ASSISI)

This *I Believe*

By Harry A. Bullis*

"Intellectual maturity can no longer be left to a small element of our society. It must expand to cover large segments of our people, spread out from universities and bring a re-examination of human values and problems in the light of new facts. It is imperative for our survival that we develop an army of intellectually grown-up men and women. Today's undergraduates are candidates for tomorrow's corps of leaders. To justify their membership they must use their academic education as the starting point, not the termination of their intellectual growth. It is the future they must look to, a future inevitably to be far different from the present. Only the penetrating and highly trained mind can appraise the future and prepare to win success in it.

"A highly educated man has been educated at two levels: first, he has a practical understanding of modern technology, is able to foresee its developments and their economic and sociological impact on modern society. Second, he has been tutored in humanistic values. His knowledge of history, economics, religions, sociology, and psychology must be so thorough that he can evaluate change in terms of continuing human progress rather than as a threat to human stability.

"At the same time he must be so mentally flexible that he can avoid at all times the psychic shock that too often comes with changes. He must be able to accept new techniques and precedent-destroying discoveries without discarding the valid experiences of the past. Rather he must be able to re-examine historic contributions to human progress and relate them to current thinking and technological advance. The ability constantly to reappraise the factors of civilization in terms of progress is the mark of the intellectually and emotionally mature man."

*"The Future Belongs To The Educated Man"
SATURDAY REVIEW
January 21st, 1956, issue.

This *I Believe*

By John Stuart Mill*

"The disposition of mankind, whether as rulers or as fellow-citizens, to impose their own opinions and inclinations as a rule of conduct on others is so energetically supported by some of the best and some of the worst feelings incident to human nature that it is hardly ever kept under restraint by anything but want of power; and as the power is not declining, but growing, unless a strong barrier of moral conviction can be raised against the mischief, we must expect, in the present circumstances of the world, to see it increase."

*"ON LIBERTY," 1859

This *I Believe*

The Vision of Micah

IN THE end of days it shall come to pass,
That the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established on the top of the mountains,
And it shall be exalted above the hills.
Peoples shall flow unto it,
And many nations shall come and say,
"Come, let us go up to the mountain of the Lord,
To the house of the God of Jacob;
So that he may teach us of his ways,
And we will walk in his paths;
For the law shall go forth from Zion,
And the word of the Lord from Jerusalem."
And He shall judge among many peoples,
And rebuke strong nations afar off;
They shall beat their swords into plowshares
And their spears into pruning-hooks;
Nation shall not lift up sword against nation,
Neither shall they learn war any more.
They shall sit every man under his vine and under his fig tree;
And none shall make them afraid;
For the mouth of the Lord of hosts hath spoken it.
For as all the peoples walk every one in the name of his god,
We will walk in the name of the Lord our God for ever.

Micah, Chapter IV

This *I Believe*

JUDGE not, that ye be not judged.

2 For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged; and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again.

3 And why beholdest thou the mote that is in thy brother's eye, but considerest not the beam that is in thine own eye?

4 Or how wilt thou say to thy brother, Let me pull out the mote out of thine eye; and behold, a beam is in thine own eye?

5 Thou hypocrite, first cast out the beam out of thine own eye; and then shalt thou see clearly to cast out the mote out of thy brother's eye.

6 Give not that which is holy unto the dogs, neither cast ye your pearls before swine, lest they trample them under their feet, and turn again and rend you.

7 Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you:

8 For every one that asketh, receiveth; and he that seeketh, findeth; and to him that knocketh, it shall be opened.

9 Or what man is there of you, whom if his son ask bread, will he give him a stone?

10 Or if he ask a fish, will he give him a serpent?

11 If ye then, being evil, know how to give good gifts unto your children, how much more shall your Father which is in heaven give good things to them that ask him?

12 Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets.

13 Enter ye in at the strait gate: for wide is the gate, and broad is the way that leadeth to destruction, and many there be which go in thereat:

14 Because strait is the gate, and narrow is the way, which leadeth unto life; and few there be that find it.

15 Beware of false prophets, which come to you in sheep's clothing, but inwardly they are ravening wolves.

16 Ye shall know them by their fruits. Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?

17 Even so every good tree bringeth forth good fruit; but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit.

18 A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit, neither can a corrupt tree bring forth good fruit.

19 Every tree that bringeth not forth good fruit is hewn down, and cast into the fire.

20 Wherefore by their fruits ye shall know them.

St. Matthew, Chapter VII

This *I Believe*

DECLARATION OF THE RIGHTS OF MAN AND CITIZEN—French National Assembly, 1789

1. Men are born and remain free and equal in rights. Social distinctions can be based only upon public utility.

2. The aim of every political association is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of man. These rights are liberty, property, security, and resistance to oppression.

3. The source of all sovereignty is essentially in the nation; no body, no individual can exercise authority that does not proceed from it in plain terms.

4. Liberty consists in the power to do anything that does not injure others; accordingly, the exercise of the natural rights of each man has for its only limits those that secure to the other members of society the enjoyment of these same rights. These limits can be determined only by law.

5. The law has the right to forbid only such actions as are injurious to society. Nothing can be forbidden that is not interdicted by the law and no one can be constrained to do that which it does not order.

6. Law is the expression of the general will. All citizens have the right to take part personally or by their representatives in its formation. It must be the same for all, whether it protects or punishes. All citizens being equal in its eyes, are equally eligible to all public dignities, places, and employments, according to their capacities, and without other distinction than that of their virtues and their talents.

7. No man can be accused, arrested, or detained except in the cases determined by the law and according to the forms that it has prescribed. Those who procure, expedite, execute, or cause to be executed arbitrary orders ought to be punished: but every citizen summoned or seized in virtue of the law ought to render instant obedience; he makes himself guilty by resistance.

8. The law ought to establish only penalties that are strictly and obviously necessary and no one can be punished except in virtue of a law established and promulgated prior to the offence and legally applied.

9. Every man being presumed innocent until he has been pronounced guilty, if it is thought indispensable to arrest him, all severity that may not be necessary to secure his person ought to be strictly suppressed by law.

10. No one ought to be disturbed on account of his opinions, even religious, provided their manifestation does not derange the public order established by law.

11. The free communication of ideas and opinions is one of the most precious of the rights of man; every citizen then can freely speak, write, and print, subject to responsibility for the abuse of this freedom in the cases determined by law.

12. The guarantee of the rights of man and citizen requires a public force; this force then is instituted for the advantage of all and not for the personal benefit of those to whom it is entrusted.

13. For the maintenance of the public force and for the expenses of administration a general tax is indispensable; it ought to be equally apportioned among all the citizens according to their means.

14. All the citizens have the right to ascertain, by themselves or by their representatives, the necessity of the public tax, to consent to it freely, to follow the employment of it, and to determine the quota, the assessment, the collection and the duration of it.

15. Society has the right to call for an account from every public agent of its administration.

16. Any society in which the guarantee of the rights is not secured or the separation of powers not determined has no constitution at all.

17. Property being a sacred and inviolable right, no one can be deprived of it unless a legally established public necessity evidently demands it, under the condition of a just and prior indemnity.

Quoted in GREAT EXPRESSIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS, Edited by R. M. MacIver, Harper Brothers, 1950

This *I Believe*

by Harry and Bonaro Overstreet*

"THE very temptation we face, in a time of fear and anger, to 'huddle' with our mental, emotional, and professional kind can lead us into a far from healthy state. It involves the risk that, exercising freedom of speech and assembly, we will talk ourselves into adding phantom threats to real ones—hitting out as furiously, or as nervously, at the one as at the other.

"Further than this, the temptation to 'huddle' with our kind involves the risk that we will, as a 'fear-sharing' group, talk ourselves into a strange 'apartness' from our society—an 'apartness' that can all too easily turn into a sense of being *excluded, discriminated against,* and *undervalued.*

"As a matter of fact, working as we ourselves do and have done over the years, with many different types of groups—racial, economic, religious, professional, political—we have been struck by the number and variety of groups that seem increasingly to feel themselves excluded, discriminated against, and undervalued. More than once we have found that when two groups—liberal and reactionary, or labor and management—are opposing each other over some issue *each sees itself as a beleaguered minority.*

"When a *sense of minority status* is thus simultaneously experienced by both parties to conflict it means, we believe, that each party has been talking too exclusively and too anxiously to itself. The members of each side have been *monologuing in unison*—and have monologued themselves into a state where they feel that their one consuming task is that of self-defense. Or to put the matter another way, they have exercised their Constitutional freedom of speech and assembly to trap themselves: to induce in themselves the distribution of energy that goes with fear and anger rather than with constructiveness and clarity of thought. Above we ventured the term 'voluntary catatonia' to describe the immobility of a mind that has been given room to move. Here—even though we recognize that the term is an exaggeration—we are tempted to speak of 'voluntary paranoia' to describe this use of freedom to talk ourselves and assemble ourselves into a conviction of being persecuted."

** WANTED: MORE SPACE FOR MORE MINDS*
By Harry and Bonaro Overstreet
The Saturday Review—June 30, 1956

1956 Annual Report

THE WELCH GRAPE JUICE COMPANY, INC.
NATIONAL GRAPE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.
WESTFIELD, NEW YORK

TWO GREAT ORGANIZATIONS JOIN

On September 1 ownership of The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc. was purchased from Old Welch Company, Inc. by National Grape Co-operative Association, Inc. Acquisition of the Welch business and trademarks by National culminated a contractual arrangement signed on June 2, 1952 and established a marketing precedent for agriculture in the United States.

The joining of these two great organizations—the oldest and most respected fruit juice processor in the United States and the strongest co-operative association of Concord grape growers in the world—was actually consummated after a close working relationship over the previous four years. During this period Welch achieved increasing sales each year, and National's membership quadrupled as the returns to members for grapes reached record levels.

The future for National and Welch is excellent. Members of National have now all the advantages that accrue to ownership of an outstanding trademark, including established consumer acceptance of Welch's top-quality, well-known products developed by nearly a century of outstanding advertising and marketing achievements. Members' grapes are processed in nine modern food plants; the processing and marketing of their products is handled by what has been described as "the most efficient and loyal production and sales team in the American food industry." They have the advantages of modern, well-equipped laboratories in which the quality of Welch products is assured, and in which constant research is conducted to develop new products and to improve present ones.

For the employees of both Welch and National the joining of these two great organizations means more opportunities for accomplishment. For the consumer it means continued availability of WELCH'S quality products and continued good services at fair prices.

J. M. KAPLAN

"We are grateful for the vision of the men who had confidence and faith in our association from the beginning, and to the one man—Jack Kaplan—who had the vision, imagination and courage to back us in our great endeavor."

HALL R. CLOTHIER, *First President*
National Grape Co-operative
Association, Inc.

THE WELCH GRAPE JUICE COMPANY, INC.

Since Dr. Thomas B. Welch produced the first unfermented grape juice in 1869 and pioneered the industry of canned and bottled fruit juices in America, The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc. has been the acknowledged leader in the Concord grape processing and marketing field. Its products are known throughout the world. Its famous trademark "WELCH'S" has meant "pure enjoyment" to millions of people and, through 87 years of continuous satisfaction to consumers, has become synonymous with Concord grape products the world over.

Under the leadership of J. M. Kaplan, president of the firm until its acquisition by National Grape Co-operative Association, Inc., a tremendous expansion of the Welch business has taken place. Plant capacity has been increased to handle four times as many tons of grapes as were processed by Welch ten years ago. Sales volume is now four times higher than it was ten years ago.

NATIONAL GRAPE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

National Grape Co-operative Association was organized in March, 1945, for the purpose of purchasing the grape processing plant at Brocton, N. Y., then owned by National Grape Corporation. This plant subsequently came under Welch ownership when J. M. Kaplan bought control of The Welch Grape Juice Company and was one of nine plants acquired by National on September 1, 1956.

From a membership of 891 in 1945 National has grown in size to its present strength of 4,278 Concord grape growers in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Washington, Oregon and Idaho. In 1945 National delivered 8,357 tons of Concord grapes to Welch plants. Out of the 1956 harvest its members delivered 93,000 tons.

Today, National is one of the foremost farmer cooperatives in the nation and represents one of the strongest farm groups in American agriculture. Its association with Welch has brought strength to the entire Concord grape industry.

NATIONAL GRAPE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

WESTFIELD, NEW YORK

DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL GRAPE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.*

OFFICERS

DOUGLAS M. MOORHEAD, *President*

W. R. STEBBINS
1st Vice President

LOFTON K. BROGDON
2nd Vice President

DONALD CRESSWELL
3rd Vice President

GEORGE W. LAMB
Treasurer

S. ELWIN KEECH
Assistant Treasurer

R. H. MORGENSTERN
Secretary

DIRECTORS

HOWARD ANDERSON
Springdale, Arkansas

LOFTON K. BROGDON
Springdale, Arkansas

HAROLD W. BUCHHOLZ
North East, Pennsylvania

DANIEL H. CAMPBELL
Ransomville, New York

JOSEPH A. CARDETTI
Rosati, Missouri

LOUIS CIMASI
Portland, New York

LESLIE L. COLE
Paw Paw, Michigan

DONALD CRESSWELL
Pasco, Washington

PAUL DABOLT
Irving, New York

WILSON J. DOPPS
Outlook, Washington

ARTHUR G. HINZ
Avon Lake, Ohio

JOHN B. KEELER, JR.
Westfield, New York

WILBUR LYTLE
Lawton, Michigan

JOHN H. MARBLE
Grandview, Washington

DOUGLAS M. MOORHEAD
North East, Pennsylvania

HARRY PALMER
Prosser, Washington

STERL A. PHILLIPS
Geneva, Ohio

LLOYD R. PRINDLE
Girard, Pennsylvania

HOWARD M. RICKENBRODE
Ripley, New York

LEROY SANDERSON
Branchport, New York

HERBERT SILL
St. Joseph, Michigan

W. R. STEBBINS
Sheridan, New York

MERLE R. STEMM
Berrien Springs, Michigan

HOWARD P. ZINKE
Fredonia, New York

GENERAL COUNSEL

LYMAN S. HULBERT

**Front row, left to right: Wilbur Lytle, Joseph A. Cardetti, Lofton K. Brogdon, Douglas M. Moorhead, Donald Cresswell, W. R. Stebbins and Leslie L. Cole. Second row, left to right: Paul Dabolt, John H. Marble, Howard Anderson, Howard M. Rickenbrode, John B. Keeler, Jr. and Wilson J. Dopps. Top row, left to right: Howard P. Zinke, Herbert Sill, Harold W. Buchholz, Sterl A. Phillips, Louis Cimasi and Harry Palmer. Absent at the time this picture was taken were: Arthur G. Hinz, Lloyd R. Prindle, Daniel H. Campbell, Leroy Sanderson and Merle R. Stemm.*

THE WELCH GRAPE JUICE COMPANY, INC.

WESTFIELD, NEW YORK

DIRECTORS OF THE WELCH GRAPE JUICE COMPANY, INC.*

OFFICERS

DOUGLAS M. MOORHEAD
President

RAYMOND T. RYAN
Executive Vice President

HOWARD F. NUSS
Executive Vice President

MARTIN P. DEVEREAUX
Vice President and Treasurer

GEORGE W. LAMB
Vice President

E. L. VAN KEUREN
Secretary

E. J. BREDE
Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

RALPH W. STRICKLAND
Assistant Secretary and Assistant Treasurer

DIRECTORS

MAURICE AUSTIN

HARRIS BERLACK

MARTIN P. DEVEREAUX

MAURICE C. KAPLAN

GEORGE W. LAMB

DOUGLAS M. MOORHEAD

HOWARD F. NUSS

RAYMOND T. RYAN

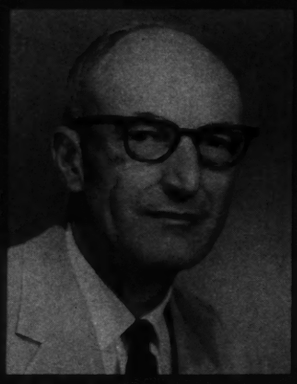
W. R. STEBBINS

GENERAL COUNSEL

BERLACK, ISRAELS & LIBERMAN

**Seated, left to right: Maurice C. Kaplan, W. R. Stebbins, Maurice Austin, Harris Berlack, Douglas M. Moorhead. Standing, left to right: Raymond T. Ryan, Martin P. Devereaux, George W. Lamb, Howard F. Nuss.*

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT



D. M. MOORHEAD

OUR goal has been reached. We now own The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc. That historic event took place when the shares of Welch stock were delivered to National on September 1, 1956, giving all of us, as members of National, possession of our own processing and marketing facilities. These will continue to be managed and operated by the same outstanding group of people who made Welch a successful and internationally-known firm, famous for its quality products.

Due to most favorable operating results National was able to take title to the Welch properties out of the proceeds of only five crop years. The $15,000,000 paid for the Welch plants and equipment was accumulated as follows:

From the 1951 crop	$ 1,591,323.44
From the 1952 crop	3,235,069.72
From the 1953 crop	3,960,963.82
From the 1954 crop	4,341,546.67
From the 1955 crop	3,565,515.44
Five-year accumulation	$16,694,419.09

This amount is $1,694,419.09 over and above the $15,000,000 required by the agreement of June 2, 1952. This excess has been used to reduce the amount we owe for the net current assets, made up of grape juice inventories, supplies, trademarks, etc., which we took over from Welch on September 1, 1956. When these assets have been fully paid for, the money borrowed to pay for capital improvements and acquisitions since September 1, 1952 will then be repaid. Our total remaining debt on this purchase is now $13,432,724.87, which can be paid off in about four years if results of operation of the Welch business are as successful during the next four years as they have been in the recent past.

While the acquisition of Welch was being accomplished our members were, at the same time, receiving very high returns for their grapes. Here is a summary of those earnings:

Eastern Pool

	1951 Crop	1952 Crop	1953 Crop	1954 Crop	1955 Crop
Cash (per ton)	$ 90.00	$ 95.00	$100.00	$100.00	$ 95.00
Certificates (per ton)	38.67	55.33	52.38	53.91	50.75*
Total (per ton)	$128.67	$150.33	$152.38	$153.91	$145.75

*On November 28, 1955 your Board of Directors voted to pay 25 per cent less for unclassified grapes than for U. S. No. 1 juice grapes, in both cash and certificates; consequently, certificates for unclassified grapes will amount to $38.06 per ton.

Western Pool

	1952 Crop	1953 Crop	1954 Crop	1955 Crop
Cash (per ton)	$ 60.00	$ 65.00	$ 56.75	$ 80.00
Certificates (per ton)	38.27	44.90	38.66	23.93
Total (per ton)	$ 98.27	$109.90	$ 95.41	$103.93

These results were achieved in the face of highly competitive conditions in our industry. Western Pool returns were substantially higher for the 1955 crop than for the 1954 crop because the larger 1955 crop resulted in a reduction of expenses per ton when all operating expenses were "averaged" over the larger tonnage.

1955 Crop Sales

Competition was keen right from the beginning of fiscal 1956; low competitive prices prevailed throughout the year. Yet, in spite of these conditions, Welch advertising, promotion and merchandising was so effective that for the fourth straight year Welch earnings enabled us to pay our members the highest grape prices of any processor in the business.

Welch net sales volume was down about $1,500,000 from 1955. About one-half of this sales decline occurred in Welch's tomato juice as a result of a short pack in the fall of 1955. Welch's grape products sales were going well in 1956 until we experienced unseasonably cool, wet weather in many sections of the country during July and August, with the result that we did not get our usual summer lift in sales volume.

Capital Improvements

The principal additions and improvements at the Welch plants during the past year included a new tank room housing six steel tanks, plus additional refrigeration and heating equipment, at Brocton, New York; and a new tank room housing six steel tanks, plus extension of the sewage disposal system at North East, Pennsylvania. Further experimental work, on a production basis, was successfully carried on with newly-developed processing methods using continuous presses. Welch's plant properties and equipment were all maintained in tip-top condition.

The 1956 Harvest Season

The 1956 harvest was accomplished under unusually difficult conditions in almost every section of the country.

The Washington area, particularly the Kennewick-Pasco section, experienced a freeze during the fall of 1955 which ruined the crop in many vineyards—yet others in the Grandview area were hardly touched. As a consequence, Washington members delivered about 57 per cent of a normal crop.

Arkansas and Missouri growers had many problems because of adverse conditions which included a spring freeze, high winds, hail storms, plus extremely hot weather. This combination of conditions made it difficult for our members to harvest their crops. In spite of these problems, however, our members in these areas cooperated splendidly with management to the fullest extent, and for the first time in several years most growers in Arkansas and Missouri harvested a good crop.

In Michigan the pre-harvest prospect was for a bumper crop—one of the largest in history. However, the season proved tardy. The fruit did not mature normally and, consequently, the Welch plant at Lawton could not start processing as early as our members would have liked to deliver. Recognizing that such a late start meant unusual risks for our members, Welch took advantage of the delayed crop harvest in the East, secured more than 200 trucks and moved nearly 1,500 tons daily into the plant at Lawton and to the plant at Westfield, New York. Unfortunately, a freeze occurred on the 10th of October making it impossible to salvage the entire Michigan crop. If the movement of grapes to the East had not been undertaken, however, an additional 6,000 tons would have been lost. As it turned out over 90 per cent of the Michigan crop was handled in 19 days.

Growing conditions in the Chautauqua-Erie belt were probably the most unfavorable ever experienced. With a large crop on the vines, the cool summer and lack of sunshine made it impossible to start processing in volume until October 15, the latest date Welch plants have ever started. It was not until October 15 that grapes met Federal-State standards for juice grapes and even then only when growers "select-picked." Welch assisted the growers in their problems by encouraging "Brix testing" before picking and continued Brix testing of every load. This testing helped the growers to determine the kind of job their pickers were doing.

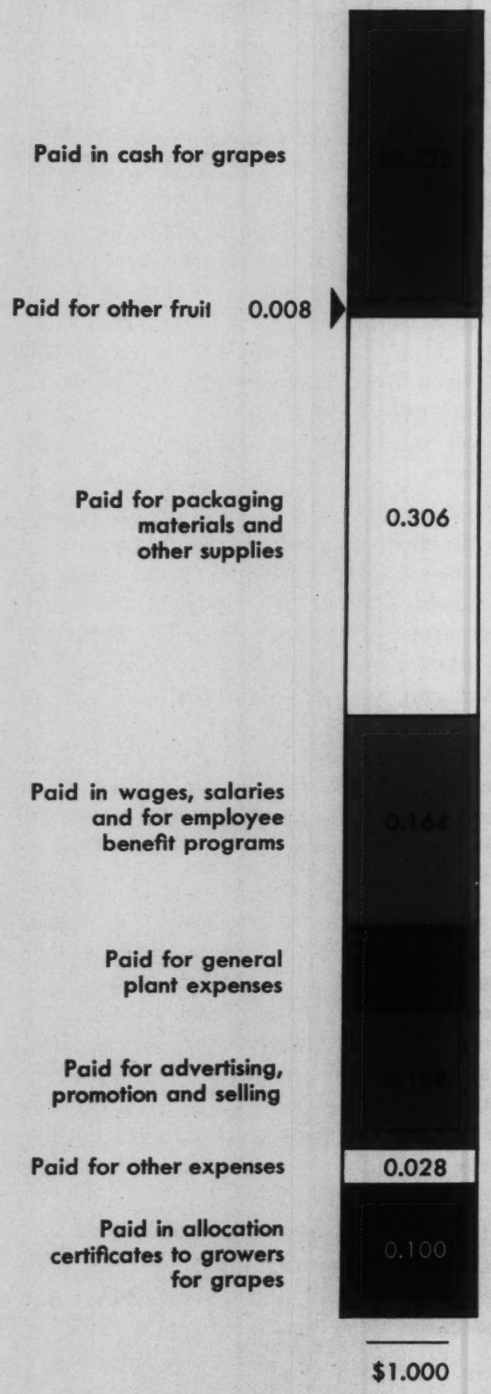
I cannot praise too highly the majority of our members, those who did such a wonderful job in "select-picking" their vineyards. It was an outstanding demonstration of cooperation. The work Welch has accomplished in holding up quality standards makes possible the marketing of our grapes under the famous Welch label with the assurance that consumers will have the same high quality grape products they are accustomed to expect from Welch.

Fortunately, we were blessed with perfect weather in October and early November, and as a consequence most of our members picked and delivered as many —and, in some cases, more—grapes than in 1955.

National-Welch

Many people have asked: How will Welch operate under new ownership? As we have mentioned many times before, there will be no material change;

DIVISION OF WELCH'S *1956* NET SALES DOLLAR



the operating management of Welch is made up of the same group of men who made the company so successful during these last few years. Welch will continue to operate as a separate organization, and will have its own board of directors who will employ managers to conduct the business under the general supervision of the board.

Directors of Welch are elected by National. The relationship between Welch and National really started back in 1945. Since 1952 Welch management has worked closely with National's board of directors. Actually, the business has been operated entirely for our benefit since 1952. The transfer of the Welch stock to National should not, in any substantial way, affect the character of the Welch business or its relationship with National's members.

General

Our report this year includes within one cover the separate reports of National and Welch—giving emphasis to the results of Welch operation. Study these pages carefully; this is *your* business, and you should become familiar with it. It has played, and should continue to play, a very important part in your life.

No cooperative organization in America has ever had our rare opportunity of taking over a successful, internationally-known business with such consumer acceptance as the brand "Welch's" enjoys. Welch has earned its reputation for quality, stability and dependability. These attributes have been achieved through sound business practices and good human relations by capable men and women who have earned our whole-hearted support.

I wish to thank all our members, committeemen, delegates and directors for their "all-out" cooperation, and to acknowledge the outstanding job the employees and officers of both National and Welch have accomplished.

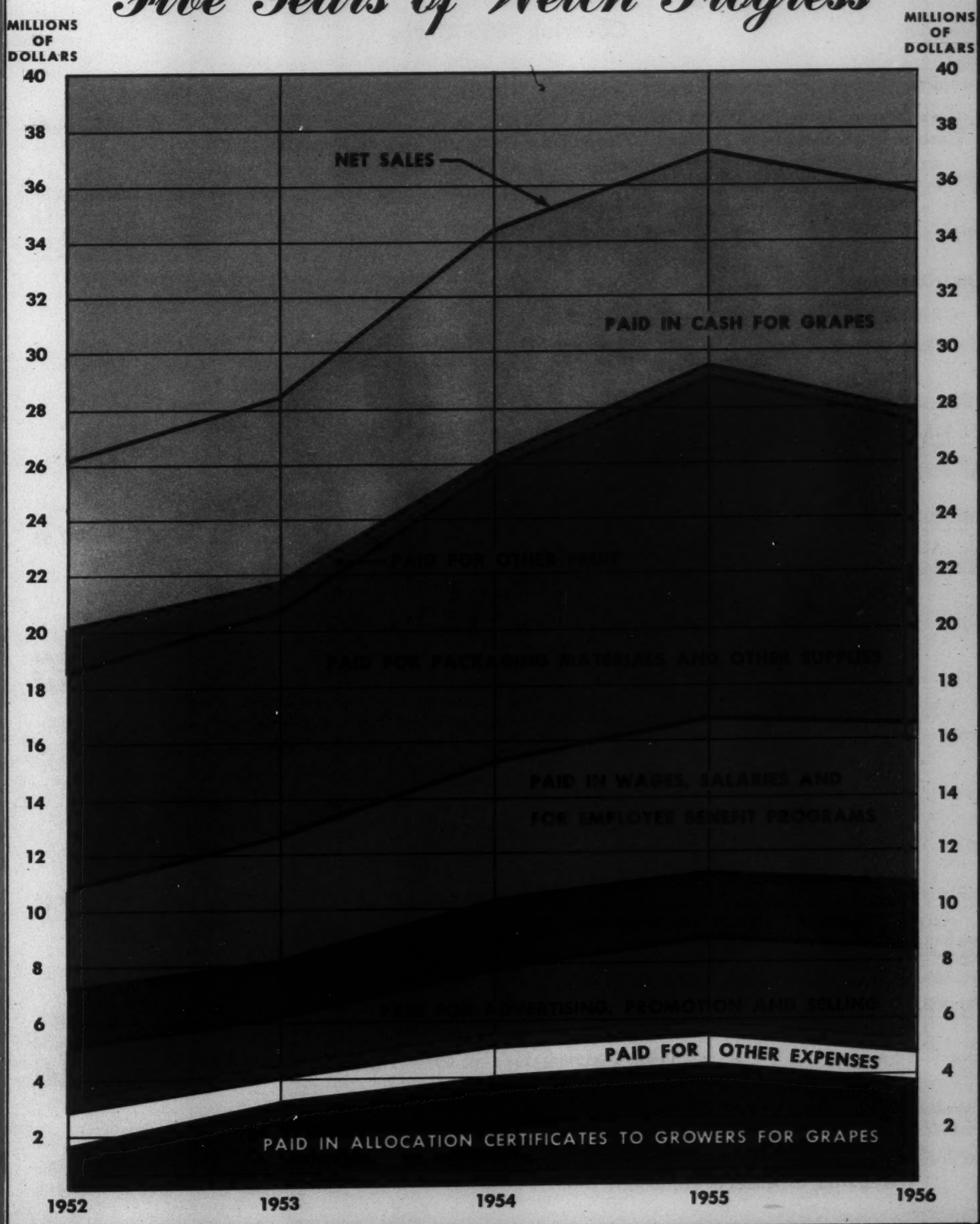
Cooperatively yours,

Douglas M. Morshead

President

December 5, 1956

Five Years of Welch Progress



NATIONAL GRAPE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND DISTRIBUTIONS

Covering 1955 Crops

Income

Cash received from The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc.	$ 6,718,044.29
Cash to be received from The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc., in December, 1956, representing $10 per ton on No. 1 grapes and $7.50 per ton on unclassified grapes in the Eastern area and $20 per ton in the Western area	1,031,002.13
To be paid in 20-year promissory notes	3,565,515.44
Total income	$11,314,561.86

Distributions to growers

GRAPES

Cash Distributions

59,593.5 tons No. 1's	@	$95.00	$5,661,381.74	
21,487.2 tons No. 1's	@	80.00	1,718,982.10*	
709.8 tons Unclassified	@	71.25	50,572.22	
81,790.5 tons				
5,953.3 tons which met Welch standards for the Fruit-of-the-Vine premium	@	5.00	29,766.57	
				$ 7,460,702.63

Allocation Certificates to be distributed

59,593.5 tons	@	50.75	3,024,259.15	
709.8 tons	@	38.06	27,015.90	
21,487.2 tons	@	23.93	514,240.39*	
				3,565,515.44
Total distributions on grapes				11,026,218.07

TOMATOES

1,879.4 tons No. 1's	@	55.00	103,368.29	
1,150.0 tons No. 2's	@	27.50	31,625.32	
3,029.4 tons				
1,194.9 tons delivered prior to, and on September 12, 1955, premium paid	@	2.00	2,389.86	
				137,383.47

CHERRIES

142,209 pounds	@	.09	12,798.81	
175,907 pounds	@	.08	14,072.56	
2,363,565 pounds	@	.0525	124,088.95	
2,681,681 pounds				150,960.32
Total distributions on 1955 crops				$11,314,561.86

*Western area (Washington plants)

NOTE: The above statement does not include $241,636.91 advanced by Welch and used in paying the operating expenses of National.

NATIONAL GRAPE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

September 1, 1956

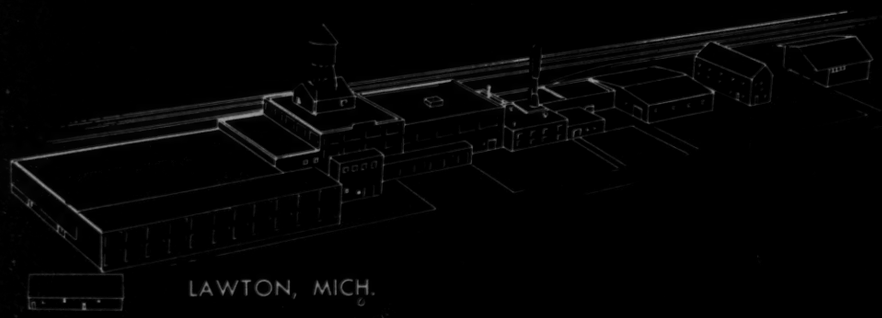
ASSETS

Due from The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc.		
In cash		$ 1,031,002.13
*In 20-year promissory notes, non-interest bearing, due (in each year) on September 1		
1972	$ 1,591,323.44	
1973	3,235,069.72	
1974	3,960,963.82	
1975	4,341,546.67	
1976	3,565,515.44	16,694,419.09
		17,725,421.22
Capital stock of The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc. (owned by National)		100,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS		$17,825,421.22

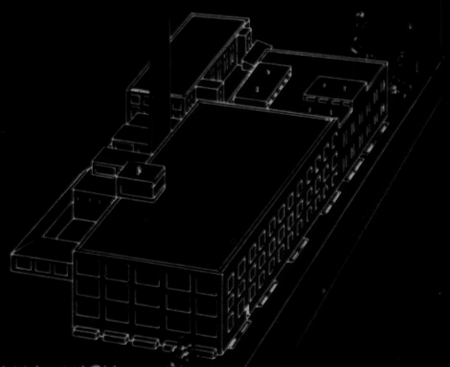
LIABILITIES

Accounts payable to growers		$ 1,031,002.13
*Allocation certificates, non-interest bearing, due (in each year) on September 1		
Series 1952, due in 1972	$ 1,557,150.00	
Series 1953, due in 1973	3,212,750.00	
Series 1954, due in 1974	3,949,475.00	
Series 1955, due in 1975	4,334,775.00	
	13,054,150.00	
Series 1956, due in 1976, and fractions*	3,640,269.09	16,694,419.09
		17,725,421.22
Payable to The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc.		100,000.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES		$17,825,421.22

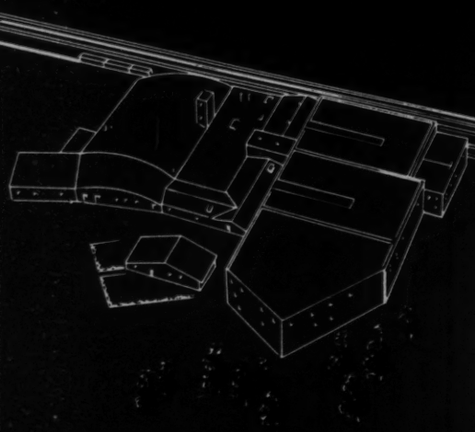
*Allocation certificates are issued in multiples of $25; each year's difference between amounts of Welch promissory notes and National's allocation certificates represents fractions of the $25 multiples, carried forward to a future year.



LAWTON, MICH.

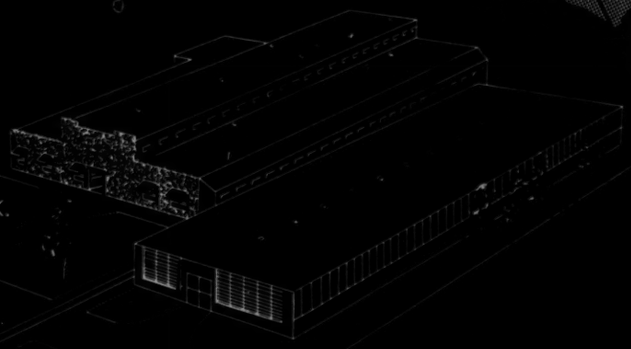


MATTAWAN, MICH.

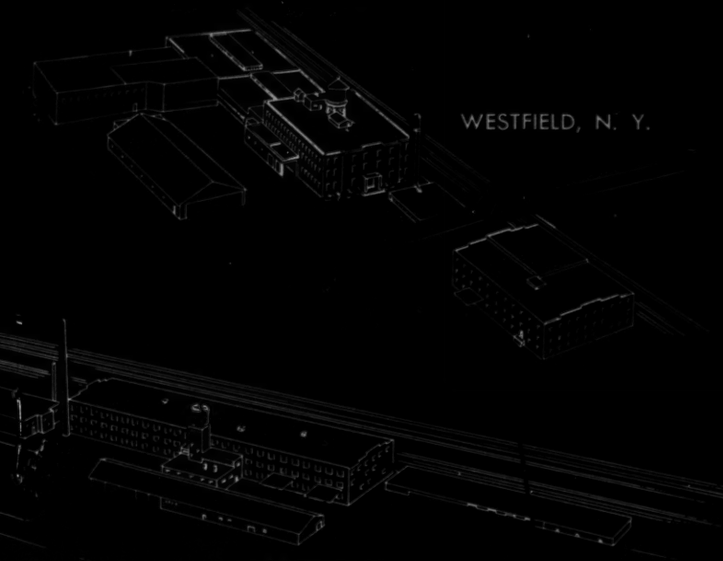


GRANDVIEW, WASH.

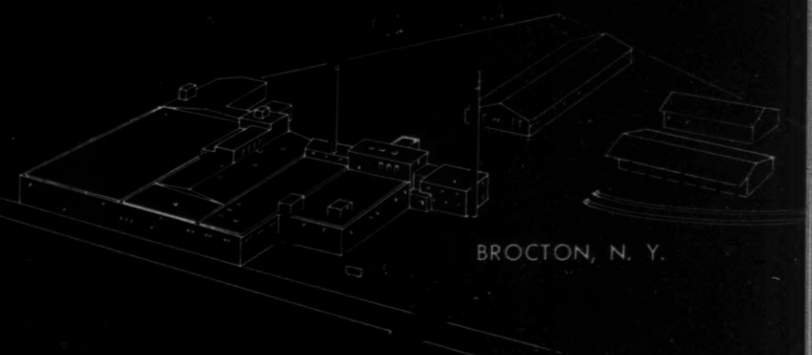
KENNEWICK, WASH.



SPRINGDALE, ARK.



WESTFIELD, N. Y.



BROCTON, N. Y.

NORTH EAST, PA.

WATKINS GLEN, N. Y.

GENERAL OFFICE
WESTFIELD, N. Y.

OUR NATION-WIDE FACILITIES

Headquarters for Welch-National operations is in Westfield, New York. Nine modern processing plants are strategically located in New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Washington and Arkansas. These plants have a combined yearly processing capacity of approximately 110,000 tons of grapes, or nearly 20,000,000 gallons of grape juice a year.

Because Welch products and services are used throughout the country, sales offices and broker representatives are located in key cities across the nation.

- ● **Food Broker Representatives**
- ⊙ **Division and Sales Offices**
- ■ **Concord Grape Growing Areas**

THE WELCH GRAPE

BALANCE SHEET—

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS		
Accounts receivable—trade, net		$ 2,000,680.71
Miscellaneous receivables, net		103,587.06
Inventories (including amounts paid and accrued on account of new crop):		
Finished products, at cost	$ 4,613,446.86	
Products in process, at cost	2,856,227.65	
Materials and supplies, at lower of cost or market	1,481,440.16	8,951,114.67
Prepaid insurance, etc.		223,230.19
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS		$11,278,612.63
OTHER ASSETS		
Miscellaneous assets and deposits		43,368.00
Land, buildings, machinery and equipment, at cost, less depreciation (see Notes)		20,170,377.03
Due from National Grape Co-operative Association, Inc.		100,000.00
Trade-marks, trade names, goodwill, etc.		3,000,000.00
TOTAL ASSETS		$34,592,357.66

NOTES

(1) On August 31, 1956, The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc., was merged into The Welch Plants Corporation. The accompanying Balance Sheet sets forth the assets and liabilities of these corporations at the beginning of business on September 1, 1956, and is issued in the name of The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc., which, after the changes in name hereinafter set forth, is the present name of this organization.

(2) Under and pursuant to agreements entered into during the year 1952, National Grape Co-operative Association, Inc. (hereinafter referred to as the Co-operative) had the option to purchase the stock of The Welch Plants Corporation for $100,000 when the aggregate of the latter's 20-year non-interest bearing promissory notes issued to the Co-operative reached $15,000,000. This total was reached during 1956. However, pursuant to agreement between the Co-operative and Old Welch Company, Inc., the option to purchase The Welch Plants Corporation was transferred by the Co-operative to its wholly-owned subsidiary, National Subsidiary Corporation. The option was exercised by the latter on September 1, 1956.

Prior thereto, on August 31, 1956, The Welch Plants Corporation purchased the capital stock of The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc. (representing capital of $501,942.21) and all accounts receivable by Old Welch Company, Inc., from The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc. The price for such stock and accounts receivable, paid in mortgage notes, was $8,855,824.76, which comprised the book value of the company's assets plus $3,000,000, less the amount of its liabilities other than its obligations to Old Welch Company, Inc. The additional $3,000,000 represented payment for trade-marks, trade names, goodwill, etc. On the same date, immediately following the sale of its stock and obligations, The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc., was merged into The Welch Plants Corporation. On September 4, 1956, the surviving company was merged into National Subsidiary Corporation and the latter's name was changed, first to The Welch Plants Corporation and then to The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc.

(3) On September 4, 1956, a crop purchase agreement was made with the Co-operative covering the purchase of grapes and other produce and payment therefor, running for a period of 21 years, with payment for such purchases to be made in the following manner: (a) by cash payments during and shortly after each fiscal year in an amount determined by The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc., but after consultation with the Co-operative and (b) with respect to additional payment for grapes, by the delivery to the Co-operative as at the end of each fiscal year of a

JUICE COMPANY, INC.

—SEPTEMBER 1, 1956

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

CURRENT LIABILITIES

Accounts payable and accrued expenses	$ 2,811,213.70
Notes payable—Jemkap, Inc.	1,500,000.00
Federal income taxes—current year	54,000.00
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	$ 4,365,213.70
Mortgage notes payable—Old Welch Company, Inc. (see Notes)	13,432,724.87
Due to National Grape Co-operative Association, Inc. (subordinated—see Notes):	
Promissory notes due September 1, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975 and 1976	15,000,000.00
To be represented by 20-year promissory note due September 1, 1976	1,694,419.09
TOTAL LIABILITIES	$34,492,357.66

CAPITAL

Common stock—authorized, issued and outstanding 1,000 shares, par value $100.00 per share	100,000.00
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	$34,592,357.66

20-year non-interest bearing promissory note in an amount equal to that pro rata share of 10% of the total net sale price of all products sold during such fiscal year which the tonnage of grapes delivered by the Co-operative members and patrons bears to the total tonnage of all grapes purchased, or the same pro rata share of the entire amount of the net proceeds, whichever is less. However, if with respect to any fiscal year, the net proceeds shall exceed the amount equal to 10% of net sales, the entire amount of such excess shall be paid in cash or at the direction of the Co-operative, the whole or any part of such payment shall be made in 20-year non-interest bearing promissory notes. Such promissory notes are subordinated to other debts of The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc.

(4) The fixed assets are shown at the purchase price of $15,000,000, paid by The Welch Plants Corporation, plus net additions at cost, less accumulated depreciation to date consisting primarily of amounts deducted for federal income tax purposes.

The mortgage notes payable to Old Welch Company, Inc., amounting to $13,432,724.87 are payable on or before September 1, 1963; $4,576,900.11 bear interest at the rate of 3% per annum and the balance, $8,855,824.76, are non-interest bearing. This indebtedness is secured by a mortgage on the land, buildings, machinery and equipment. Beginning with the fiscal year ending August 31, 1957, in addition to the payment of interest, The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc., shall pay on account of principal a sum equal to ten per cent (10%) of the net sales during such fiscal year, which is to be applied first to payment of the non-interest bearing notes.

(5) The 20-year non-interest bearing notes ($16,694,419.09) due to the Co-operative are subordinated to other debts of The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc., and are pledged by the Co-operative as security for its own 20-year non-interest bearing obligations of approximately equal aggregate amount designated Allocation Certificates, which have been and are to be distributed to the individual grape growers. The capital stock of The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc., is also pledged as security for the Allocation Certificates.

(6) Early in September, 1956, arrangements were consummated with two New York City banks for loans totaling $6,000,000. The mortgage notes payable to Old Welch Company, Inc., have been subordinated to these loans.

(7) Contingent liability:

On guarantee of conditional sales contracts covering sales of fountain dispensers—$60,768.88.

KLEIN, HINDS & FINKE

Certified Public Accountants

LINCOLN BUILDING
60 EAST 42ND STREET

NEW YORK
17

To: The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc.
Westfield, N. Y.

We have examined the balance sheet of The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc., see Note (1), at September 1, 1956. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances.

In our opinion, the accompanying balance sheet presents fairly the financial position of The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc., at September 1, 1956, in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year.

New York, N. Y.
November 12, 1956

KLEIN, HINDS & FINKE
Certified Public Accountants

KLEIN, HINDS & FINKE

Certified Public Accountants

LINCOLN BUILDING
60 EAST 42ND STREET

NEW YORK
17

To: The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc.,
Westfield, N. Y.

We have examined the accompanying Statement of Results of Operations and Determination of Amounts Payable in Cash or 20-year Promissory Note Pursuant to Agreements with National Grape Co-operative Association, Inc., of The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc., for the year ended August 31, 1956. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We have also examined the general agreement dated June 2, 1952, between The Welch Grape Juice Company (now Old Welch Company, Inc.) and National Grape Co-operative Association, Inc., the crop purchase agreement dated September 1, 1952, between The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc., and National Grape Co-operative Association, Inc., particularly the provisions thereof relating to payments required to be made thereunder, and the provisions of Paragraph 7(b) of the September 1, 1952, agreement relating to the "Western Area Pool."

In our opinion, the accompanying Statement of Results of Operations and Determination of Amounts Payable in Cash or 20-year Promissory Note Pursuant to Agreements with National Grape Co-operative Association, Inc., fairly presents the results of operations of The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc., for the year ended August 31, 1956, determined in accordance with the provisions of the said agreements, and the related amounts of the cash payable to National Grape Co-operative Association, Inc., and the promissory note deliverable to National Grape Co-operative Association, Inc., pursuant to said agreements.

New York, N. Y.
November 12, 1956

KLEIN, HINDS & FINKE
Certified Public Accountants

THE WELCH GRAPE JUICE COMPANY, INC.

STATEMENT OF RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

and

DETERMINATION OF AMOUNTS PAYABLE IN CASH OR 20-YEAR PROMISSORY NOTE PURSUANT TO AGREEMENTS WITH NATIONAL GRAPE CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

For the Year Ended August 31, 1956

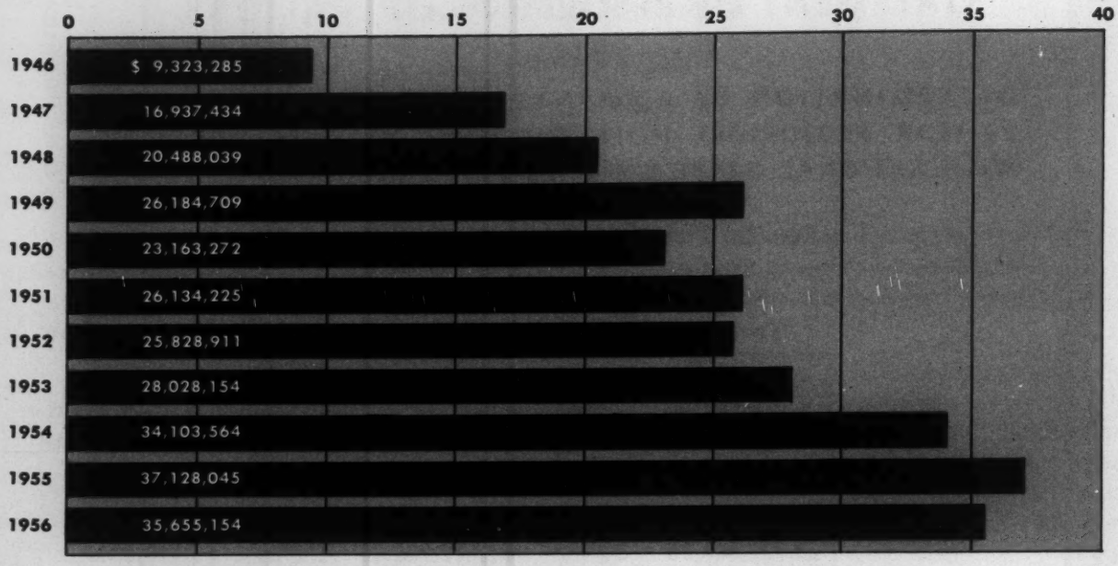
	Total	%	"Eastern Area Pool"	%	"Western Area Pool"	%
Net sales	$35,655,154.39	100.00	$30,948,486.59	100.00	$4,706,667.80	100.00
Cost of sales (including as costs cash payments made and to be made to growers but not the promissory notes referred to below)	25,922,308.56	72.70	22,512,271.46	72.74	3,410,037.10	72.45
	$ 9,732,845.83	27.30	$ 8,436,215.13	27.26	$1,296,630.70	27.55
Selling, general and administrative expenses	6,181,720.14	17.34	5,397,398.23	17.44	784,321.91	16.66
	$ 3,551,125.69	9.96	$ 3,038,816.90	9.82	$ 512,308.79	10.89
Other income, net	62,389.75	.17	54,014.88	.17	8,374.87	.17
	$ 3,613,515.44	10.13	$ 3,092,831.78	9.99	$ 520,683.66	11.06
Federal income taxes	48,000.00	.13	41,556.73	.13	6,443.27	.13
BALANCE	$ 3,565,515.44	10.00	$ 3,051,275.05	9.86	$ 514,240.39	10.93

Less amount of further cash payment to be made to growers:				
Above balance	$3,565,515.44			
Less 10% of net sales	3,565,515.44			
Cash payment to be made		None	None	None
Balance, representing amount of promissory notes delivered and to be delivered to National Grape Co-operative Association, Inc.		$ 3,565,515.44	$ 3,051,275.05	$ 514,240.39
Participating tonnage		81,790.47	60,303.28	21,487.19
Allocation certificates, per ton		$43.59	No. 1's $50.75 Unclassified $38.06	$23.93

HOW WELCH HAS GROWN

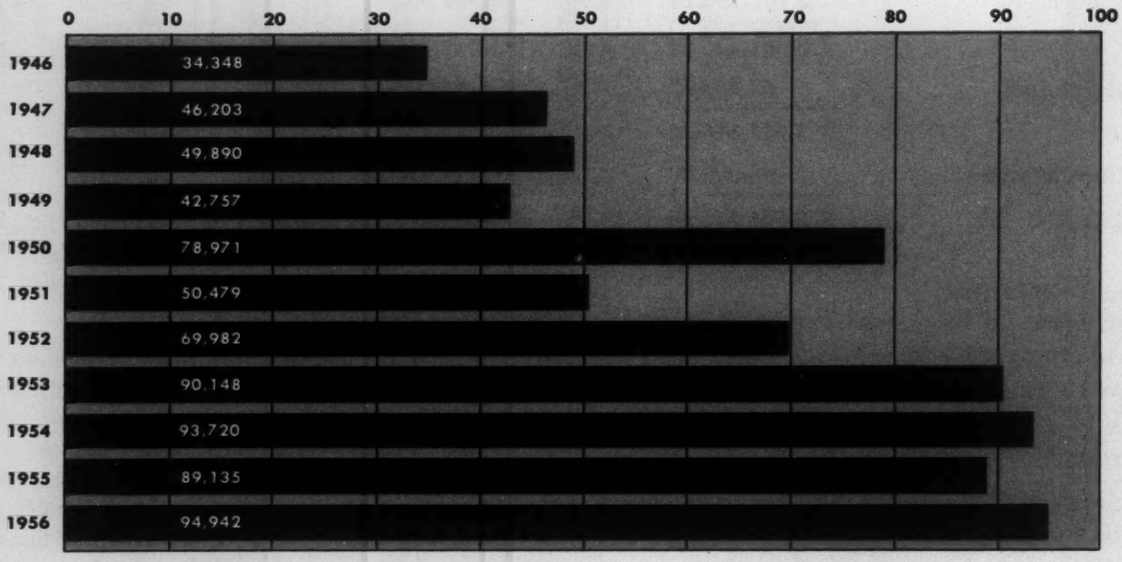
NET SALES

(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

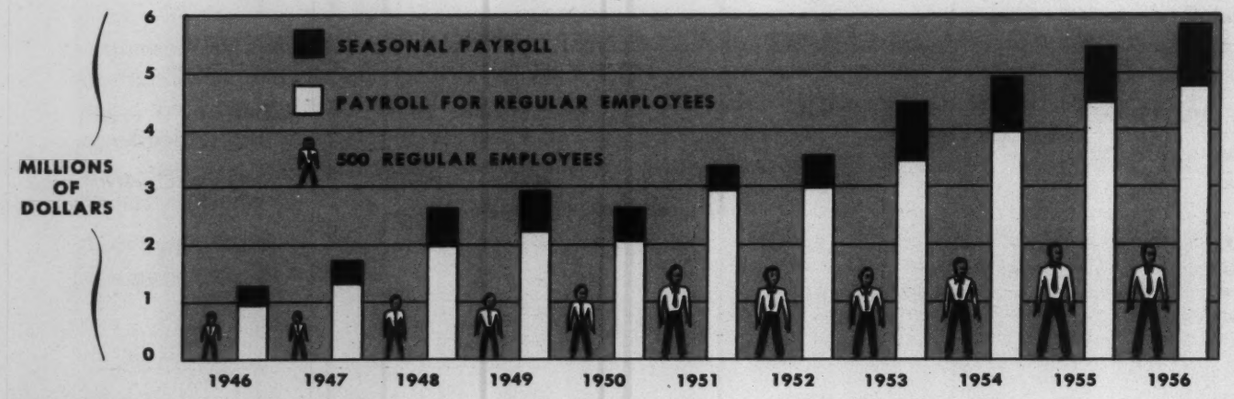


TONS OF GRAPES PROCESSED

(IN THOUSANDS OF TONS)



EMPLOYEES AND PAYROLL



THE WELCH MANAGEMENT CREED

The Welch Grape Juice Company ranks high among the leading food organizations in the United States.

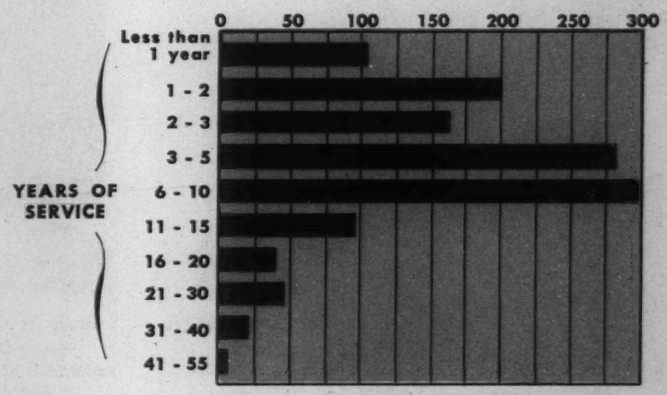
This leadership imposes serious obligations; we strive to meet our responsibilities by being good citizens and by living in accordance with the Golden Rule.

It is our aim always to:

1. Supply consumers of our products with top quality merchandise.
2. Foster good relations with those who furnish us with operating supplies and services.
3. Pay our employees well; provide steady jobs, good working conditions and every possible opportunity for advancement.
4. Earn for members of National Grape Co-operative a good return on their grapes.
5. Conduct the Welch business in such a way as to serve the best interests of all who participate in its activities.

Welch regularly employs about 1,250 people. Approximately 167 of our employees have between 10 and 25 years of service, and nearly 40 have more than 25 years with the company. One employee has worked for Welch for more than half a century.

LENGTH OF SERVICE—ALL EMPLOYEES



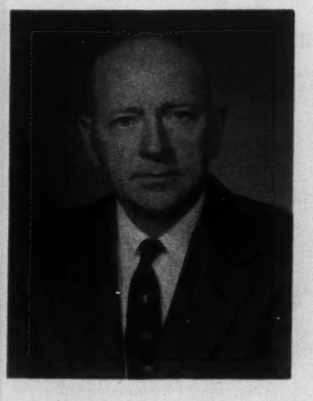
THE MANAGEMENT

THESE are the executives and the managers of the many departments of The Welch Company and National Grape Co-operative. Each is charged with the responsibility for a function of the business; each is well-trained in his own specialty.

This management group is assisted by many capable people who make up our organization.

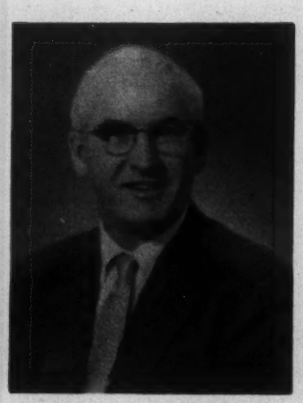
We employ specialists in chemistry, food technology, law, engineering, sales, advertising, horticulture, personnel work, purchasing, traffic management, accounting, public relations, plant operations, and a multitude of allied fields in which highly-skilled employees are directing their effort toward keeping Welch the top company in its field.

EXECUTIVES



RAYMOND T. RYAN
Executive Vice President

HOWARD F. NUSS
Executive Vice President



MARTIN P. DEVEREAUX
Vice President & Treasurer

GEORGE W. LAMB
Vice President
National Grape Co-operative
Member Relations

WELCH

RICHARD R. ADAMS
Merchandising Manager

WILLIAM A. BAKER
Plant Manager
Lawton &
Mattawan, Mich.

FRANK J. BARRY
General Traffic Manager

E. S. BOHLIN
Personnel Manager

E. J. BREDE
Assistant Secretary,
Assistant Treasurer
& Controller

N. M. BROWN
Operations Manager

C. MARVIN DRAKE
Plant Manager
Brocton, N. Y.

ROY W. EVANS
Plant Manager
Westfield, N. Y.

I. EDWARD FRIEDMAN
Director of Research &
Quality Control

ROBERT G. GRIFFIN
Field Sales Manager

HENRY K. KAUFMAN
Sales Manager
Wine Division

HUGH A. KELLER
Manager
Public Relations

HARRY T. KING
Manager
Central Quality Control

ANTHONY J. MONTA
Chief Engineer

FRANK F. PAPARAZZO
Plant Manager
Kennewick &
Grandview, Wash.

BERNARD C. ROBBINS
Plant Manager
North East, Pa.

FOREST G. SPARKS
Operations Department
Administrator

ARTHUR L. STEVENS
Plant Manager
Springdale, Ark.

RALPH W. STRICKLAND
Assistant Secretary &
Assistant Treasurer

E. L. VAN KEUREN
Purchasing Agent

JOHN O. YOUNG, JR.
Sales Manager
Institutional Division

NATIONAL

S. ELWIN KEECH
Assistant Treasurer &
General Manager of
Member Relations

ROBERT H. ASHBY
Manager
Member Relations
Michigan

HERBERT P. BARBER
Manager
Member Relations
Washington

REUBEN H. MORGENSTERN
Secretary

PROMOTING AND ADVERTISING

Welch's®

QUALITY PRODUCTS

The consumers of Welch's quality products are, in our opinion, the most discriminating in the world. We strive wholeheartedly to please them, and thousands of letters each year prove we are doing just that!

But competition for consumer preferences goes on relentlessly—competition for desirable display locations in food stores and, in many instances, for suitable shelf space among literally thousands of other food items vying for customer attention.

The need for effective advertising, selling and merchandising is nowhere more emphatically underscored than in the marketing of a food product, and singlehandedly in our industry we have developed and maintained a favorable nation-wide market for *all* Concord grape products.

Our marketing success is made possible by the high quality of Welch products, the outstanding competence of our sales and promotion personnel, the magic of the famous Welch's trademark and the long, friendly relationships that we have established with our brokers and distributors—wholesale grocers, chain store operators, frozen foods distributors—and the hundreds of thousands of retailers through whose stores our products reach the consumer.

Our prime consideration is to continue to earn the cooperation of our distributors by providing efficient service, merchandising promotions and sales-impelling consumer advertising to enable them to enjoy an ever-expanding volume on Welch brand products at a fair margin of profit.

The history of American industry—and of the food industry in particular—illustrates graphically the fact that advertising more than pays for itself. It sells products efficiently and in great volume and makes possible mass production and mass distribution. Welch's—the greatest name in Concord grape products on the American market—is kept constantly before the public by means of modern advertising techniques, including television, magazines and newspapers, plus effective point-of-purchase display material.

Our advertising now includes participation in one of the most popular daytime programs on television —"It Could Be You," developed by the Ralph Edwards' organization of "This Is Your Life" fame and starring Bill Leyden. This program originates in Hollywood and is seen daily by millions throughout the country over more than 55 stations on the NBC network. In order to capitalize on the vast teen-ager audience—who in the past were followers of Welch on "Howdy Doody" and other TV shows for children —we now sponsor "Comedy Time," a series of outstanding situation comedies, including "I Married Joan," "It's A Great Life," "Topper" and "Dear Phoebe." This popular NBC afternoon television program appears on 47 stations.

Another outstanding feature of our current advertising program is a series of four-color advertisements in leading national magazines. Reproduced on the opposite page is one of these appealing ads.

because
no one has a way
with grapes
like

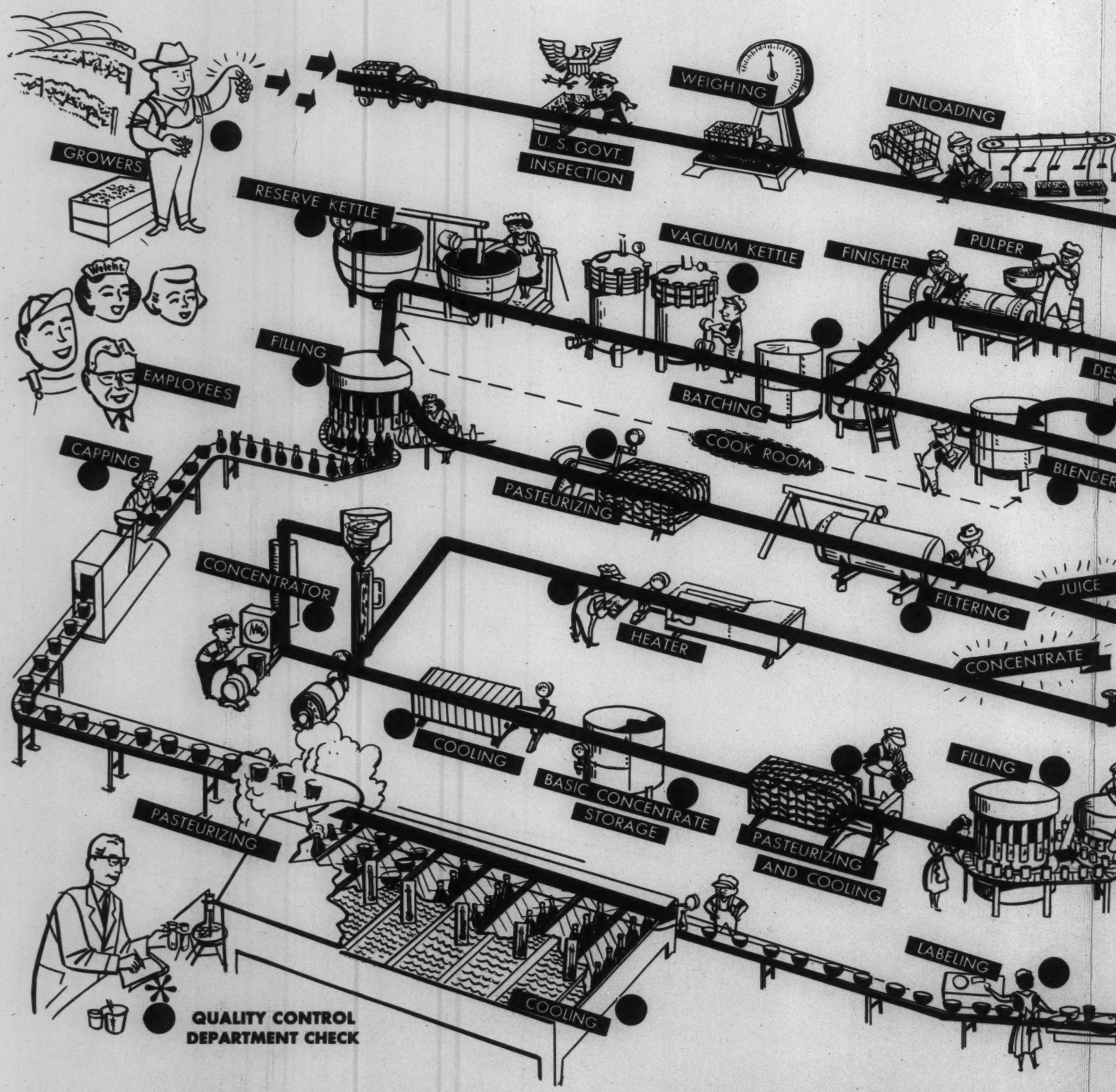
In his own small way, this child is showing he has taste . . . a taste for Welch's . . . lots of Welch's . . . all the Welch's he can get his little hands on.

But that's the way it is with fussy eaters and Welch's. They just can't seem to get enough of that extra *grapey* flavor they always find in Welch's spreads.

If your youngster is a fussy eater—and most kids are—watch what happens to that fussy appetite when you spread a sandwich thick with Welch's Grape Jelly . . . or, with wonderful Grapelade, Welch's *exclusive* grape jam.

On sandwiches—on biscuits—in omelettes—over pancakes—on desserts—or, on fingers, Welch's Grape Jelly and Grapelade are the most delicious treats your child can have.

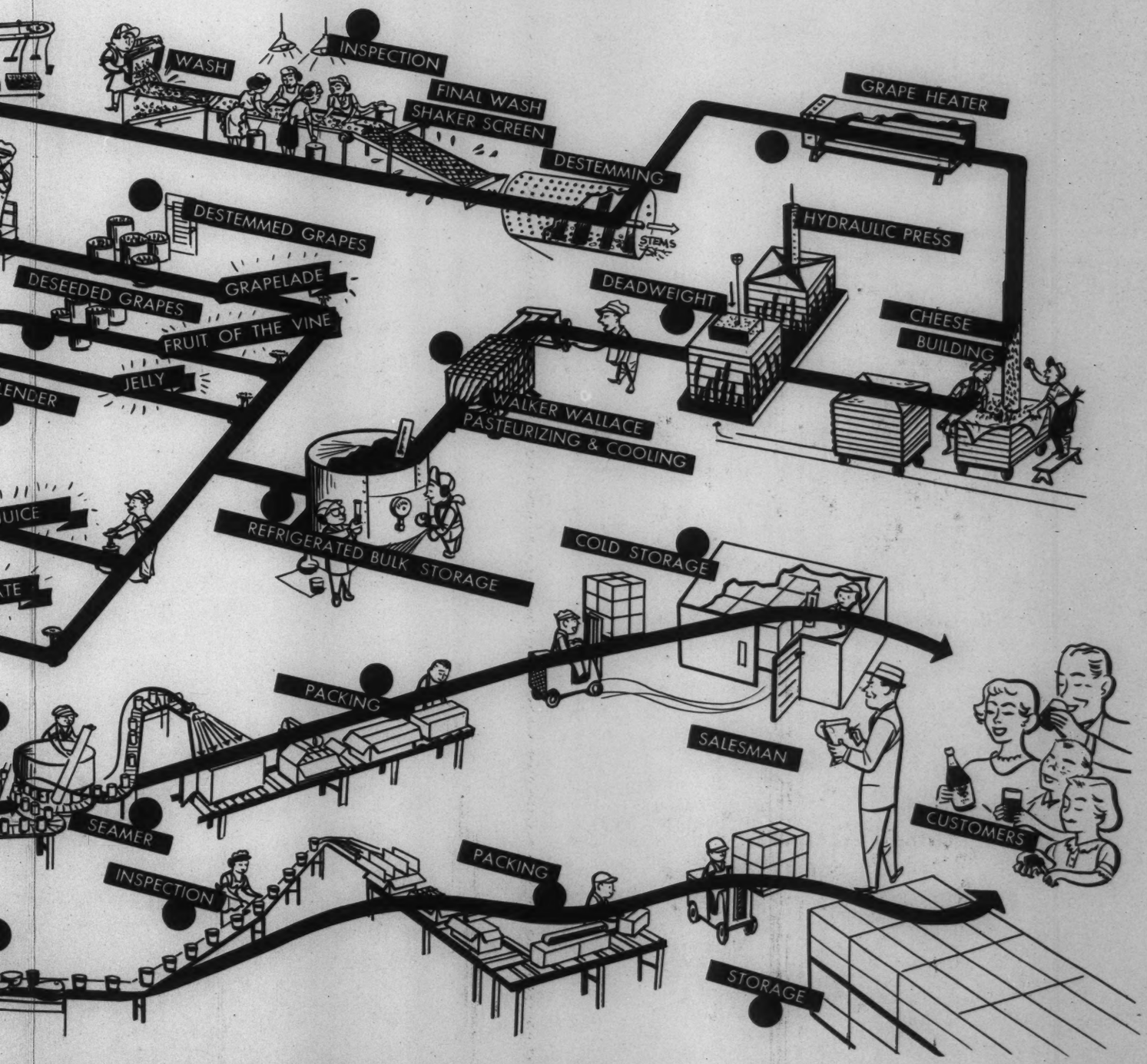
HERE'S HOW WELCH'S GRAPE PRODUCTS ARE M



MADE

The "flow chart" below does not, of course, reflect the great pride with which every single container bearing WELCH'S trademark is packaged. Nor does it indicate in any measure the skills and talents of our employees or the devoted effort they make to produce and sell the very best quality products possible.

It may help you to visualize our plant operations from the time the grapes are delivered for processing to the time our delicious products are marketed.



Welch's®

for Pure enjoyment

LITHO IN U.S.A.

A MESSAGE FROM J. M. KAPLAN

A few weeks ago, for the first time in history, a group of American farmers acquired ownership of a great international business, the leader in its field, with a sales volume of nearly $40 million a year. They had not put up one cent of their own money, nor was there any financial loss to the previous stockholders. The farmers thus assured their own financial security for the future; they also had taken part in a spectacular new advance in American agriculture and industry. These farmers themselves now own, not only their land, their homes and their tools, but the processing plants which convert their entire grape crops into the product that is found on the shelves of grocery stores throughout the country.

This remarkable achievement came to a head on September 1, 1956, when the ownership of the Welch Grape Juice Company was transferred to the National Grape Co-operative Association, Inc., representing some 4500 grape growers.

The event itself attracted widespread attention. But it seems to me that neither the drama nor the importance of this acquisition of Welch by

National has been fully realized yet. Sometimes I feel that not even the growers—and perhaps not even I myself—altogether appreciate the importance of what recently happened.

On the eve of the formal transfer, we had a get-together near Westfield. I spent that evening among my friends and co-workers of many years — the growers themselves, the officials of the cooperative, and a few other distinguished visitors. We had some speechmaking. Doug Moorhead, on behalf of National, presented me with a portrait and a beautifully printed tribute; and college scholarships were established in my name. It was an evening I shall always remember, for in its sincerity and friendliness it was a symbol of what we have succeeded in doing at Welch's. No man could stand unmoved in that situation.

I must respond to that tribute, and I address my reply to all the farmers who today own Welch, to the Company employees who also have a stake in Welch, to the resourceful men who manage its business affairs, and to all the others who form the backbone of this unique organization.

" . . . Juice was kept in hundreds of thousands of 5-gallon glass carboys, clumsy to handle and wasteful of labor and space . . ."

The first time I visited the Chautauqua-Erie grape belt was in 1933. I went there from New York because someone had said there was an opportunity to buy a small grape processing plant in Brocton. I decided to take a look, and was appalled by what I saw:

Abandoned vineyards. Weeds growing where the vines should have been bearing the rich Concord grapes. Neglected farmhouses. Barren earth. Dispirited men and women.

The art of growing grapes had declined. Little or no fertilizer or sprays were used. Grape yields averaged little more than a ton an acre. Grapes were selling at a penny a pound, and for many there were no buyers. Some fruit rotted on the vines, unpicked.

The farmers were worried about their mortgages. At harvest time, they sat in their trucks for endless hours at the processing plants, ready to deliver their crops at less than cost of production. They never knew how much of their harvest they would be able to sell; and in most cases they did not even know the price they would be paid until long after their grapes were processed.

It seemed as though no one, anywhere, cared what happened to them. They had no way of discussing their problems with the processors. No processor showed them how to improve their crops, or encouraged them to do so.

I looked into the methods used by all the grape processors, including Welch. Welch was America's leading grape juice producer, but it used obsolete processes and equipment. There was no bulk, refrigerated storage. Juice was kept in hundreds of thousands of 5-gallon glass carboys, clumsy to handle and wasteful of labor and space. There was no research program. There were no pension or insurance plans for employees.

On top of all this, because of their variety and fancy presentation, California grapes had captured most of the market for table use from Concord grapes. And with repeal of prohibition the widespread custom of making wine at home quickly disappeared.

By that year, 1933, the depression had hit hard all over America. But nowhere was it more tragic than among the families whose livelihood depended on the Concord grape.

If ever there was a challenge to a businessman, I found it here. It seemed to me that we could revive the vineyards, produce not less but more and better grapes, manufacture a pure fruit juice to compete on equal price terms with other juices and soft drinks, and restore new vigor and ambition among the farmers. I thought this was good business, and decided to tackle the job.

"... Welch's was more than a good processing company – it was an American institution ..."

"... Dr. Thomas B. Welch was the father of an entire industry: the canning and bottling of grape and tomato juices .."

I bought the Brocton plant in November, 1933. It had been owned by a group of six small cooperatives, and it was badly run down.

We hired chemists and mechanical engineers and learned to make better grape juice more efficiently and economically. We produced a more delicious beverage, of uniform quality. We introduced bulk refrigerated storage in concrete tanks. We established a floor price for grapes at $50 a ton, guaranteed before the grapes were picked. Our whole approach was based on confidence, know-how, and volume movement. The growers themselves took new hope; and the results could be seen soon in the improved farms and vineyards throughout the countryside. Growers began to concentrate on the growing of grapes.

By 1939 the capacity of the Brocton plant had been more than doubled. Prices paid to growers for grapes rose steadily, output increased, and so did net profits.

In 1945 the members of six small cooperatives that comprised the original group at Brocton, together with other growers, joined to form a new and stronger group, the National Grape Co-operative Association, Inc.

From the beginning, I had always thought that some day the Brocton processing plant should belong to the farmers themselves. I felt that this would be the only final guarantee against a recurrence of those dismal days of 1933. I thought it would be good business to make a fine product, operate an efficient plant, develop topflight management, and when the whole operation showed a real profit make it possible for the grape growers themselves to own it. From the growers' point of view, the more they concentrated on a single crop the more evident it became to them that ownership of the whole production and sales organization would become necessary and inevitable for their permanent security.

That is what we did at Brocton. We worked out a plan by which the growers, through National, would acquire ownership of the plant over a ten year period without paying any money out of their pockets. We signed a contract which provided that a part of the sale price of each case of goods be set aside and accumulated for eventual payment for the business. That was in 1945. Soon after the arrangement was developed, I was offered an opportunity to buy a major stock interest in the Welch Grape Juice Company.

Our Brocton business was tiny compared to Welch. At Brocton we had no brand name, only a private label business; whereas Welch was a household word, a giant in its field, with an annual volume of $9 million and with six plants in four states.

The farmer leaders of National urged me to purchase the Welch Company, can-

cel the contract for their purchase of the Brocton plant, and merge that business with Welch, thus providing greater strength for the members of the Co-operative itself.

Now let me tell you what buying Welch meant to me. I must become somewhat personal, but I think you will understand.

My parents were immigrants. My father was a rabbi who settled on a farm in Lowell, Massachusetts. He scrimped and struggled and finally earned enough to bring my mother here from the old country. I was born on that little farm in Lowell 63 years ago.

We were always poor. I worked from the earliest moment I can remember. I recall walking five extra miles daily as a newsboy to save two cents. My father died when I was nine, my mother five years later. I left elementary school in the eighth grade, before graduation, and assumed responsibility for a family of four. I suppose it would be accurate to say that, because of poverty, I really had no childhood at all.

In my teens I went to the West Indies as an employee of a molasses company. For working day and night, while fighting giant black mosquitoes, torrential rains, malaria, and local revolutions, I received the grandiose salary of $20 a week. It was a rough and ready life. If it did one thing for me, it taught me respect for men who grow the crops by which the world lives.

My work in the West Indies led to new opportunities in the field of sugar products. Ultimately I had responsibility for managing companies which handled more than half the molasses produced in the world.

But the Welch purchase presented a new type of challenge to me.

This was more than a food processing company – this was an American institution. It had been founded in 1869 by Dr. Thomas B. Welch, who was communion steward of his Methodist Church in Vineland, New Jersey. A teetotaler, he had applied the principles of Louis Pasteur to produce unfermented grape juice as a substitute for wine at church ceremonies. He was the father of an entire industry – the canning and bottling of grape and tomato juices.

He and his son, Dr. Charles E. Welch, had built the business with rock-like integrity. But after Dr. Charles E. Welch died in 1928 majority stock control passed to private investors in Nashville, Tennessee.

For all its great heritage, the Welch Company in 1945 was running downhill under its absentee owners. Technologically it was obsolete. There was no research program, no attempt to develop new grape products. In contrast to our attitude at

Brocton, Welch was unfriendly to grower cooperatives. To a man with my background, it was an irresistible challenge.

And so began a new chapter in the history of Welch, a good, healthy chapter – which eleven years later blossomed into another even better and healthier one.

We relegated those five-gallon carboys to the Dark Ages where they belonged. We erected new stainless steel tanks, each holding about 150,000 gallons of juice, in new refrigerated buildings. We scrapped ancient machinery held together only by the loyalty and skill of Welch employees, and put in the latest and best processing equipment.

We introduced Frozen Grape Juice Concentrate in 1949 and Fruit-of-the-Vine in 1953, and expanded the market for Welch's Grape Juice, Jelly and Jam.

We gave management the direction and authority to build a successful business and put Welch products into 400,000 retail outlets.

We earned the confidence of bankers who were willing to extend all necessary credit on the basis of personal respect for our know-how, experience and business judgment. This confidence is to this day one of Welch's greatest assets.

We helped Welch employees to achieve an increased sense of participation in the Company. We established a profit-sharing plan that produced for them year-end cash bonuses amounting to about 12% of their wages in 1954 and 1955. We established employee insurance and pension plans, with the Company paying the total costs.

But we never forgot that the key to Welch is the grower – and the grape.

We felt that it was good business to raise the price Welch paid for grapes, and to introduce the profit-sharing contract that offered growers, for the first time, a security they had never enjoyed before. We gave the growers what they need most – a home for all their quality grapes, and a reason to keep on growing grapes. Our profit-sharing plan returned to the growers everything above 10% of annual net sales, less the actual expense of running the business. This resulted in bonus prices to the growers.

In 1933 the average farmer was getting a yield of about one ton an acre, at little more than $20 a ton. Now his yields average from three to more than four tons an acre, at prices up to $153 a ton.

We also sought to give the growers more than dollars – respect. We put an end to the long and dreary waits outside the plants. We set up a system of scheduled deliveries, so that each farmer would know when to come in and be sure his truckload of grapes would be handled promptly.

7

We set up a research department to explore new ways of improving the flavor and quality of our products. We asked agricultural colleges and experimental field stations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture to look into new methods of production, new fertilizers and insecticides, new vineyard practices. We awarded grants for study and experimentation. We employed field men to pass on to the growers the latest horticultural information.

We cut operating costs by good management methods. From 1946 to 1952 the volume at Welch jumped from 34,000 to 70,000 tons, and sales leaped from $9 million to $26 million.

Everything soared, except the price to consumers, which remained virtually the same. We were demonstrating the secret of American business success—that highest quality, highest efficiency, highest volume, plus technological improvements, will combine to make possible the lowest unit cost to consumers, and the highest resulting prices to farmers. Unless all these elements exist and are made effective, grape juice could very easily price itself out of the market.

Looking back over the years, I see now that what we had done at Brocton, on a small scale, was a kind of preview of what we were to do at Welch itself. Always, as at Brocton, there was in the back of my mind the idea that some day the growers themselves should own the industry that had as its foundation the grapes they produced. I bought more and more Welch stock, so that in the end it would be possible to transform this idea into reality.

We had removed the marketing gamble from grape-growing, by encouraging emphasis on the one crop that had an assured market. But the growers themselves were aware of their complete dependence on their one big market, Welch. If the Welch business should ever change hands again they might find themselves, in effect, sold with it. And, human nature being what it is, the growers would quite naturally feel unable to trust the motives of the Company, however beneficial its actions. The only solution, they concluded, was for National to buy Welch. Our discussion of this novel idea began in 1949. The contract was signed on June 2, 1952.

We stockholders of Welch waived all our profits, starting with the 1951 grape crop, and turned the entire net income over to National regularly as additional payment for the grapes delivered. This extra money was held in the business and accumulated toward future payment for the Company.

The plan was sound. It attracted more and more growers. Tonnage and income increased each year as new growers joined. Originally the growers had thought it

would take ten years to accumulate enough money to effect the transfer of ownership. It took half that time. On September 1, 1956, National took over Welch, with its nine plants in five states. The Welch Grape Juice Company today belongs to the 4500 growers who are members of the National Grape Co-operative Association, Inc.

It was a good deal because both the growers and the Welch stockholders, including myself, received fair values for their respective interests. This unique fact forms the essence of the transaction. Grower membership, production, sales and profits have all greatly increased – thereby greatly increasing the company's value to the growers today.

I believe that what we have done, together, will be recognized as one of the important economic achievements of the twentieth century. We have, in the Welch-National arrangement, provided America with an example of a solution to its so-called "farm problem."

We have shown that at last it is possible for the American farmer to own a big business. Instead of farm subsidies, instead of soil-bank devices, instead of warehouses bulging with surplus crops, we have today a unique and I think typically American method of giving security and self-respect to the farmer. The method is simplicity itself: the farmer, through his cooperative, is himself the owner of the vertical operation that processes his crop and sells it to the consumer. This makes him an independent, self-supporting business man.

The grape growers never asked for and never received a government handout. They have always believed, as I believe, that our government has no place in the business of farming – although there will always be a need for research and education through our fine Department of Agriculture experimental stations and county agents.

The grape growers have always believed, as I believe, that there is no reason to spend billions of tax dollars to bail out big farmers producing unwanted crops, or marginal farmers producing virtually no crops at all.

They have always believed, as I believe, that there is no room for the inefficient or lazy farmer, any more than there is room for the inefficient or lazy business man, or factory worker, or storekeeper. Certainly there is no reason to support the one and not the others.

I believe in the family farm, as a place for the small farmer to maintain his independence and educate his children to the values of responsibility via useful work. But there is a great difference between the marginal farm and the family

" . . . We scrapped ancient machinery held together only by the loyalty and skill of Welch employees, and put in the latest and best processing equipment . . ."

farm. The small farm needs an enterprising farmer with know-how. It needs good soil, and at least 100 acres – 200 acres per family would be better. If necessary, the government can help him get started, through loans, not through subsidy; and I think, in fairness, it should do the same for the small businessman. These loans, either from local banks or with capital assistance from government, should be made available to men with character, know-how and industry, for these human assets are worth more than any amount of capital itself.

Through loans, I repeat – not through subsidy. Subsidy is endless. In the end it can demoralize a nation. If one segment of the population receives a handout, why not the others? If we put a premium on inefficiency, why be industrious? The world is hungry for new products, new foods, new ways to satisfaction and enjoyment of life – can we really hope to satisfy this hunger by collecting more and more taxes and giving away more and more subsidies?

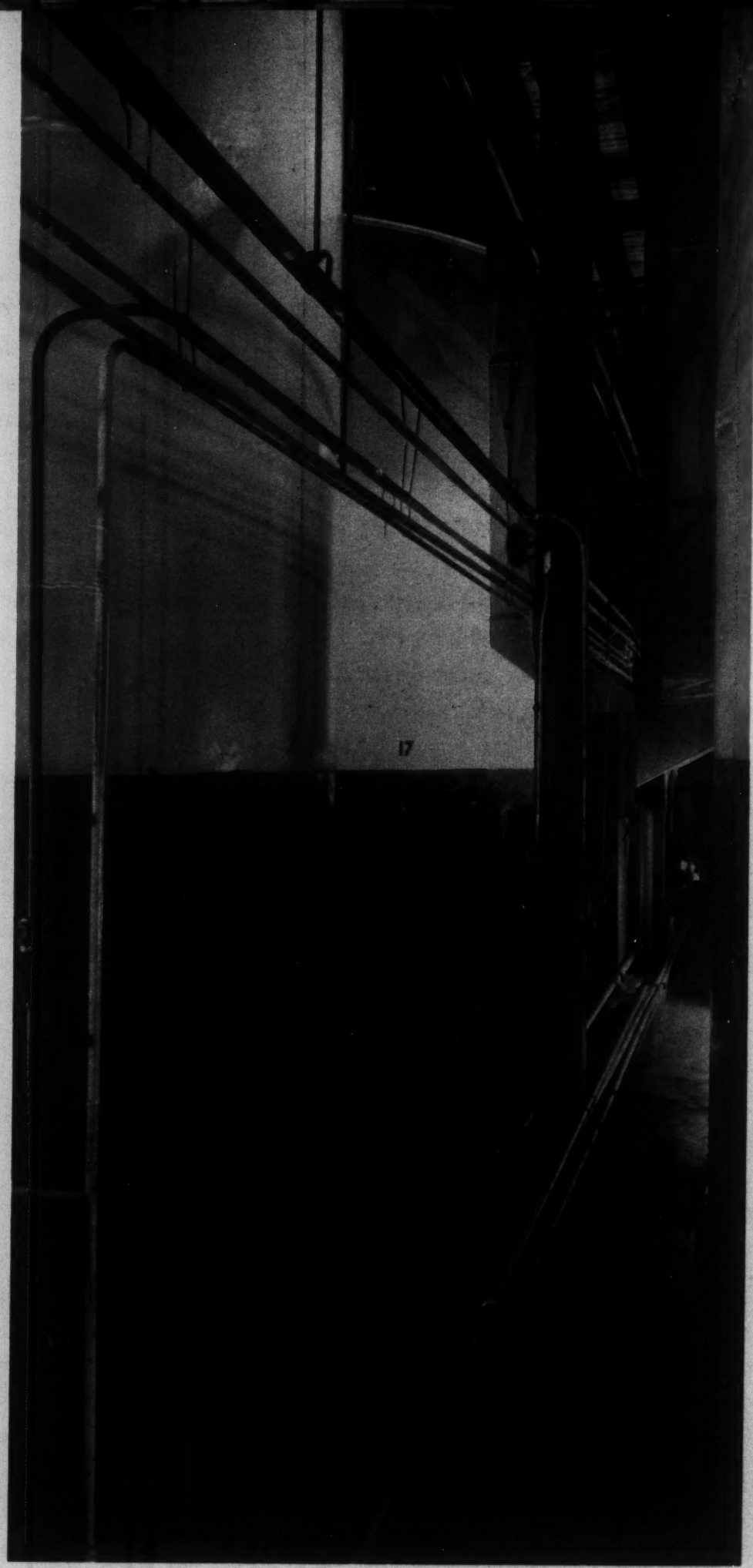
What we need is to encourage our people to release their energy and develop their skills in producing quality crops and profits. Farmers, like other businessmen, strive for profits and distinction. There is no better incentive to be creative and industrious. Therefore farmers should locate good rich soil and plenty of acreage, produce quality crops, and meet the market demand for their produce. Under our system of free enterprise these ingredients add up to a formula for success on the farm.

I believe that in Welch we have found the answer. American farmers, through their cooperatives, should receive government assistance in the form of adequate loans to acquire ownership of well-established, well-managed, modern processing companies of the character and good management that National has just acquired in Welch—companies that are leaders in their fields and produce advertised brands.

Thus the wheat farmers could acquire the great milling companies, the dairy farmers could acquire the leading milk, butter and cheese processors, the fruit and vegetable growers could acquire the great processing and canning companies, and the cattle raisers could acquire the huge meat-packing companies.

Government loans for such purposes should replace government subsidies; the loans could be handled by local commercial banks, whose officers know the character, dependability and methods of local farmers. This system would prove sound, and prevent political pressures and waste. To acquire control, the cooperative would have to invest a portion of each year's proceeds. The aim should always be total ultimate ownership.

Cooperatives seeking government loans for this purpose should call upon qualified



"... We erected new stainless steel tanks, each holding about 150,000 gallons of juice, in new refrigerated buildings ..."

commercial bankers to analyze the companies in which they are interested. I believe banking institutions would perform these services at very reasonable fees because farmer-ownership would revitalize our entire economy. These government loans, even if they meant establishment of a revolving fund of, say, $10 billion in the beginning, would cost but a fraction of the billions now being poured down the drain by subsidy. And it is well known that farmers repay loans as conscientiously as any group of Americans, and better than most. National's payment for Welch is a perfect example of what I mean.

The country has many alert businessmen, farmers and employees who will recognize the wisdom of pooling their skills, resourcefulness and energy for their greater common security. It is both practical and feasible for the government to play a creative role in solving the so-called "farm problem" in this way. Here, in truth, is a worthwhile area for Congress and the Department of Agriculture to study, and I think such a study might begin with Welch. The entire subsidy system should be reappraised, and we would be delighted to show how our experience could apply to commodities other than grapes. Welch-National is a proven pilot operation, a kind of trailblazer.

I think too that there is a need to revitalize farmers' cooperatives as a whole. I have watched the co-ops carefully through the years, and I believe many are badly managed, unimaginative, inefficient and slow-moving. Too many long-established cooperatives are modern only in their speeches and pamphlets.

They lag in training and paying for top management personnel. They do not realize the necessity for constant research to improve quality all along the way, and to create new products. They must practice better business methods, and be well-versed in the intricacies of finance. They must appreciate the value of a brand name and methods of building public confidence in it. Agriculture cannot prosper in the twentieth century with nineteenth century methods of production, and completely inadequate research and marketing.

To be successful, a cooperative must have a product of integrity, must know the market and its competition, must have a passion for quality, and the energy and drive to sell it broadly. When a co-op consistently shows these characteristics it deserves financial support from any good banker.

Basically, a company owned by a cooperative should show no taxable profit on crops grown by its members and processed and sold for their account, for its net earnings should be distributed immediately to the members of the cooperative itself as the full cost of quality crops. Farmers must, of course, pay an income tax

on their earnings, just like members of any partnership. When a co-op-owned company needs money for expansion or any other business purpose, the funds should come out of reinvestment by the members of the co-op or from bank loans—in each case to be repaid before any distribution of income to growers, thereby maintaining an A-1 credit rating.

Today, the members of National can actually demonstrate what happens when a progressive, intelligent cooperative takes over the ownership of a well-managed business with an outstanding reputation. National itself must grow with the business it owns. As the new owner it has been invited to New York by the banks, which have assured it that as long as Welch continues to operate with the same efficient management and to maintain leadership and growth the banks will gladly make available crop loans as and when needed, on the best terms. The mere existence of such credit demonstrates the prestige that has been earned just as it imposes a great responsibility on the borrower.

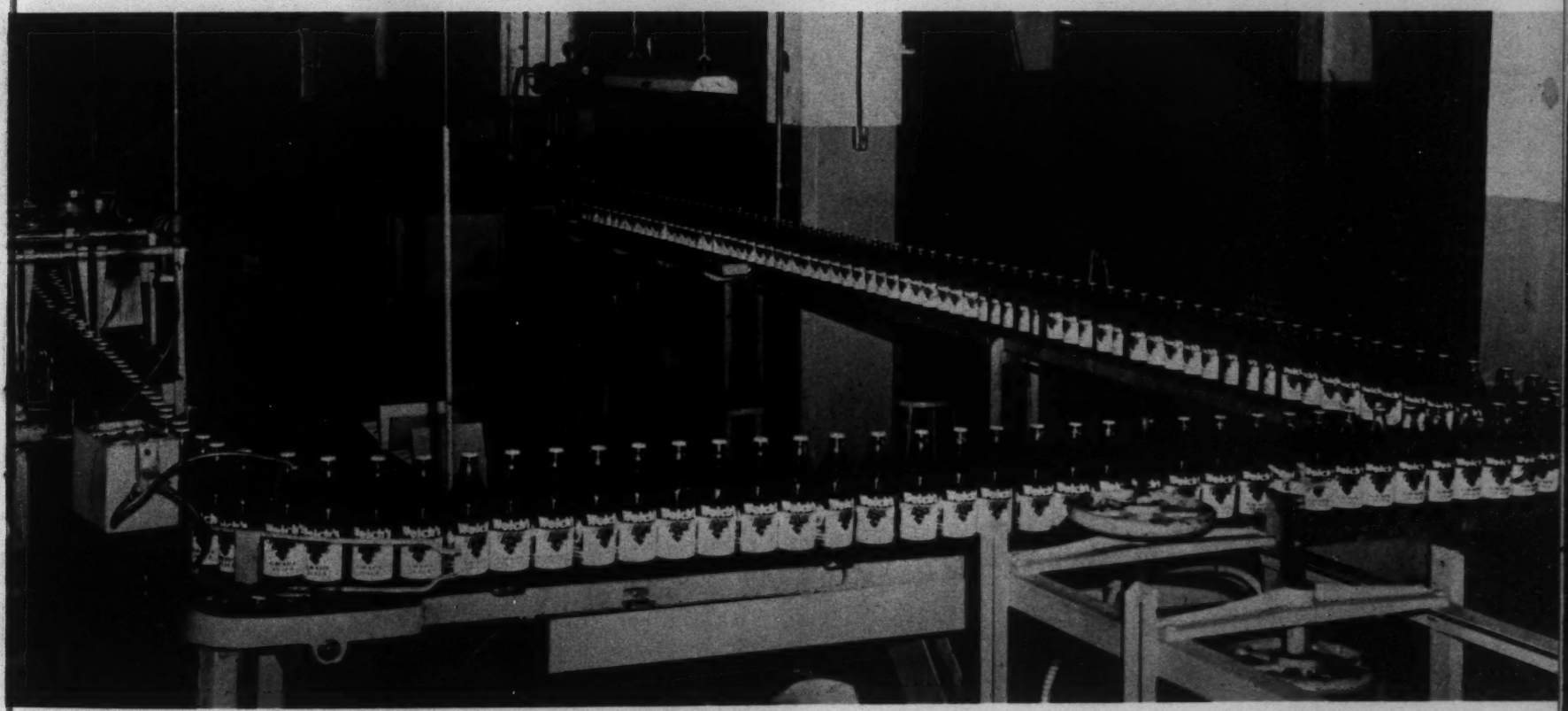
National must bear in mind the whole complex over which it now presides — ranging from the farmer to the chemist in the laboratory, from the top executive to the sales organization throughout the country. It must recognize that each part of the whole fulfills a special need. A farmer may not have any great executive skill; and an executive at Westfield may not know how best to tend the vines. Yet both are essential and will thrive by sticking to their special skills — and cooperating with the others. And management itself must continue to seek new blood.

Men of high knowledge and specific skills are too few. The best way to assure and safeguard honest, capable, vital management is for the growers to attend district meetings. They should ask questions. They should learn about management's needs and problems. This will help them to elect honest and intelligent farmers to the board and the district committees. It is equally essential that management keep the growers informed of business needs and trends. Every grower has the competence to judge the character of the man he chooses to represent him—and to judge performance as well.

I urge these principles on both management and membership equally. It will encourage that eagerness to learn and to understand which is crucial to preserving a successful business and making it ever sounder, safer and more profitable.

National must continue to grow. It must never slow its stride. It must aim to expand capacity in order to take care of increasing tonnage of its present membership and to handle grapes from other responsible growers desiring to become members. Because the small grape-grower cooperatives in the Chautauqua-Erie belt,

"... We gave the growers what they needed most — a home for all their quality grapes, and a reason to keep on growing grapes ..."



and in Washington State, may not have the resources or capacity to develop quality products, to carry on research, to improve their processes and equipment, to develop a brand name that the consumer will recognize, to merchandise and advertise it aggressively, and to maintain a fair price along with high quality, they naturally ought to be, and I think will be, eager to become a part of the larger and more efficient operation in their own best interests. National's doors should always be kept open for these groups; and they should be encouraged by their managements and membership, as well as by the government and the public, to join in the greater security and more assured outlet for their grapes which awaits them in the National-Welch partnership.

For this new partnership is a great development. National and Welch are now united. They form a powerful team.

To the growers themselves, to the top management of the Company, to all the employees of Welch, to the horticulturists, the laboratory technicians and research people, to the sales organization throughout the country, I say this word in farwell:

The whole nation is watching what you do, for you are embarked on a most important venture in the U.S. food industry. You have it in your power to provide yourself and your loved ones with a prosperous and contented life through the continued efficiency and growth of the business. You have it in your power, also, to show the way to similar prosperity and contentment among millions of American farm families.

I have lived through exciting and wonderful years with all of you. I treasure the friendships I have made with all of you who have done so much to make Welch more than a business – an institution – a leader in the finest American tradition of free enterprise. Officially I am retiring from the grape juice business because I have complete confidence in the integrity, ability and interest of every person in your management, and in their capacity to operate the business successfully and harmoniously and to maintain its alertness and leaderhip. I will always remain your interested and devoted friend. God bless you all!

John Kaplan,

EXECUTIVES OF THE WELCH FAMILY

Of course, there are many others
who make up the whole organization,
beginning with the growers themselves.

Seated (l to r) : *Maurice C. Kaplan, W. R. Stebbins, Maurice Austin, Harris Berlack, Douglas M. Moorhead.*
Standing (l to r) : *Raymond T. Ryan, Martin P. Devereaux, George W. Lamb, Howard F. Nuss.*

PRESENT DIRECTORS OF THE

Front row, (l to r) : *Wilbur Lytle, Lawton, Mich.; Joseph R. Cardetti, Rosati, Mo.; Lofton K. Brogdon, Springdale, Ark.; Douglas M. Moorhead, North East, Pa.; Donald Cresswell, Pasco, Wash.; W. R. Stebbins, Sheridan, N. Y., and Leslie L. Cole, Paw Paw, Mich.*

Second row, (l to r) : *Paul Dabolt, Irving, N. Y., John H. Marble, Grandview, Wash.; Howard Anderson, Springdale, Ark.; Howard M. Rickenbrode, Ripley, N. Y.; John B. Keeler, Jr., Westfield, N. Y. and Wilson J. Dopps, Outlook, Wash.*

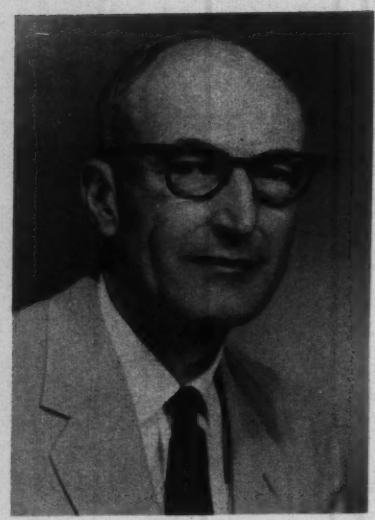
Top row, (l to r) : *Howard P. Zinke, Fredonia, N. Y.; Herbert Sill, St. Joseph, Mich.; Harold W. Buchholz, North East, Pa.; Sterl A. Phillips, Geneva, O.; Louis Cimasi, Portland, N. Y.; and Harry Palmer, Prosser, Wash.*

Absent at the time this picture was taken were:
Arthur G. Hinz, Avon Lake, O.; Lloyd R. Prindle, Girard, Pa.; Daniel H. Campbell, Ransomville, N. Y.; Leroy Sanderson, Branchport, N. Y., and Merle R. Stemm, Berrien Springs, Mich.

DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL GRAPE

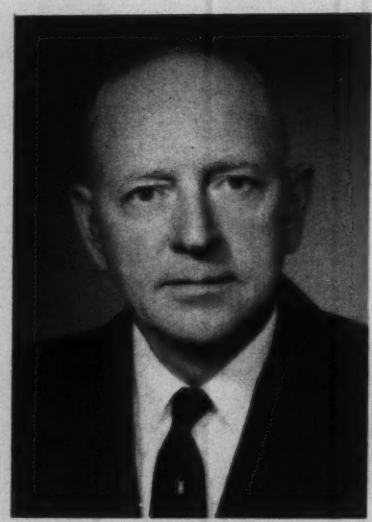
E WELCH GRAPE JUICE COMPANY, INC.

E CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.



Douglas M. Moorhead
President, National Grape Co-operative Association, Inc.
President, The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc.

Howard F. Nuss
Executive Vice President —Sales and Advertising, The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc.

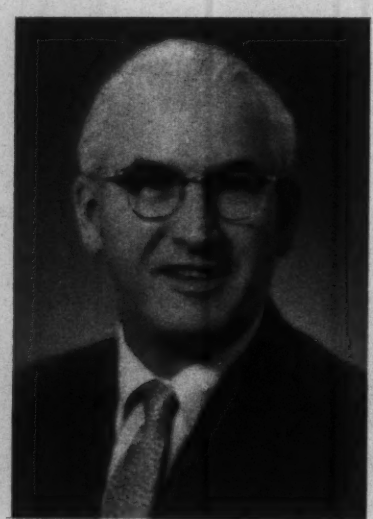


Raymond T. Ryan
Executive Vice President, The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc.

These two men are the Executive Vice Presidents, sharing equally in the authority and responsibility for organizing, directing, coordinating and administering the entire business.

George W. Lamb
Vice President, The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc.
Treasurer, National Grape Co-operative Association, Inc.

E. J. Brede
Assistant Secretary, Assistant Treasurer and Controller, The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc.



Martin P. Devereaux
Vice President and Treasurer, The Welch Grape Juice Company, Inc.

Mr. Devereaux is in charge of setting up, directing and operating accounting and financial matters. In addition, he has in the past, when necessary, assumed full responsibility for management of other parts of the business.

HALL R. CLOTHIER
First President (1945-1949)
National Grape
Co-operative Association, Inc.

R. H. MORGENSTERN
Secretary, National Grape
Co-operative Association, Inc.

E. L. VAN KEUREN
Secretary
and Purchasing Agent,
The Welch Grape
Juice Company, Inc.

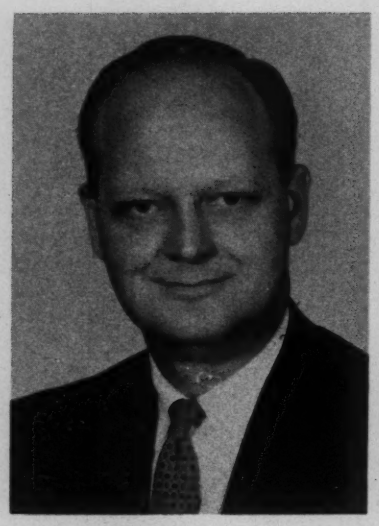
RALPH W. STRICKLAND
Assistant Secretary —
Assistant Treasurer,
The Welch Grape
Juice Company, Inc.

ROBERT G. GRIFFIN
Field Sales Manager

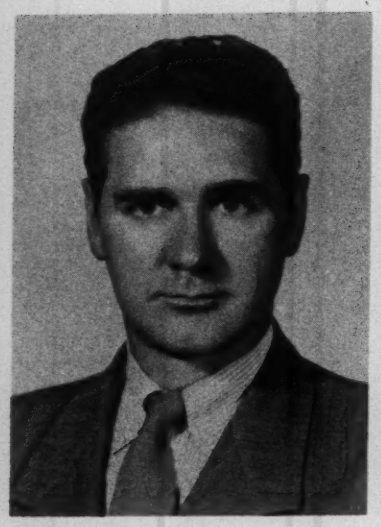
JOHN O. YOUNG, JR.
Sales Manager —
Institutional Division

RICHARD R. ADAMS
Merchandising Manager

FRANK J. BARRY
General Traffic Manager



E. S. BOHLIN
Personnel Manager

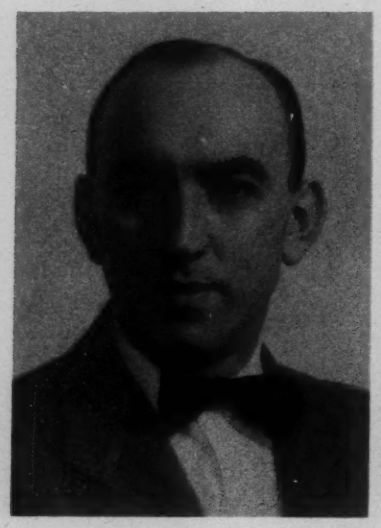


N. M. BROWN
Operations Manager

I. E. FRIEDMAN
Director of Research and Quality Control

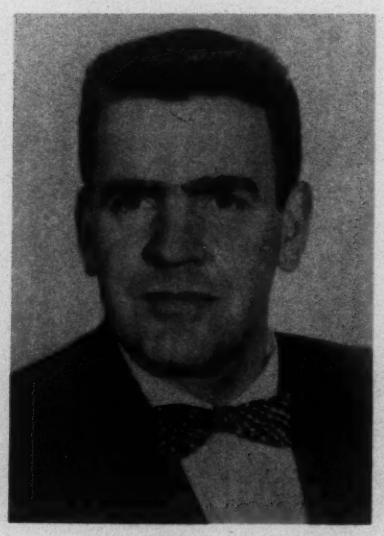
H. K. KAUFMAN
Sales Manager — Wine Division

W. A. BAKER
Plant Manager
Lawton and Mattawan, Mich.

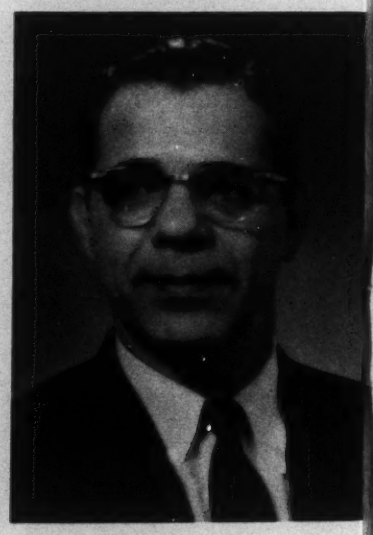


C. MARVIN DRAKE
Plant Manager
Brocton, N. Y.

ROY W. EVANS
Plant Manager
Westfield, N. Y.



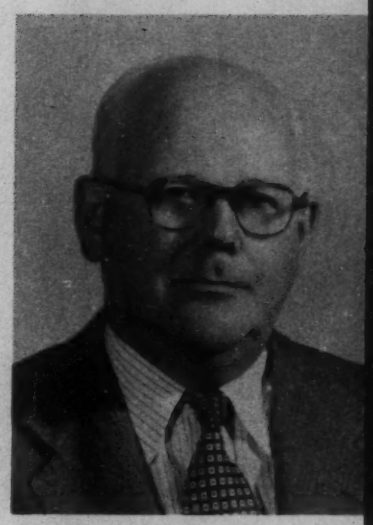
FRANK F. PAPARAZZO
Plant Manager
Kennewick, Wash.
Grandview, Wash.



HUGH A. KELLER
Manager, Communications and Public Relations

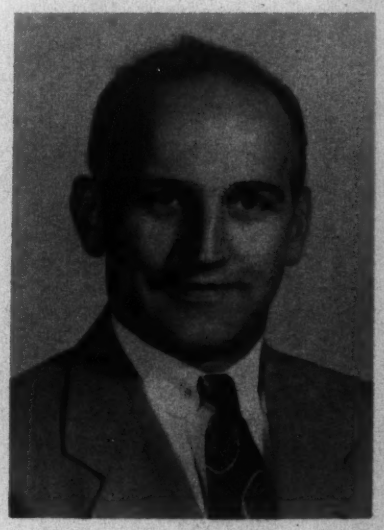
HARRY T. KING
Manager — Central Quality Control

ANTHONY J. MONTA
Chief Engineer



FOREST G. SPARKS
Operations Department Administrator

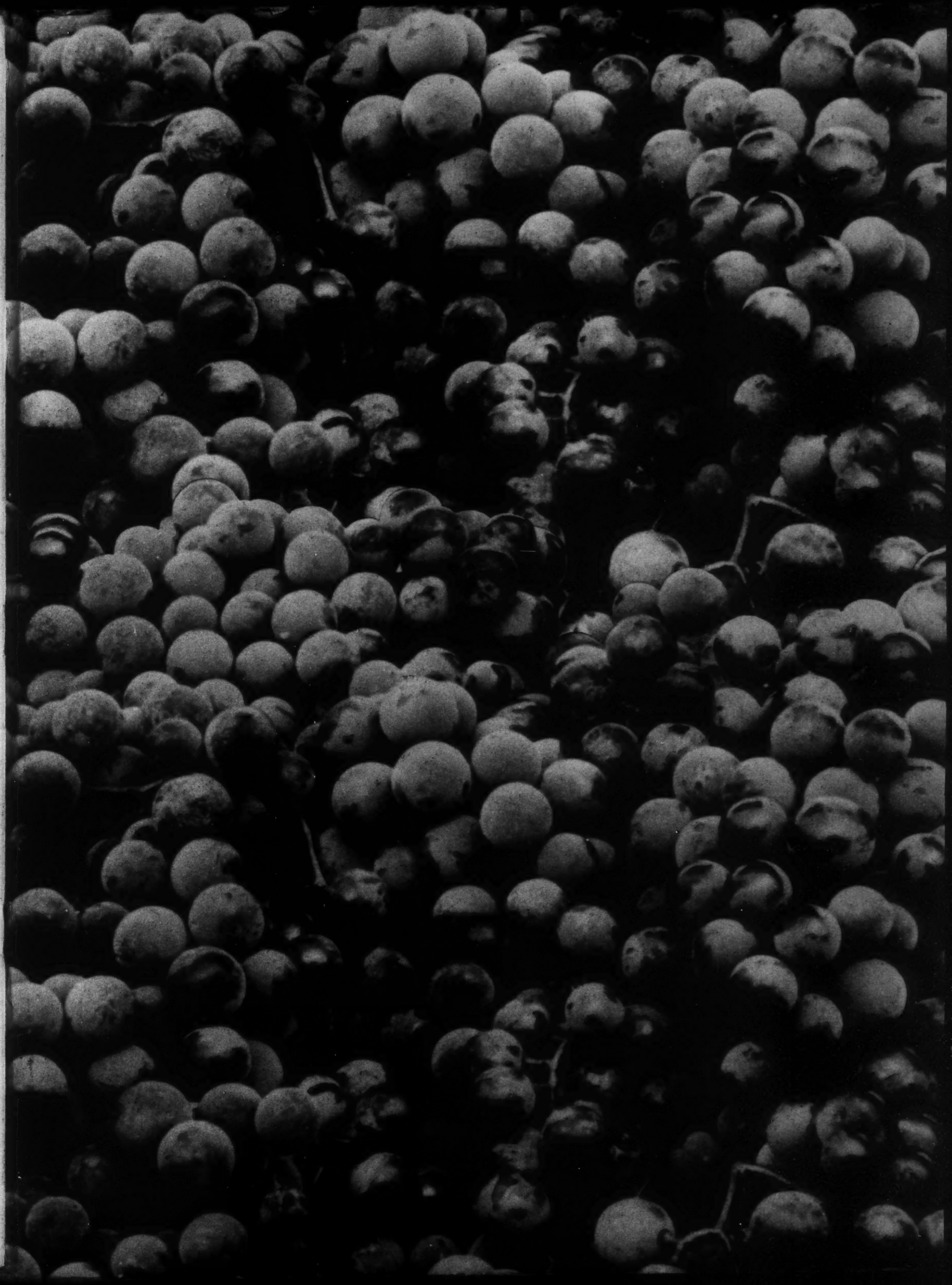
B. C. ROBBINS
Plant Manager
North East, Pa.

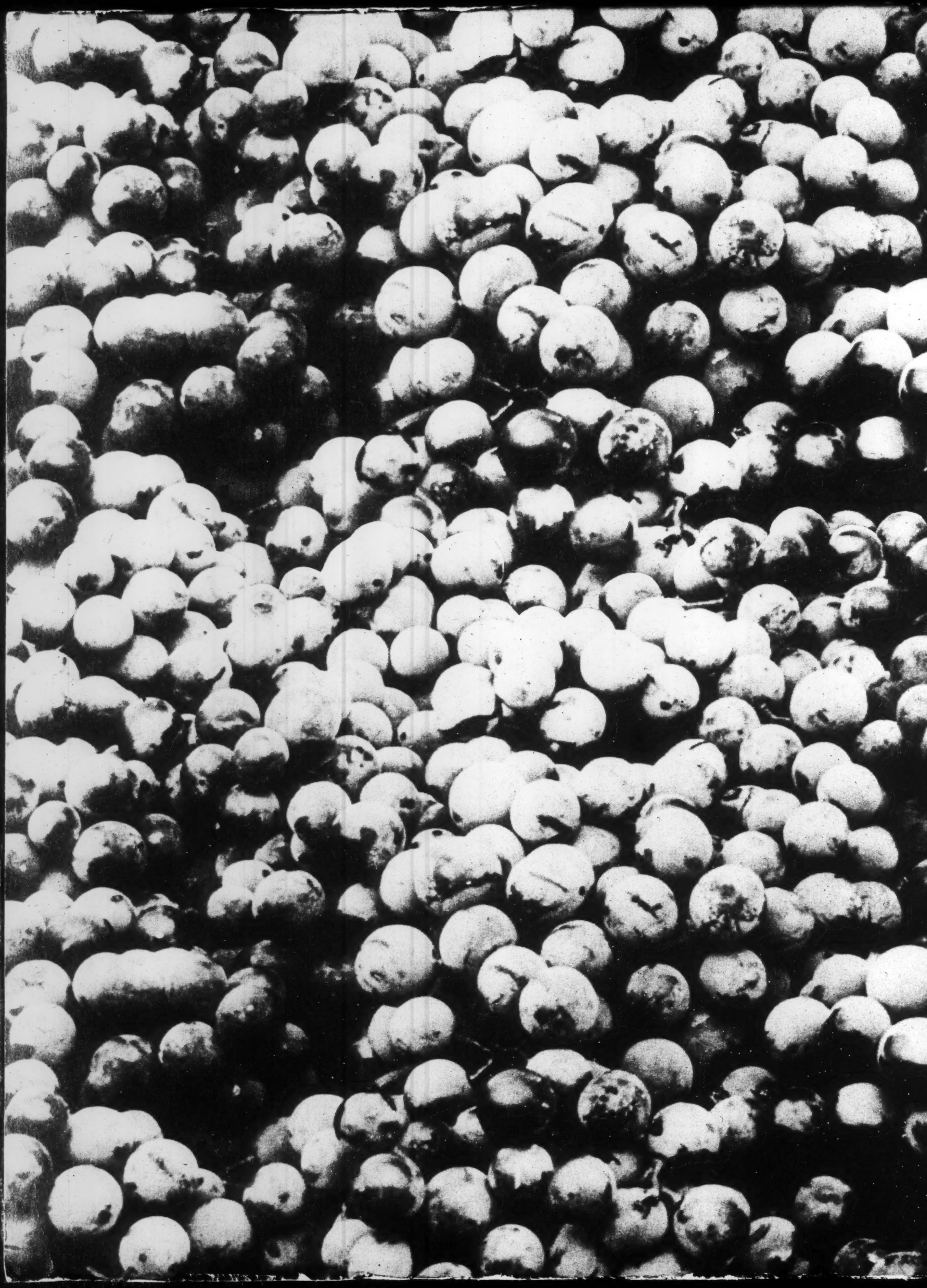


ARTHUR L. STEVENS
Plant Manager
Springdale, Ark.

S. ELWIN KEECH
Assistant Treasurer and General Manager
Member Relations and Agricultural Practices
National Grape Co-operative Association, Inc.

Welch's
GRAPE
JUICE





Louis Kaplan

August 20, 1959

Dear Judge Kaplan:

Many thanks for your kind letter of August 3rd. I regret that I cannot accept your gracious invitation to become a member of the Advisory Council of the Association for the Help of Retarded Children since I am now taking a year's leave of absence and present plans call for me to be out of the country for most of the coming year.

Sincerely yours,

Hon. Louis I. Kaplan
Commissioner of Investigation
50 Pine Street
New York 5, New York

gw

Commissioner of Investigation
City of New York

JUDGE LOUIS I. KAPLAN
PERSONAL & UNOFFICIAL

August 3, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was happy to accept the chairmanship of the current Special Gifts Campaign for the Association for the Help of Retarded Children for the same reason that should impel you to be interested in this great cause - I know how important the work of this non-profit, non-sectarian organization is, especially in this vital period that finds 5,000,000 retarded children throughout the country, 250,000 from the New York City area.

I was certain, too, that I'd get the cooperation of our leading citizens, you among them.

As AHRC embarks upon this all-important drive, it is faced with its greatest challenge. Our Greater New York Campaign must raise half a million dollars so that the long waiting lists that exist for diagnosis, treatment, workshops, vocational guidance and other myriad essential services can be abolished. Frankly, I'd be worried if it weren't for one fact: The wonderful way in which humanitarians such as yourself, have in the past rallied to the side of those less fortunate.

There's so much suffering, so much pain and agony in this world, that anything we can do to lighten the burden of these youngsters by aiding this worthy organization is - well, it's like battling on the side of GOD. The parents of retarded children know perhaps better than anyone else just how heavy the burden is.

For this reason, I am asking you to become a member of the Advisory Council for AHRC. I seek your advice and I need your counsel. Enclosed you will find a reservation card and return envelope for your convenience. I would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest opportunity.

Remember, what we do for humankind, we do really for ourselves.

Cordially yours,

Louis I. Kaplan

Louis I. Kaplan
Chairman

490

Karasik, Dan

February 25, 1958

Dear Dan:

I have your letter of February 4th.

I am as distressed as anybody else over the recent developments here, but unfortunately, I see no chance of SEE IT NOW picking up your operation. With only nine programs a year and the vast amount of ground to be covered, there just would not be enough work in your area to justify the expense.

I am sorry.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Dan Karasik
CBS News
Operaring-Hof E/232
Operaring 1, Vienna

mc

CBS NEWS VIENNA BUREAU
Opernring-Hof E/232, Opernring 1, Vienna 1 Phone: 34 81 87

DANIEL D. KARASIK

February 4, 1958

Mr. Ed Murrow
See it Now
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You've no doubt heard that in the current economy slash in the news department my bureau was axed. After we finish our next assignment -- we expect to go to Prague in two weeks -- we fold our tents and start packing for New York.

This happy news reached us after just completing what we considered a fairly successful three-week assignment in Hungary.

I'm writing you this letter in somewhat the same spirit that a hockey player on the losing side whips the puck the full length of the ice at the last second of the game in hopes of that one-in-a-million goal.

We have a fine office, a good set of files, a top-notch multi-lingual secretary -- a real working organization. I've been building up my background on the area, now have excellent contacts through most the Satellites, have excellent relations with their Communist officials and a good reputation as a man that deals with them frankly and fairly. We've done all the spade work, and now I'm one of the few correspondents that can get visas --more or less regularly -- to Hungary, Czechoslovakia Bulgaria, etc.

Is there any chance of See It Now picking up the whole works? It seems such a complete waste to let the whole thing go down the drain.

Cordially,

Dan

Dan Karasik

Karl, Prof Theodore

May 28, 1958

Professor Theodore Karl
Pacific Lutheran College
Tacoma, Washington

SPEECH YOU WANT PROBABLY DECEMBER 9 WHICH WAS TAKEN FROM RECORD LIBRARY HERE NEVER RETURNED STOP SORRY

Edward R. Murrow

514-43
News

Prof Theo. Karl

Pacific Lutheran College
Tacoma Wash

Speech you want probably
Dec 9 which was taken
from record library here
never returned Sorry

Edward R Murrow

F. 326

TELEPHONE CALL PAD

DATE 5/29 19

TO
MR. Jim

MR. Lucille Brighton CALLED AT 5:2 O'CLOCK

AND WAS TOLD THAT YOU WERE

Out	☐	He said	☐
Not in today	☐	No message	☐
Not in your office	☑	He will call again	☐
Talking on telephone	☐	He is answering your call	☐
Out of town	☐	Please call	☑
In conference	☐	Please see him	☐
His Tel. No. is		It is urgent	☐

Remarks: She'll be there another 10 minutes - then will call you in the morning if you haven't called.

Karsh, Yousuf.

February 10, 1959

TO: KARSH, PRESCOTT HIGHWAY, OTTAWA, ONTARIO, CANADA.

MRS. MURROW AND I LOOK FORWARD WITH PLEASURE TO DINING WITH YOU AND MR. BROCKINGTON WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY ELEVENTH. REGARDS

EDWARD R. MURROW

514-70

17 fl

RECEIVED
1959 FEB -9 PM 6:04
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N

WU023 39

CPR OTTAWA ONT FEB 9 404P

EDWARD R MURROW

WOULD BE DELIGHTED IF MRS MURROW AND YOURSELF COULD JOIN BROCKINGTON AND MY SELF FOR DINNER ON EITHER WEDNESDAY ELEVENTH OR THURSDAY TWELFTH FEBRUARY UNFORTUNATELY SOLANGE CANNOT BE WITH US AS SHE IS IN CALIFORNIA FOR SOME WEEKS. WARMEST REGARDS

YOUSUF KARSH

547P..

Kastantin, J. J.

Westinghouse

ELECTRIC CORPORATION

BETTIS ATOMIC POWER DIVISION

CLAIRTON SITE
P.O. BOX 1526, PITTSBURGH 30, PA.

December 31, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Enclosed are some of the pictures which were taken during the shooting of your atomic power story. I would appreciate your autographing any of these that you would find suitable. I will ask Admiral Rickover to do the same.

I enjoyed the opportunity of again working with you and hope that I can be of some assistance in anything you might be planning in the future.

Sincerely,

J. J. Kastantin, Manager
Information Services

Encs.

Ret'd Photos

December 18, 1958

Katterle, Mrs Zeno

Dear Kay:

It was nice to receive your letter and I should much like to see you. Perhaps you could give my secretary a call and arrange a time to drop into the office. I only suggest this because I am out so much of the time these days.

As ever yours,

Mrs. Zeno Katterle
22 Fairview Road
Scarsdale, N.Y.

Will Lee / 22 Fairview Road
Scarsdale, N.Y.
Dec. 1958

Dear Ed. Murrow:

As I listen to you on C.B.S. I realize what a serious man you are, and no wonder with your hands on the world's affairs. It's very frivolous these days as I take in the Broadway matinees, but then I've waited a long time for this.

Zero and I, and our two daughters are having five months in the New York area. Zero is visiting professor at Teachers College. My son, Fred Lewis Zero Jr., is at Ft Lee, Virg.

Will be in Scarsdale until the twenty-fifth of January. If you have the time, I'd like very much to drop into your office to say hello.

Sincerely,

Kay Fulton Kattenle

Katz, Louis

SEPTEMBER 23

MR. LOUIS KATZ
KATZ AND GOLDSTEIN
8 WEST STREET
DANBURY, CONNECTICUT

GREATLY REGRET AM UNABLE TO ACCEPT GRACIOUS INVITATION TO JOIN YOU ON OCTOBER 15TH DUE TO PREVIOUS ~~[illegible]~~ COMMITMENT.

EDWARD R. MURROW

414-43
fc

Katzander, Shirley

January 16, 1959

Dear Mrs. Katzander:

Thank you for your letter of January 7th enclosing the background material on Dr. Ascoli. Thank you also, for sending a copy of your letter to Fred Friendly.

We have been so busy on the production of our Virginia story, scheduled for air on January 21st that Mr. Friendly and I have not had time to discuss any possibility of Dr. Ascoli appearing on SMALL WORLD, but we shall hope to be able to do so very soon.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Shirley Katzander
The Reporter
136 East 57 Street
New York, New York

mcc

THE REPORTER

136 EAST 57th STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
Murray Hill 8-4033

January 7, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is a copy of my letter to Mr. Friendly on the possibilities of Max Ascoli's appearing on "Small World."

I am also sending along a background piece on The Reporter, with details on Dr. Ascoli, which you might want to see.

As you know, The Reporter will be ten years old in April -- and I can't think of any better way to observe it than with a good "Small World" conversation. I hope it can come to pass.

Sincerely,

Shirley Katzander
Director of Promotion

SK:sm
enclosures

January 7, 1959

Mr. Fred Friendly
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Friendly:

Your secretary tells me that you are considering Max Ascoli for "Small World," and we are, of course, delighted to know that there is such a possibility.

I wonder if it would be possible to think in terms of this coming April, when The Reporter will be ten years old. At that time, the Overseas Press Club will devote a "Media Night" to The Reporter, and through the year, we hope to do a number of other things -- such as publishing an anthology and a second book of fiction and reminiscences.

Enclosed is a background piece on The Reporter, with details on Dr. Ascoli.

If there is anything we might do on this end, we'll be happy to volunteer. I'd very much like to talk with you about it and, if I may, will call you sometime next week.

Sincerely,

Shirley Katzander
Director of Promotion

SK:sm
enc.

THE REPORTER

The Reporter was founded by Max Ascoli in April 1949 as "an experiment in adult journalism" and has long since passed the experimental phase as 125,000 readers turn to it fortnightly for the kind of journalism that has become The Reporter's hallmark -- responsible journalism.

Specializing in depth reportage, with attention to motivation and detail, The Reporter covers domestic and foreign events, politics, science, business and the arts. Very much aware of America's role as world leader, The Reporter attempts to relate domestic and foreign events in all fields. It does not digest, nor does it rehash news; rather, it tries to bring to readers new facts and new ideas about the important issues of the day.

The Reporter has a point of view. Max Ascoli maintains that The Reporter is "always objective, never impartial." Our editorial policy from the beginning has been clear and consistent.

In writing about "This Liberal Magazine" in April 1955, Max Ascoli said that "a liberal, a man who cultivates the skills that make freedom operational, is always a man on special assignment. Because of its devotion to freedom, this magazine is always on special assignment."

In pursuing this course, one of The Reporter's great distinctions, we believe, has been not to leap to conclusions, not to consider world events in black-and-white terms, and never to compromise with principle.

Perhaps a few concrete examples of how The Reporter has covered important issues best tell the story:

The McCarthy Era

The Reporter was the first national publication to take up the challenge of the late Senator Joseph McCarthy. Where a great segment of the press merely "reported" the statements and activities of McCarthy, The Reporter, recognizing his threat to America both at home and abroad, sought to bring to light his influence for evil throughout the country.

Despite virulent attacks by McCarthy and his supporters, The Reporter covered him thoroughly, detailing his publicity techniques, his "numbers games," and, equally important, his effect on people in government, industry and education.

The breadth of the coverage is seen in just a few articles published on the subject:

"McCarthyism: How It All Began," by former Senator Millard E. Tydings (August 19, 1952). Tydings was on the Senate committee investigating McCarthy's charge of subversive elements in the State Department.

The Reporter in July 1953 devoted virtually an entire issue to McCarthy and his effect on the United States and its Allies. This issue featured:

Max Ascoli's editorial "The Time Has Come, Mr. President," called on President Eisenhower to take a stand on McCarthy;

Richard H. Rovere's article, "The Adventures of Cohn and Schine," described the effects of McCarthy's two aides on Europe during their notorious investigation abroad;

"The McCarthyization of Theodore Kaghan," written by the victim, told how his State Department career was wrecked by McCarthy, despite his long record of outstanding service;

"Voices Within A Voice," by Philip Horton, described McCarthy's rampage through the Voice of America and how the senator managed to render it ineffective in this period;

Raymond Swing's piece, "V.O.A. -- A Survey of the Wreckage," reported on the real inadequacies of the Voice of America as opposed to those invented by McCarthy.

"Victim of Nameless Accusers," by Anthony Lewis (March 2, 1954), told the story of a government employe suspended as the result of baseless rumors after 23 years of government service. As a result of the story, the rumors were thoroughly investigated and the employe, Abraham Chasanow, reinstated. This was published at the height of McCarthy's influence when scores of government workers were either dismissed or suspended on the basis of secret testimony.

"Galileo and J. Robert Oppenheimer," by Professor Giorgio de Santillana (December 26, 1957), was an examination of the political climate during the lives of both men and the forces that were brought to bear on them.

Max Ascoli's editorial in the same issue, "Minds on Trial," emphasized the effects of the decision on Professor Oppenheimer.

Desegregation

The Reporter has fully supported integration of the schools, but it points out that equality for all men lies in their having the ballot. It recognizes Governor Faubus as a demagogue; but places equal emphasis on a compassionate view of the South and the vast social and economic problems the South faces.

In an issue of the problems of desegregation, entitled "The Ordeal of the South," The Reporter published a white minister's report on the Montgomery bus strike; a Negro's view that "Surely, They Can't Stop Us Now"; and Max Ascoli struck a typical Reporter note when he lead off his editorial, "The Courage of Prudence," by saying:

> "What a national tragedy this whole thing is, and how humble we feel when we think of those anxious fellow citizens of ours down there in the South, white and colored, who are still trying to keep communications open between the two races."

The Middle East

Through the years of virtually constant crisis, The Reporter has provided its readers with complete coverage of this crucial area, linking it, as always, with America's role as world leader. We have covered the rise and fall of the rulers, the economic factors, the racial troubles. (Incidentally, during the Suez crisis, the American oil industry was gratified to find what it called the first full and fair account of its difficulties in the Middle East at a time when the industry was under attack both in and out of government.)

The Reporter's coverage of this area has been extensive. A look at the year of the Suez crisis, 1956, best tells the story. Trouble was obviously brewing that year and The Reporter published 17 articles on the Middle East.

They were:

> "Miscalculation in Jordan," (January 26) by Hal Lehrman
> "Half a Million Slaves in Arabia," (April 19) by Ray Alan
> "Egypt: Potemkin Village on the Nile," (May 3) by Hal Lehrman
> "Iraq: Nuri es Said Drives a Hard Bargain," (May 17) by J. H. Huizinga

"Israel: The Moment of Decision Goes By," (May 17) by Claire Sterling
"And the Answer Was Suez," (September 6) by Simon Malley
"Siren Songs in Damascus," (September 6) by Hal Lehrman
"Where Nationalism Become Nihilism," (September 20) by Ray Alan
"The Pint-Size Potentates of the Persian Gulf," (September 20) by J. H. Huizinga
"The Malevolent Genie That Nasser Set Free," (September 20) by Claire Sterling
"The Tragedy of Hatred: The Arab Refugees," (November 1) by Ben H. Bagdikian
"The Middle East: When Foreign Policy Fails," (November 15) by Claire Sterling
"The British Look at the Balance Sheet," (November 29) by Alastair Buchan
"How the United States Saved Nasser," (December 13) by Claire Sterling
"The Arab World Since Sinai," (December 27) by Ray Alan
"The Anglo-French Convulsion of Despair," (December 27) by Graham Hutton
"'Or to Take Arms Against a Sea of Troubles'", (December 27) by R. L. Bruckberger.

Western Europe and the Alliance

The Reporter has thoroughly covered society, politics and economics in Western Europe, particularly in relationship to the Western Alliance. We have had continuing reports on individual nations and their leaders and their contributions to the strength of NATO.

The status of the Alliance, its successes, its failures, its crises have been carefully detailed in The Reporter.

Some major articles and editorials in this area include:

"Interlocking Commonwealths," (December 25, 1951) by Max Ascoli
"The Ragged Edge," (June 24, 1952) by Max Ascoli
"The Unity Europe Can Have," (September 23, 1954) by Max Ascoli
"NATO on the Operating Table," (August 9, 1956) by Alastair Buchan
"Civilization Is the West," (December 27, 1956) by Max Ascoli
"'Little Europe' Is Growing Up," (May 2, 1957) by Claire Sterling
"Where Do We Go From Here?," (December 12, 1957) by Lester B. Pearson
"New Lease on Life for NATO," (January 9, 1958) by Max Ascoli
"Europe Stakes Its Claim for Full Partnership," (January 9, 1958) by Edmond Taylor

Views and Reviews

In addition to coverage of major issues, The Reporter regularly publishes fiction, essays and travel reportage. Over the past nine years, The Reporter has published 112 pieces in this category, apart from regular book, film, music and television reviews.

Among the writers who have contributed are: James Thurber, Ray Bradbury, Diana Trilling, Santha Rama Rau, Bill Mauldin, William Saroyan, Christine Weston, Anthony West, Robert Ardrey, John Cheever, Mark Van Doren, Saul Bellow, May Sarton, Gore Vidal, Malcolm Cowley, J. F. Powers, Joseph Szigeti, Sir Osbert Sitwell, Vladimir Nabokov, Dean Acheson, (the latter, incidentally, wrote a "critique" on popular songs.)

- - -

Individual articles in The Reporter have been singled out for honors many times in the last six years. (A list of awards is appended). The latest came from Sigma Delta Chi, May 1958, for "distinguished public service in magazine journalism." It was given for Paul Jacobs' report on "Fallout From Nevada," the first national report on the dangers of radioactive fallout in the United States. The citation read in part:

> "In a year. . .notable for the number of excellent magazine articles fulfilling important public service functions, Paul Jacobs' report on the AEC's weapons-testing program was outstanding.
>
> "Official secrecy hampered his investigation; the climate of public opinion insured that the questions raised by his disclosures would be unpopular. Yet he dug out a comprehensive set of facts. . .so that Americans were alerted to a real danger and provoked to a discussion of policies that have deep significance for people everywhere."

Other outstanding representative stories over the years include:

1. The World of Jimmy Hoffa, by Paul Jacobs (January 24 and February 7,1957)

   The series on the Teamsters' leader, published before the Senate investigation, revealed the breadth of Hoffa's activities before he was in the headlines.

2. The China Lobby (April 15 and April 29, 1952)

   A series of articles detailing the operations of the China Lobby in the United States and considered the definitive report on the China Lobby's activities.

3. The Day We Didn't Go to War, by Chalmers Roberts (September 14, 1954)

   Mr. Roberts' revelations of how President Eisenhower kept the U. S. from intervening in Indo-China despite the urgings of Admiral Radford and other members of the National Security Council.

4. Juan Peron's War With the Catholic Church, by Herbert Matthews (June 16, 1955)

   Mr. Matthews' story of the persecution of the Catholic Church by Peron preceded by only a few days the outbreak of rioting in Argentina between Catholics and Peronistas.

5. Hungary: Guilty Consciences and Rehabilitated Corpses, by Leslie Rain (October 4, 1956); Behind the Scenes in Poland's Model City by S. L. Shneiderman (October 4, 1956)

   A month before the Polish and Hungarian revolutions, the two articles cited above gave a premonition of the tragedy that was to come.

6. Enemy Assets: The $500,000,000 Question, by William Harlan Hale and Charles Clift (June 14, 1956)

   A minutely detailed story of enemy alien property held by the United States since World War II and the attempts by its owners to retrieve it.

7. A Bulwark Built on Sand, by Haynes Miller (November 13, 1958)

   An account of U. S. foreign aid gone wrong in the kingdom of Laos where funds were wasted and businessmen of dubious practices have been able to use American funds to enrich themselves.

8. Ike and the Peaceful Atom, by John Lear (January 12, 1956)

   Mr. Lear traces the genesis and development of President Eisenhower's atoms-for-peace plan through the first memorandum sent from the White House to the Atomic Energy Commission to the President's address before the United Nations.

9. Doctor Zhivago, by Boris Pasternak (July 10, August 7, September 4, 1958)

   Breaking precedent in its own pages, The Reporter published three sizeable excerpts from Pasternak's novel three months before the book was published in the United States. The Reporter has never digested or excerpted material; Max Ascoli decided that "Doctor Zhivago" was an exception to the rule.

The above is only a small indication of what The Reporter has published in the past nine years, but its variety will serve to give an idea of the depth and breadth of Reporter coverage.

Reporter writers are recruited from all fields in order to get the most authoritative job done on a subject. A battle-wise general reports on atomic warfare;

an economist writes on the status of the U. S. economy; a Southern minister discusses segregation; a diplomat writes about disarmament; a top-ranking Washington correspondent reports on politics. (A partial list of Reporter writers is appended).

The Impact of The Reporter

Perhaps one of the best measures of a publication is its readers and the use to which the publication is put.

The Reporter is read for information. And it is read particularly by the working press, including radio and television, of the nation. (Please see the survey, "The Reporter and the Working Press," with quotations on why the press reads The Reporter and how it finds the magazine useful in its work).

Indeed, we have reached the conclusion that The Reporter is read by the people who keep the public informed, for the magazine's readers are found primarily among the working press, and the upper echelons of government, education, religion and business and industry. The frequency with which The Reporter is quoted in these circles is evidence indeed of its impact on them. They may not agree with what The Reporter says; they are rarely indifferent to what it says.

MAX ASCOLI, Founder of The Reporter

Max Ascoli, Editor-in-Chief and Publisher of The Reporter, was born in Italy where he received his doctorate in philosophy at the University of Rome and taught jurisprudence at Italian universities.

Because he could not tolerate Mussolini's Fascism, and was briefly jailed for opposition to the dictator, he left Italy and arrived in the United States in 1931 as a Rockefeller Foundation Fellow. He traveled extensively in the United States and studied at Harvard and the Universities of Wisconsin and Chicago.

On becoming a citizen of the United States in 1939, he wrote in an article in the Atlantic Monthly that "Americans are born - not made."

"There are people who -- no matter where they were born -- can fully find themselves only when they come over here," he said. "At least, this has been my case."

In 1933, Max Ascoli was appointed Professor of Political Philosophy at the New School for Social Research and elected Dean of the Graduate Faculty 1940-41.

In 1940, he was appointed by Nelson Rockefeller as Associate Director of Cultural Relations in the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, a post he held until 1942.

At the end of 1944, he established a foundation to help Italian handicraft producers and the promotion of their products in this country. He calls it his "pre-ECA project." As a result of his efforts to revive the Italian handicraft industry, he was honored by the Italian government with the most distinguished award to foreign citizens -- The Italian Star of Solidarity, First Class.

Max Ascoli has written extensively in the Atlantic Monthly, Yale Review, Annals of Social Science, Foreign Affairs, etc. Most of his writing has been on what he calls his pet obsession: how, in the democratic climate of our times, freedom

can perish. His first article on American domestic controversy appeared in the New York Herald Tribune in 1937; it was a criticism of President Roosevelt's attempt to pack the Supreme Court.

Max Ascoli was president in 1940 of the Mazzini Society, principal organization of Italo-American and Italian anti-fascists. He is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and the American-Italy Society. He is the author of "The Power of Freedom", "Fascism for Whom?" and "Intelligence in Politics."

His editorial on an important issue of the day leads The Reporter in each issue. Perhaps one of his best statements on the United States was his "The Hidden America," first delivered as the keynote address at the 75th anniversary of Marquette University and later published in The Reporter.

Max Ascoli founded The Reporter as "an experiment in adult journalism," believing in the innate good sense, good taste and maturity of the American people. The Reporter's staying power and its continuing growth (from an initial circulation of 15,000 to its current 125,000) have confirmed this belief.

SOME WRITERS FOR THE REPORTER

General William H. Draper, Jr.
A. A. Berle, Jr.
Jules Moch
Eugene Gregg
Senator Clifford P. Case
John Kenneth Galbraith
Chet Huntley
Edward L. Katzenbach, Jr.
Henry A. Kissinger
M. J. Rossant
Representative Henry S. Reuss
Eugene Burdick
Lester B. Pearson
Joseph Szigeti
S. L. A. Marshall
Malcolm Cowley
Dean Acheson
Paul Nitze
Ray Bradbury
Senator Jacob K. Javits
Goddard Lieberson
Anthony West
Dr. Ralph E. Lapp
Leo Egan
Senator John F. Kennedy
Sir Osbert Sitwell
Abram Chasins
Vladimir Nabokov
Saul K. Padover
Saul Bellow
Robert Ardrey
Henry Steele Commager
Theodore H. White
Peggy Durdin
Isaac Deutscher
Dore Schary
Alberto Moravia
Dean Harlan Cleveland
Gore Vidal
Reinhold Niebuhr
Senator Richard Neuberger
Mark Van Doren
Mary McCarthy
Alfred Kazin
General Thomas R. Phillips
William Saroyan
Chester Bowles
Brooks Atkinson
Leon H. Keyserling
John Cheever
Sir John Slessor
Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.
Senator Clinton P. Anderson
Ambassador Myron M. Cowan
Senator Harrison A. Williams
John Steinbeck
Senator J. W. Fulbright
V. S. Pritchett
Representative Emanuel Celler
Nat Hentoff
Senator Hubert H. Humphrey
Christine Weston
Governor Averell Harriman
James P. Warburg
Santha Rama Rau
Bill Mauldin
Edward W. Barrett
Dwight Macdonald
Somerset Maugham
Richard H. Rovere

AWARDS TO THE REPORTER AND ITS WRITERS

1958

Sigma Delta Chi Award

For "distinguished public service in magazine journalism" given to The Reporter for Paul Jacobs' article "Clouds From Nevada" (May 16, 1957).

The citation read in part:

"In a year. . .notable for the number of excellent magazine articles fulfilling important public service functions, Paul Jacobs' report on the AEC's weapons-testing program was outstanding.

"Official secrecy hampered his investigation; the climate of public opinion insured that the questions raised by his disclosures would be unpopular. Yet he dug out a comprehensive set of facts. . .so that Americans were alerted to a real danger and provoked to a discussion of policies that have deep significance for people everywhere."

Sidney Hillman Foundation

To Giorgio de Santillana for his article "Galileo and J. Robert Oppenheimer" (December 26, 1957) for magazine writing. Professor de Santillana examined the climate of the times in Galileo's day, comparing it with today's political climate.

Lincoln University Seventh Annual Award

For "significant contributions to better human relations". The citation read: "For consistently maintaining a high standard of clear and factual reporting of significant events, and interpretative background of movements both at home and abroad; especially for its forward looking treatment of matters pertaining to better race relations and increased civil liberties."

1957

Overseas Press Club Award

To Hal Lehrman for his articles in 1956 on the Middle East in The Reporter and The New York Times Magazine.

1957 (continued)

George Polk Memorial Award (Long Island University)

To Hal Lehrman for foreign reporting in 1956, specifically on the Middle East, in The Reporter, The New York Times Magazine and Commentary.

1956

Benjamin Franklin Magazine Award

To Robert Bendiner for his article "The Engineering of Consent -- A Case Study", (August 11, 1955) in The Reporter. Chosen in the category of "the best article. . .depicting life, culture or institutions in the United States."

The article reported on how lobbyists work -- in this instance, in the battle between railroads and truckers (and their public relations firms) in Pennsylvania.

Benjamin Franklin Magazine Citation

To Milton Mayer for his article "The Case of Roger Touhy" (November 17, 1955) in The Reporter, chosen as an "outstanding presentation."

Mr. Mayer detailed the long struggle by Roger Touhy to win his parole from prison in Illinois.

George Polk Memorial Award

To Milton Mayer for "outstanding national reporting" in his article "The Case of Roger Touhy."

National Brotherhood Certificate

To William Harlan Hale, presented by The National Conference of Christians and Jews, for Mr. Hale's article in The Reporter "Going Down This Street, Lord," (January 13, 1955) an account of a small church group and its work in Harlem.

1955

Benjamin Franklin Magazine Award

To Dwight Macdonald, author of "The Lie-Detector Era" (June 8 and June 22, 1954) in The Reporter. The article reported on the uses and abuses of the lie detector in government agencies.

1955 (continued)

Benjamin Franklin Magazine Citation

To The Reporter for "meritorious contribution in the field of public service" with the article "Victim of Nameless Accusers," (March 2, 1954) by Anthony Lewis, whose newspaper series on the same subject won the Pulitzer Prize.

Mr. Lewis told the story of a government employe suspended from his job because of baseless security-risk rumors. The employe was eventually reinstated.

Heywood Broun Award

To Anthony Lewis for his article "Victim of Nameless Accusers" (March 2, 1954) in The Reporter and his newspaper series on the subject.

Benjamin Franklin Magazine Citation

To Theodore H. White, author of "Texas: Land of Wealth and Fear" (May 25 and June 8, 1954) in The Reporter. Mr. White reported on the political activities of Texas millionaires, including the financing of various pressure groups in the country.

1953

George Polk Magazine Award (Long Island University)

To The Reporter for its series "The Wiretappers," (December 23, 1953 and January 6, 1954) by William Fairfield and Charles Clift.

The awards committee created a special magazine award, giving it first to The Reporter for the series that told how wiretapping was used both in government and industry. The article preceded, by two years, the first newsbreak on the subject.

In voting the award, the judges said of The Reporter that "in many ways, its purpose, its slant, its scope parallel the career of George Polk, for in the quest of the truth it strikes out in a manner seldom equalled by older and more established competitors."

EDWARD R. MURROW
403 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

June [illegible], 1958

Dear Mr. Katzender:

I have your letter and wish very much that it were possible for me to meet sometime during the next six weeks and have the discussion you suggest.

Unfortunately, such time as you appear to be available for the next three weeks, I shall be spending much of my time working away from the city and at the end of June, I am going on vacation for several weeks.

Since it is the Reporter's 10th Anniversary that you wish to discuss, I assume it has something to do with a possible appearance on PERSON TO PERSON. If this is the case, permit me to suggest that you address yourself to the producers of the program, Jesse Zousmer and John Aaron, since they are now working on prospects for next season.

Sincerely,

Mr. Isidore Katzender
Director of Promotion
100 East 53rd Street
New York 22, N.Y.

ERM:

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Katzander, Shirley
Look for other Corres.

July 9, 1958

Miss Shirley Katzander
Director of Promotion
The Reporter
136 East 57th Street
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Miss Katzander:

Thank you for the copy of your outline on Mr. Max Ascoli. I shall hold it until Mr. Murrow returns from vacation next September.

Very truly yours,

Secretary to Mr. Murrow

skh

THE REPORTER THE MAGAZINE OF FACTS AND IDEAS
136 EAST 57th STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

8 July 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For your information, enclosed is a copy of the outline on Max Ascoli and The Reporter that I have sent to Mr. Zousmer.

Sincerely,

Shirley Katzander
Director of Promotion

Katzander, S.

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Kay Campbell

from: Jesse Zousmer

June 16, 1958

Shirley Katzander has been to see us from time to time selling Max Ascoli.

Inasmuch as Ed has sent her to us again, we'll be braced for it.

Jesse

J. Z.

jk

50

Mr. Jesse Zousmer
Person to Person
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Zousmer:

As you know, The Reporter will observe its tenth anniversary next April -- and in the three years that have gone by since I spoke with you about the magazine and its founder Max Ascoli, much has happened, both to the publication and to Ascoli himself.

I do feel that Ascoli, not only as editor and publisher of The Reporter, but also as an unusual man, would qualify as a particularly stimulating guest on Person to Person. And, as Mr. Murrow tells me that you are scheduling next year's guests, I'd like to submit this material now for your consideration.

ABOUT MAX ASCOLI

Although Ascoli was born in Italy (Ferrara, in the north) and was a professor of jurisprudence at the University of Rome, he maintains that he was "born" an American.

"Americans are born -- not made," he wrote on becoming a citizen in 1939. "There are people who -- no matter where they come from -- can fully find themselves only when they come over here. At least this has been my case."

Ascoli arrived in the United States in the early 30's under the aegis of a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship, after having spent some time in Mussolini's jails as an anti-fascist. He traveled widely in the United States, studied at Harvard, Chicago, Wisconsin, and then joined the faculty of the New School for Social Research where he later was named Dean of the Graduate School.

In 1940, he was appointed by Nelson Rockefeller as Associate Director of Cultural Relations in the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs.

In April 1949, he founded The Reporter -- and has been its spark ever since.

He has said that the switch from teaching to editing and publishing has been a happy one, although he admits that he has never quite got over the habit of "talking at" his editors and writers, much to their occasional chagrin.

There has been a remarkable change in Ascoli in the last year and a half that I think will be of particular interest to you, apart from his original, and independent, approach to publishing and politics. Ascoli can actually see today, i.e., distinguish things from people, as a result of an operation he had in November 1956.

He was born with an extreme myopia, and from the age of about five was forced to wear thick-lensed spectacles. As he grew older, his sight worsened, and in later years he developed cataracts. Since life was at first academic, then publishing, his task was an arduous one and it finally reached a point where, he said, "it was necessary to have the eye operation or cut off my nose," for he could read only with printed matter pushed against his nose. Since he edits virtually every line in The Reporter, his work became more and more difficult.

The operation was performed, the cataracts removed and a new surgical technique corrected the myopia to such an extent that he now wears ordinary glasses and can actually "see."

The first months were distracting. Where previously he had led a circumscribed social life (for he could recognize people, including old friends, mostly by their voices), today he wants to go everywhere, look at people and places, and do a good bit of his own reporting. He travels, reports, goads his correspondents into working on stories that he "sees" but they don't. "Eople with normal eyes all their lives have a habit of taking things for granted," he comments.

At 60, he feels a man reborn. He window-shops, wanders into art gallerys, goes to the theater, cocktail parties, dinner parties at a great rate. He has, and virtually overnight, added a new dimension to his life.

Ascoli speaks with an accent. He is articulate and is never at a loss for the mot juste. He is a man of considerable temperament, great vitality, somewhat excitable -- but the excitability is frequently part of the show he likes to put on. He, and everyone else, enjoys it. He is, as is obvious, a serious man, a scholar, and a strong-headed editor.

Although he is, of course, thoroughly at home in the English language, he comes up from time to time with some malapropisms -- and we frequently suspect that he does it with some deliberation. He is especially addicted to slang and is fond of saying, for example, that he didn't like a particular article because "it just isn't up to sniffles." The arrival of an additional, and sorely needed, copy editor found him saying, "Thank God, we are no longer underhanded."

He is well known and well respected. He has spoken, for example, on the Atlantic alliance at the Air War College at Maxwell Air Force Base. He gave the keynote address at the 75th anniversary of Marquette University. ("I am very flattered," he said, "and I must remember not to swear in front of the fathers." His love for music has resulted in a huge collection of records. His own taste runs to the early Italians -- Vivaldi, Marcello, Monteverdi, etc. And some of his favorite Christmas music is the medieval music of France.

He has written three books, "The Power of Freedom," "Fascism for Whom?" and "Intelligence in Politics." Before founding The Reporter, he wrote extensively in the Atlantic Monthly, Yale Review, Annals of Social Science, Foreign Affairs, etc.

ABOUT THE ASCOLI FAMILY AND HOUSE

Ascoli married Marion Rosenwald in 1940; they have a 16-year-old son, Peter. Mrs. Ascoli is dark-haired, attractive, articulate. She has never lost her Chicago accent. Peter is a tall, round-faced boy, precocious and articulate. Ascoli is "papa" at home -- and frequently a stern one who is greatly concerned about Pete's application to his homework and to music. Pete plays the clarinet, goes to Collegiate school, is aiming for Harvard.

Mrs. Ascoli is active in philanthropic works; among them, the Citizens Committee for Children of New York City, Inc., in which she is chairman of the Health Section. One of her primary interests, of course, is The Reporter and she is very active on the business side, chairing the monthly business staff meetings. She is widely traveled and very knowledgeable, but with it all, a quite simple and direct person.

The Ascoli house is the pink one on Gramercy Square South. Marble steps lead up to the black door with a brass knocker. To the left is a huge window, virtually the height of the ground floor, that is the south end of the living room. The ground floor consists of the living room, dining room, Mrs. Ascoli's small and feminine study, pantry and kitchen.

The living room is comfortably furnished in various periods, has a number of good paintings, including a Gauguin, a Tintoretto, a Cezanne. The round table in front of the large window always carries a huge bowl of flowers which frequently are sent in from the Ascoli greenhouse at their farm in Croton-on-Hudson. A fireplace is usually alight in the winter. Mrs. Ascoli collects small porcelain objects, kept in a case in the living room. The dining room is large, quite conventional. Mrs. Ascoli's study, which is more of an office, is small and quite charming.

The second floor consists of Ascoli's large study, an office for his secretaries (he has two; one handling his affairs at The Reporter, the other, an Italian, handling his personal affairs); and the Ascoli bedroom.

Ascoli's study is furnished with a huge desk, comfortable chairs, has bookshelves and holds his favorite piece of furniture, a Barca-lounger. He says he can always tell the worth of a manuscript by lying back in the lounger and reading. If he falls asleep, out goes the manuscript.

The third floor holds Pete's room,and guest rooms.

During the summer, the Ascoli's move to Cliffdale Farm in Croton, but I should think you would be more interested in the Gramercy Square establishment.

The Ascoli's entertain frequently with dinner parties and have friends in for drinks. Their friends are all around the world and there is always someone interesting about.

ABOUT THE REPORTER

Ascoli founded The Reporter as an "experiment in adult journalism" in April 1949. The Reporter has long since passed the "experimental" phase and its circulation steadily grows. We now have 130,000 readers across the country -- with about 22 per cent in New York, 19 per cent in California, and the balance scattered among the states. Our appeal is to the urban reader. You might be interested in knowing that in percentage of total circulation, we outcirculate all the news magazines in Washington, D.C.

Why was The Reporter founded? After the Second World War, Ascoli felt that there was a publishing vacuum in news reporting between the dogmatic liberal magazines and the superficial news digests. Much as Fortune magazine filled the vacuum in business journalism in the 1930's, so has The Reporter filled the void in public-affairs reporting that existed immediately after the war.

Ascoli's constant theme is "responsible journalism." He has many times said: "It is not enough to carp and criticize. In offering criticism, one must be able to offer an alternative."

The Reporter's success in following that theme, as well as its desire to find new facts and new ideas about the important issues of the day and to report on them in depth, is well illustrated by its heavy readership among communications people. A recent informal survey showed, for example, that newsmen rate The Reporter, a fortnightly, with the big news weeklies, that they read it, they said, as "homework." And The Reporter's impact on the editorial columns of newspapers across the country, and abroad, is a testimonial to its ability to presnnt new facts and new ideas.

The Reporter, in the past six years, has won 14 journalism awards, the latest being the Sigma Delta Chi Award for "distinguished public service in magazine journalism" for Paul Jacobs' article, "Clouds From Nevada," which first revealed the perils of atomic fallout in the United States. Incidentally, Mr. Murrow twice cited "Clouds From Nevada" in two programs on the subject of radioactive fallout.

The Reporter's line has been consistent. It is liberal, but not doctrinaire. It has supported de Gaulle in the recent crisis; did not condemn out-of-hand the French and British on the Suez invasion, and, initially, supported General Eisenhower in 1952.

In the latter connection, Ascoli felt that Eisenhower, who molded both SHAEF and SHAPE, would be the man who could unite the free countries of the world and win support for the western cause. But as the 1952 campaign went into the summer and Eisenhower's equivocal pronouncements grew more so, he began to back away. As he tells it, "The night Eisenhower joined forces with Senator Jenner, I came down with shingles and came out for Stevenson."

Ascoli is a strong-headed editor who takes no back-talk, but is always open to suggestion. Last winter, as recession news grew gloomier, and the foreign news worsened, he was approached by an editor who urged him to devote more space to domestic economic coverage. "What are people worried about?" Ascoli asked. "Their jobs," the editor replied. "Their jobs!" Ascoli exploded, "I am worried about the existence of the planet."

Nonetheless, The Reporter has covered, in its usual wide and deep fashion, economic news in the United States, and in the past few months has had some of the best coverage on economics.

I could go on and on -- but I doubt that you can, Mr. Zousmer. This will give you an idea of Ascoli and The Reporter.

What do you think? I look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely,

Shirley Katzander
Director of Promotion

Katzander, Shirley

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Messrs. Aaron and Zousmer

from: Kay Campbell

June 13, 1958

Shirley Katzander is a friend of mine. She told me that she was going to write Mr. Murrow for an appointment because she wanted to discuss the possibility of getting Max Ascoli, Publisher of the Reporter, on PERSON TO PERSON to celebrate the magazine's 10th anniversary next April.

I explained this to Mr. Murrow and he said to pass it along to you. It's all yours.

K.C.

June 13, 1958

Dear Mrs. Katzander:

I have your letter and wish very much that it were possible for us to meet sometime during the next few weeks and have the discussion you suggest.

Unfortunately, such time does not appear to be available. For the next three weeks, I shall be spending much of my time working away from the city and at the end of June, I am going on vacation for several weeks.

Since it is the Reporter's 10th Anniversary that you wish to discuss, I assume it has something to do with a possible appearance on PERSON TO PERSON. If this is the case, permit me to suggest that you address yourself to the producers of the program, Jesse Zousmer and John Aaron since they are now working on prospects for next season.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Shirley Katzander
Director of Promotion
136 East 57 Street
New York 22, New York

mcc

Copy of each sent PtoP

THE REPORTER

136 EAST 57th STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.
Murray Hill 8-4033

May 20, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Reporter will celebrate its 10th anniversary next April.

In this connection, I would very much like to talk with you and hope that you will be able to spare some time in the next few weeks to see me.

I shall call for an appointment, if I may, next week.

Sincerely,

Shirley Katzander
Director of Promotion

SK:ge

ADVANCE PROOF
THE REPORTER

FOR RELEASE
DATE Sunday June 2

How the Explosion Was Set Off in Algeria

HAL LEHRMAN

ALGIERS

I arrived here from Morocco one day before Algeria exploded on May 13. Since then I have seen nearly everything that has occurred on the surface and some of what lay beneath, although large areas are still obscure. I have also received liberal—and I believe accurate—confidences from many high sources. But this account must necessarily be episodic, omitting much that has been generally reported and much that cannot yet be told.

THOSE WHO PLANNED and executed the May 13 uprising in Algeria operated mainly from three locations. One of these was a dressmaking school on the fifth floor of 50 Rue d'Isly, one of Algiers' busiest streets, situated just below the Gouvernement Général—the name that still clings to the huge Ministry of Algeria Building—which was to be the first target. Another was the Moorish villa Dar el Alaou ("House on the Hill") in the El Biar suburb of Algiers. The third, located just a short walk from the villa, was a compound called Antenne Avancée de la Défense Nationale, which was the Paris defense ministry's intelligence and communications liaison with all French troops in North Africa.

Some day a plaque may be put up on Dar el Alaou designating it as a national monument. Since March, its chic blonde chatelaine, Madame Simone Nouvion, wife of a rich *colon*, has been serving as hostess, cook, and sewer-on of buttons for battalions of assorted, ever-changing guests. She has survived a number of varied tavern-keeping crises: when three-hundred-pound Deputy Raymond Dronne (who had been the first French tankman to enter liberated Paris in 1944) arrived hastily from France without pajamas, Madame offered him a roomy lace *chemise de nuit* that she had worn before the birth of her son, now twenty-one.

Most of the guests had business in the nearby Antenne Avancée, where direct telephone wires were available to the minister of defense in Paris and a signal network to all command areas. Aides from the office of the defense minister were constantly arriving for quick briefing sessions before flying back to Paris. One of them, a M. Ribaud,

de Gaulle

became almost a permanent fixture at the Antenne Avancée; he was in effect the communications center of the plot.

Another frequent visitor was Léon Delbecque, assistant mayor of Tourcoing, a textile center in northern France, and secretary-general of the big Motte textile company. Delbecque had a distinguished record in the wartime Resistance, and also spent a six months' stint in 1956 as a volunteer reserve officer fighting the Algerian *Fellagha*. Delbecque's employer, Eugène Motte, had recommended him to his friend Defense Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas as an experienced underground operative and a devoted patriot with a fiery determination to do everything he could to keep Algeria French. Chaban-Delmas (who was placed under house arrest after the Algerian uprising and is still under close surveillance) gave Delbecque defense ministry credentials and added him to his personal staff as chargé de mission, thereby providing him with important facilities. The fact is that Delbecque, thirty-nine, tall, handsome, and monumentally energetic, became the chief executive officer of the secret organization that staged the May 13 uprising.

CHARLES DE GAULLE apparently became the patron saint of the revolt against the central government of Paris at a very early stage—although his name was not publicly offered to the Algerian populace until Sunday, April 11, when an editorial in the *Echo d'Alger*, the city's largest daily, suddenly announced that he was the nation's only possible savior.

De Gaulle had never been particularly beloved by Algerian politicians or even by the mass of European settlers. For them he had always been "the man from Brazzaville," where he had issued a wartime manifesto proclaiming the ultimate equality of all races in the future French African empire. Even worse, it was de Gaulle who in 1944 gave Algerian Moslems full rights of French citizenship with equal

FINAL PAGE PROOF—MAY 29

access to all military and civilian posts and even—in principle—the right to vote. If this ordinance had been implemented, it might have forestalled the Moslem drive for independence.

But the tall general does stand, symbolically and explicitly, for strong central authority, and this is precisely what the Frenchmen from the mainland who have been masterminding the Algerian "renaissance" wanted. They were soon convinced that it was what Frenchmen in Algeria wanted, too. If Algeria was to be saved, it was felt that the most effective way to save it was by attacking the alleged root of all evil: debility and paralysis in the capital. Long ago de Gaulle had turned his back contemptuously on the parliamentary "system." It was easy enough, then, to transform him into a father image who alone could be trusted to regulate all problems with firmness and wisdom.

Recruiting the Shock Troops

The planners of the movement had an ideology, but they needed shock troops to carry its banners. A group in Paris like the one in Algiers had been recruiting important political personalities and doing missionary work throughout the army, navy, and air force—from the rank of colonel downward, leaving most of the generals in the dark. Even more necessary than shock troops, however, were "spontaneous" demonstrations in the streets of Algiers against the policy of "abandonment" that had already lost Indo-China, Tunisia, and Morocco.

The chief of this operation was Jean l'Hostis, an Algiers importer of construction materials and a representative of Allis-Chalmers and other American firms. He had been awarded the medal of honor with silver palms for his help in the November, 1942, landing on the Algerian coast.

L'Hostis needed cover to justify his political comings and goings. This was arranged by making him a local chief of the Social Republican Party—which is vigorous in France but until then had no membership in Algiers—thus giving him official status. The next step was to organize an over-all *comité de vigilance*.

L'Hostis began by recruiting the leaders of seventeen united veterans' groups and some sixty other independent *anciens combattants* outfits. Most of the half-dozen local political parties were also willing to co-operate. There remained a whole string of assorted organizations, including university professors, students, former parachutists, and victims of *Fellagha* terrorists. They all joined.

Soustelle

THE FIRST TEST for the vigilance committee came with the fall of the Gaillard government on April 15. The veterans, fearing that any successor government would be likely to sell out French Algeria, wanted to hold a demonstration on April 18 as a warning. But the committee leaders argued that it was too soon, and the demonstration was postponed until April 28. The office of the resident minister for Algeria, Socialist Robert Lacoste, thereupon banned it. But the movement had already so infiltrated the administration that Delbecque, conferring with Lacoste's own subordinate, Serge Barrat, was able in effect to reverse the decision. He demanded and received pledges that most of the national gendarmerie would be confined to barracks, that no tear gas would be used, and that the marchers would not be fired on.

The parade went off as planned, impressive and disciplined. During the march there was an eerie silence, but at the end the great crowd was exhorted over loudspeakers to raise their hands and swear that Algeria would remain forever French. "*Nous le jurons!*" they thundered.

Once the apparatus of revolt had been set up, all that was needed was a signal—and a suitable occasion to set it in motion. It was now the fourth week France had been without a government, and Pierre Pflimlin was being invited to try his luck at forming one. The occasion for action seemed to be at hand. As an economist and financier, Pflimlin was not exactly a specialist in either foreign policy or North African affairs, and on the sensitive Algerian problem he had made some imprudent declarations—all of them susceptible of alarming interpretation, if alarm was convenient.

The press of Algiers unanimously found it convenient. Pflimlin, the headlines said, was talking of a cease-fire against the F.L.N.—and "negotiations." Just like Indo-China! Another "abandonment"! Pflimlin must not take office!

On Friday, May 9, Delbecque, who had once again been to Paris, flew in from France and went directly to see Lacoste, who had always advocated a firm policy against the F.L.N. Now he was packing up to go to France—to see which way the political wind was blowing.

The Wooing of Robert Lacoste

Delbecque asked Lacoste to stay. He had letters in his pocket from high personages in Paris to give Lacoste if the minister would take a clear position against the parliamentary "system." Their conversation reportedly lasted nearly two hours. Delbecque pleaded with Lacoste to accept leadership of the movement. He implied that a plan had been set up for a zero hour. If the populace of Algiers rose in a massive demonstration around the Gouvernement Général, would Lacoste receive a delegation and grant its request to form an emergency committee for public safety, which would hold out against any government of "abandonment" in Paris? The minister shook his head. He was too old, he said, to break with his party, but he would go to Paris as he had promised. He would try there "to make some people change their minds."

LACOSTE'S REFUSAL was a setback. As minister for Algeria he could have provided an appearance of

FINAL PAGE PROOF—MAY 29

legality for the movement. Delbecque thought he had shaken Lacoste's resolve somewhat, and asked others to try again. That afternoon the spokesmen of seventeen leading patriotic groups and political parties descended on the minister.

Jean l'Hostis gravely introduced each visitor, emphasizing the scope and importance of the group he represented. In effect, Lacoste was asked to choose between Socialism and France. The "system" must make way for a government of public safety. (Speeches haranguing the April 28 marchers had called for a government of *national* safety; *public* safety—"*salut public*"—was infinitely more sinister, reminiscent of tumbrils and guillotines.) You, Lacoste was notified, are one of the patriots who should stand ready to take the helm. Lacoste had tears in his eyes, but again he pleaded the impossibility of cutting his party ties after so many years.

But he did not definitely say "No." He recommended that vigilance committees be established throughout Algeria. If Algiers rose alone, Paris would scoff and dismiss it as an outbreak of "colonialists and ultras." But if there were mass protests throughout all of Algeria, "Even I would go into the streets," Lacoste is reported to have promised.

Then the callers tried another gambit. If President René Coty could somehow be persuaded to reject Pflimlin and all other potential premiers like him, it would obviate the need for action in the streets of Algiers and the vigilantes could save their powder for stormier days. The visitors laid on Lacoste's desk the text of a telegram urging Coty to proclaim a government of public safety and asked Lacoste to sign it. But the minister drew back cautiously. He promised instead that he himself would take the text to Coty with his own recommendation.

The Substitute: Soustelle

Meanwhile, Delbecque was working on army leaders here with better results. He invited General Paul Allard, commander of the army corps in Algeria, to get authorization from his commander in chief, General Raoul Salan, to wire a warning to Coty that the military could not be counted on to restrain public wrath if a government of "abandonment" were set up. Generals Salan, Allard, Edmond Jouhaud, and Léon Dulac and Admiral Philippe-Marie Auboyneau gingerly considered the proposition for two hours and then sent a telegram to this effect to their commanding officer in Paris, Chief

Massu

of Staff General Paul Ely (who soon afterward resigned in an implied protest against Pflimlin). Ely forwarded the officers' message to President Coty, tacking on an even stronger one of his own.

On Saturday, May 10, Delbecque flew back to Paris to report to his principals concerning Lacoste's unavailability. According to one of my informants, among those principals was Jacques Soustelle, the most prominent of de Gaulle's parliamentary horsemen—the others being Popular Republican Georges Bidault, Radical Socialist André Morice, and Independent Republican Roger Duchet. As a former governor general of Algeria, Soustelle could substitute in a pinch for Lacoste as at least a symbolic legal link between the mainland and a quasi-rebellious Algeria—if he could get there.

In Algiers, "psychological preparation" continued with the assistance of both friends and foes of the movement. Alain de Sérigny, wealthy publisher of the *Echo d'Alger*, in a front-page editorial for Sunday's edition again proclaimed that de Gaulle was Algeria's only possible deliverer, and thousands of pictures of the general—brought in from France by the vigilance committee a fortnight earlier—blossomed forth on every wall. Lacoste, now back in France, made a speech declaring that an Algerian sellout was being prepared, a diplomatic Dienbienphu. The F.L.N. contributed its mite by announcing the execution of three French soldiers who had been captured near the Tunisian border some months ago.

In Paris, Pflimlin was stolidly continuing his efforts to scrape a cabinet together—with every likelihood of success. From the movement's center in the French capital, a coded message flashed to Algiers that "the train should pull out of the station on Tuesday." In other words, May 13.

LACOSTE's normally painstaking censors in Algiers seemed asleep. On Monday morning newspapers carried the following banner announcements for Tuesday: HALF-DAY GENERAL STRIKE COMMENCING ONE P.M.; MASS RALLY THREE P.M. ON THE PLATEAU DES GLIERES [at the foot of the hill dominated by the Gouvernement Général]; CEREMONIES SIX P.M. AT THE WAR MEMORIAL [halfway up the hill]. A strike and rally were to be organized against Pflimlin; a wreath-laying ceremony was to be held at the Monument aux Morts for the three "martyr" soldiers. By this time even Paris knew that big trouble was brewing. Caretaker Premier Gaillard telephoned Prefect Barrat and General Salan to ask why such things were being permitted. They replied, in effect, "That's just the way things are, M. le Président." Gaillard suggested that the strike rally be banned—but he did not order it, since he had resigned a month earlier and was merely waiting for the next man to take over.

On the evening of Monday, May 12, the ministry's chief press officer bestirred himself and indignantly banned an even bigger and louder notice of the strike and rally that the vigilantes had prepared for Tuesday's papers. The committee was preparing to counter this move by running a huge white space along with an announcement of the censors' intervention, when Prefect Barrat—perhaps unwittingly, though that seems doubtful—came to the rescue. When the committee officially notified him of the program, he courteously suggested that the rally be postponed from three to five P.M. so that the crowds wouldn't have so

FINAL PAGE PROOF—MAY 29

long to wait before the wreath-laying ceremony. This gave the committee a valid reason to shout down the censors and get prominent articles back into the papers about the postponement—and the rally.

The Fire Gets Out of Control

The visible events of Tuesday, May 13, when the Gouvernement Général fell to the mob and the Comité de Salut Public (C.S.P.) was born, have been fully reported elsewhere. Ironically, it was not planned quite the way it happened. The general-strike rally and the war-memorial ceremonies went off as if the program had been rehearsed. The mammoth crowd, even larger than the ones that turned out to welcome the Allied liberators in 1942—or de Gaulle in 1943—sincerely believed that it was simply participating in a patriotic demonstration, but in effect it was doing what it was told. Even its size was a tribute to backstage management—sound trucks, youngsters on roaring scooters waving tricolors, fleets of flag-draped automobiles honking a rhythmic three short, two long beats for *"Algérie française,"* leaflets ready for nearly every eventuality, and cheer leaders located at strategic points to encourage the crowd to shout the prescribed slogans. The command post at the Antenne Avancée had set up direct phone lines to a crow's nest in a private apartment opposite the ministry and to a loudspeaker team that was commanded by Reserve Lieutenant Julien Neuwirth, now the C.S.P. press chief. Neuwirth's team was installed in the office of the army newspaper *Le Bled,* which overlooked the rally scene.

But the vigilantes had never intended that the ministry should be stormed and taken over. At the right moment, a delegation was supposed to go through the tunnel leading from the 10th Regional Army Headquarters in the Rue d'Isly up into the bowels of the ministry, march with an escort of paratroopers and uniformed civilian reservists into the office of Pierre Maisonneuve—the absent Lacoste's chief deputy—and demand Maisonneuve's legal approval for the installation of preselected C.S.P. members in his own office.

It didn't happen that way. Someone—it is not known who—threw a tear-gas bomb during the war-memorial solemnities. A zealous colonel in charge of army propaganda disconnected the loudspeakers that might have dissuaded the enraged crowd from battering down the ministry's gates. Army sentries, who had not been informed of the plan, refused to let the vigilance-committee delegates use the tunnel, obliging them to elbow their way through the mob—and arrive too late.

THE FIRST WAVE that broke into the building was a rowdy gang of youngsters having the time of their lives. They smashed furniture, tore up documents, started fires. (This was the only violence in the entire country-wide upheaval that followed—except for an incident in Oran, where a pugnacious prefect who offered resistance was shoved through a window and slightly hurt.) The second wave was the one that should have come first—young men wearing tricolor brassards who purposefully rushed upstairs to the communications room to save the precious Telex network connecting Algiers with the outside world, then raced

Salan

down again to help clear the corridors and occupy the nearby control room of Radio Algérie. But meanwhile, in Maisonneuve's office, pandemonium was producing a C.S.P. that was thrown together from the few members of the original delegation who happened to get there, plus whoever was making the most noise. Most important of all, its leader probably would not have been Brigadier General Jacques Massu, the hero of the 1957 clean-up of the Algiers F.L.N. terrorist ring. He later admitted that he had accepted the position because an unidentified bespectacled teen-age rioter at his elbow loudly insisted that he should.

Softening Up Salan

Soldiers obey their superiors, and Massu's superior was Salan. From Paris, Pflimlin, whose government was ratified in parliament that night, invested Salan with supreme military and civil powers in Algeria. This put Salan and his staff in an extraordinary dilemma. For several days thereafter the top army command talked as if the committee's only objective was the maintenance of law and order.

An even more extraordinary quandary was created for Massu's civilian colleagues among the original organizers of the rising, who could never be sure during this period that Salan would not arrest them on orders from Paris at the next committee meeting. This was why they kept the Unité Territoriale Blindée (armored corps reservists upon whom they knew they could rely) in the corridors outside their offices in the ministry, and why they maintained crowds night and day on the huge esplanade forum outside the ministry windows as a constant reminder of the source of their ultimate power.

They soon discovered that Salan was extremely sensitive to these crowds. When he had been booed by them—thanks to committee agents interspersed around the forum—on the night of May 13, he had flinched noticeably. Then the signal had gone out to cheer him, and he had expanded measurably.

The neatest single operation in the campaign to soften up General Salan came on May 15 after de Gaulle's willingness to take power had been announced to the forum throng. When Salan emerged on the ministry's balcony to make some brief remarks, the crowd chanted *"Vive Salan!"* As he warmed up, they shouted *"Vive Salan!"* again. The general soared into a peroration, concluding *"Vive la France! Vive l'Algérie française!"* Delbecque, who was standing beside him, whispered *"Vive de Gaulle!"* And General Salan—who

FINAL PAGE PROOF—MAY 29

owed his extensive authority to a premier who would have to disappear before de Gaulle could take power—enthusiastically echoed, "*Vive de Gaulle!*"

Soustelle's Arrival

Deibecque stayed up the first forty-eight hours, then slept four hours, then stayed up forty-eight hours more, working all the time to keep his bloodless revolution on the tracks. He couldn't relax until that other master engineer, Jacques Soustelle, arrived on the scene.

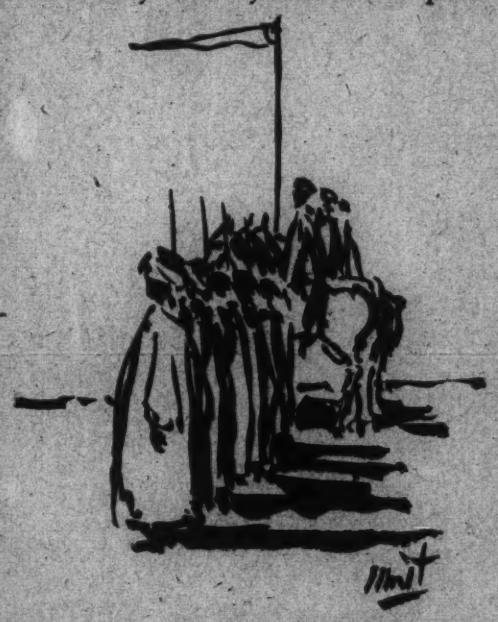
Soustelle's presence in Algeria had been the second great objective of the plan—after the demonstration at the Gouvernement Général and the establishment of the C.S.P.—and his failure to appear was its second great mishap. If he had turned up during the night of May 13-14, before Salan had received supreme powers, the committee probably would have "bestowed" those powers on Soustelle; and Salan, because of Soustelle's great personal and popular prestige, would probably have been unable to object. But when the former governor-general of Algeria tried to board a military plane at eleven o'clock on the evening of May 13 at Villacoublay, all aircraft had already been grounded. He returned to Paris and went to the Gare des Invalides in quest of a place on a civilian plane. Soustelle attempted to disguise himself by pulling his hat down over his ears and discarding his eyeglasses, which he is usually never without, but he was quickly recognized by the police. He gave up for the time and drove his car from the Invalides to the National Assembly, which was still in session on the crisis in Algeria.

Soustelle finally eluded the police on Friday, May 16, by the most banal of escape tricks. The police were on watch outside the building where he lives, but it would have been too outrageous to stand guard in the courtyard just outside his ground-floor apartment. First, Madame Soustelle drove out with his and her luggage locked in the trunk. The police peered politely, saw that she was alone, and let her pass. Later, a laundry truck entered the courtyard. Soustelle lay down on the floor at the rear of the vehicle with a blanket tossed over him and made an absurdly easy getaway.

At a rendezvous point east of Paris, he joined his wife. Both entered a third car, headed along the highway toward Switzerland, and shifted to a fourth car with local license plates well before crossing the border. Madame Soustelle remained in Switzerland, while her husband took the first plane from Geneva to Algiers on Saturday morning, May 17.

Conversation at the Airport

But there was still another crisis ahead. Soustelle's friends sensed a fear in the corridors of the Gouvernement Général that his arrival might fortify the C.S.P. at the expense of the army. Shortly before the plane



was due to land at the Maison-Carrée outside Algiers, Delbecque tried to put out an announcement of Soustelle's arrival over Radio Algérie. The station director declined to pass it. Delbecque discovered that his trusted reservists, who had been guarding both the station and the ministry, had suddenly been ordered to return to barracks. He tore up their orders, told them to stay put, sent a demand to the military sections controlling the radio that they permit a broadcast announcement of Soustelle's arrival, and dispatched agents through the town to alert the population. Then he rushed to the airport, convinced that General Salan would try to turn the plane around and sent it back to Switzerland with Soustelle still inside.

Delbecque found Soustelle in the waiting room with several companions, awaiting Salan's arrival. "Don't under any circumstances leave Algerian soil," Delbecque implored. "Our friends will be converging on the airport soon. In an hour all Algiers will know Soustelle has arrived. If you don't appear, the consequences may be very grave." Then Delbecque raced back to town to supervise the alert. On the way his car passed Salan's going to the airport.

Delbecque did not know that just as Salan was leaving the ministry, an aide notified him that the news of the arrival had been broadcast. Reaching the airport, the general nevertheless made an effort to get rid of Soustelle. According to those who were present, Salan, pale and uneasy, said: "Your arrival just now is terribly embarrassing. I am at this moment engaged in final efforts to convince Pflimlin to quit the premiership for France's sake. Your presence here can jeopardize this important effort."

"I shall consult my friends," Soustelle responded, looking the soldier blandly in the eye. "They're on their way. But if you insist at all costs, *mon général*, then I place myself at your orders."

"No, no," Salan replied in hasty retreat, "it's not a question of orders. But will you at least agree to stay incognito until I hear from Paris?"

Soustelle immediately consented. Salan hurried back to his office and his Paris-connected telephone, while Soustelle went off quietly with his own party to the home of a friend.

AN HOUR LATER, Salan phoned to say that Soustelle could now make a public appearance: Pflimlin had refused to budge. By the time Soustelle reached the Gouvernement Général, a huge crowd of perhaps a hundred thousand ecstatic admirers had packed the forum, the great stone stairway to the streets below, and the balconies and rooftops of the buildings above.

Since then, Soustelle has barnstormed the country at Salan's side and shared the spotlight with him. The general soon came to seek and depend on his counsel. The strange alliance of May 13 between town and fortress in Algeria continued to hold firm.

FINAL PAGE PROOF—MAY 29

gaga galerie

• gallery
• interiors
• salon

• studio
• rendezvous
• siesta

Kaufman, Benjamin

1959 Jan 7

• modern-modern
• contemporary
• avant-garde

Dear Edward R Murrow

As Mr "Person-to-Person" I address myself to you. I am pioneering in a new type of art gallery. I would like to give representation to artists of so-called backward countries in Asia and Africa. My gallery is open for sincere artists and craftsmen. Can you do something about it? As an artist I want to infuse a new spirit in the private art gallery, strip it of crass commercialism and load the dice in favor of the artist.

As ever

benjamin kaufman
Benjamin Kaufman

10 arlington
boston 16

gaga galerie

• gallery
• interiors
• salon

• studio
• rendezvous
• siesta

• modern-modern
• contemporary
• avant-garde

• *center for coordination of the arts*
esoteric discussions
intimate meetings
eclectic lectures
musicians making music
poets reading poetry
• *corner to while away an idle hour*
• *membership open to all artists & craftsmen working in all media*
• *membership open to all cognoscenti the public of aesthetic perception*
• *opening show to be announced*

• *first annual competition award show*
1959 march 9 - april 5
prizes
all artists & craftsmen
all media
write for prospectus

10 arlington
boston 16

benjamin kaufman

Kavanau, Ted
F

December 18, 1958

Mr. Ted Kavanau
Instructor, R-TV Department
Ithaca College
Ithaca, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Kavanau:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to thank you for your courtesy in sending him a copy of the play written by Dr. Abend. He has not yet had a chance to read it, but hopes to do so over the weekend.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Founded 1892

ITHACA COLLEGE

ITHACA · NEW YORK

December 16, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS-News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In line with the opinions you recently expressed on the lack of reality, politically, of night-time TV, I am sending you a copy of the script of a TV play that will be seen Thursday, December 18, on Ithaca College Television.

The play was written by Dr, Martin Abend of the Political Science Department. I'm sure that if you get a chance to peruse it you will not be bored.

Sincerely yours,

Ted Kavanau

Ted Kavanau
Instructor, R-TV Dept.

CASE NUMBER 9

THE UNITED STATES VS. OHLENDORF

An Original Drama-Documentary

by

Dr. Martin Abend
Department of Political Science
Ithaca College

Directed for Television: Ted Kavanau
Assistant Director: Arthur Kendall

ANN

1947...Nuremberg, Germany, the Hall of Justice.

World War II has been over for two years. Goering, Hess, Yodl, the major war criminal have been tried here and sentenced. The Military Tribunal is still in session... trials of Lesser War Criminals...

Today is October 16th, 1947, Thursday.

Case Number 9 is in progress...

United States versus Ohlendorf...

(MUSIC UP STRONG)

COURTROOM AUDIO LOW UNDER

MUSIC UNDER AND SLOWLY FADE

The defendent is S.S. General Otto Ohlendorf He is charged with Crimes Against Humanity and War Crimes. The specific charges...the extermination of 90,000 men, women and children.

The trial has been in progress two days...

(COURTROOM AUDIO)

PROS.

During the first nine months of Ohlendorf's year in command his force destroyed more than 90,000 human beings. These included Jews, gypsies, Asiatics and "undesirables". Between November 16, 1941 and December, 1941, his battalion killed an average of 700 human beings a day.

PROSECUTOR

Now, General Ohlendorf, a few more questions on the last gypsy massacre of 1941. This captured document, states that you recieved a special order to execute the entire gypsy population of Simpferopol, men, women and children-- were to be killed for military security, is that correct?

OHLENDORF

Yes, The order came from Supreme headquarters on Dec. 12. The execution happened on Dec. 19.

PROS.

You personally supervised the shottings?

OHL.

As the document indicates, I supervised at Simpferopol during the entire action, except for the dinner hour.

PROS.

Was this action carried out in the same manner as all the others - by shooting?

OHL.

Yes.

PROS.

The document mentions that gas vans were provided for the execution of the women and children.

How did these operate?

OHL.

The gas vans were closed trucks which held about thirty women and children. As the truck was driven the exhaust fumes of the motor came through a secret opening in the floor. I used this method only once.

PROS.

Why only once?

OHL.

It took too long.....it was too demoralizing for my truck-drivers.

PROS.

I see,...then your general method of execution of this gypsy population was the same as for all the others---by shooting. Is that correct?

OHL.

Yes, it was the fastest and least demoralizing method.

PROS.

I see....General Ohlendorf, were these slaughters always kept secret?

OHL.

There was strict secrecy of all executions. No one knew what was going to happen until the last moment, until they actually stood in front of the anti-tank ditches. For this reason we practically never had any panics or hysteria.

JUDGE.

Excuse me. Mr. Prosecutor...Gen. Ohlendorf, what were the people told to get them to move so peacefully and without any suspicion of their fate?

OHL.

The people were told they had to be temporarily moved to another city. They were loaded into trucks in groups of ten and then were taken to the place of execution, one truck at a time. The people behind never knew what happened to those who went before...until the last moment.

JUDGE.

Then tey were shot ten at a time?

OHL.

Yes.

JUDGE.

Were tehy shot on top of the bodies of those that went before?

OHL.

Unfortunately that could not be avoided

JUDGE.

Were these executions secret?

OHL.

There was strict secrecy of all executions in my command. Hysterical scenes were avoided as much as possible.

JUDGE.

Were beatings ever necessary?

OHL.

Practically never. I severely

punished men who mistreated anyone unnecessarily.

PROS.

Now Sir, this document lists the number of execited people at 800 men, women and children--is that approximately correct?

OHL.

Yes.

PROS.

Will you now confirm that your men murdered a sum total of about 90,000 men, women and children in South Russia between June 1941 and July 1942?

OHL.

(SHAKING HIS HEAD) Not murder. I never supervised any murder.

PROS.

Never supervised murder? That isn't murder to you?

OHL.

No, Sir. My men killed on higher order...they never murdered. There were no crimes committed by my command.

PROS.

(INCREDULOUSLY) You didn't murder? You killed? Killing innocent people-women, and children isn't murder if its committed by orders?

OHL.

That is correct, Mr. PROSECUTOR. I cannot call such killings murder. They were orders of military necessity from the chief

 of state in time of war.

PROS.

And so they were not murders?

OHL.

That is correct.

PROS.

General Ohlendorf, I have read the record of your private life with interest. You had a good education in law and philopsophy. You have a clean record as a civilian administrator. You're generally considered to be a cultured man...Now, with that kind of a background, can you seriously maintain that the slaughter of people, of innocent children, isn't murder, just because it was an order from the chief of state?

OHL.

Mr. Prosecutor, even in the way you put the question I can only answer yes.

PROS.

You were not a hired killer, you were not a simple, ignorant soldier...you knew the moral law...you knew you were supposed to protect helpless civilians, civilians in surrendered areas....Instead you directed 800 men in systematic slaughter, town by town, city by city, for a year..... Would you kall it murder if your men had killed without orders?

OHL.

Yes, of course, and I can assure you that such men would have been punished, too!

PROS.

But it's not murder if they have orders?

OHL.

Yes, if a man kills for personal gain then he is a murderer; he acts for himself. But if he kills for the benefit of his state or his people, he cannot be called a murderer. What he does as a private man and what he does as an instrument of his state, as a soldier, are morally separate.

JUDGE

I'd like to ask a question here. Gen. Ohlendorf, you know history and law. You know that men -- only men -- lead the state. Now these leaders can order what amounts to plain murder. Do you agree?

OHL.

Your Honor, the word murder cannot be legally used for actions ordered by the chief of state. His country was struggling for its existence, and he decided, on good evidence, that among these people were many dangerous enemies of his state. Like any leader in an emergency, he took emergency measures.

JUDGE

You haven't answered the question. I ask you as a man, as an intelligent person, to morally evaluate the order to shoot people in surrendered areas, to shoot children. In your private opinion what possible emergency can sanction the execution of little children?

OHL.

Naturally I protested when I first received the order. But then I was reminded that this was an order from the chief of state himself, who considered the measure absolutely necessary for wartime security and a permanent peace. That ended my protest. I was shocked at such an extreme of course, but I never considered it a private moral issue. I was a soldier, not a private individual. I knew that peacetime principles cannot be applied to a wartime crisis. My leader made the necessary decision; he alone is responsible...but only to God and history.

PROS.

General, do you consider these trials legal?

OHL.

Hardly.

PROS.

So you do not believe you should be on trial? Would you please describe the gypsy executions you supervised again.

OHL.

As I said before, the people to be executed were registered, and then taken on trucks....

PROS.

Yes, we've heard all that. I mean please describe what actually happened when these helpless people arrived at the anti-tank ditches?

OHL.

(AFTER A TENSE PAUSE) They were led to one side where their valuables were confiscated and registered. Then they were lined up in front of anti-tank ditches, facing away from us. About twenty riflemen quickly took positions behind them and fired at a signal.

PROS.

They were shot in groups of ten?

OHL.

Yes.

PROS.

Standing or kneeling?

OHL.

They were always standing.

PROS.

Now General Ohlendorf, here is a photo taken from one of your own enlisted men who participated in the executions. Is this a scene from the shootings which you supervised?

OHL.

It is possible.

PROS.

Your Honor, I wish to submit this in evidence.

PROS.

(TO OHLENDORF) Did the victims dig their own common grave?

OHL.

No. As I have said, and as the photo indicates, they were shot into old anti-tank ditches. Everything was prepared; there was no delay or long mental anguish.

PROS.

Now here is another captured photograph of the same scene. Is this the way the ditch looked when the Simpferopol execution of 800 human beings was completed?

OHL.

It is possible.

PROS.

Your Honor.(GIVES PHOTO TO JUDGE) (TO OHLENDORF) Were there children in that ditch, were children shot at Simpferopol?

OHL.

There were no exceptions.

PROS.

Answer the question, were children included?

OHL.

The order included children.

PROS.

Including infants?

OHL.

(SILENCE)

PROS.

(ALMOST SHOUTING) And you don't consider this trial legal? You don't consider that shooting people - down to the infant in arms- constitutes the basis for a trial?

OHL.

I have nothing to add to my previous comments.

JUDGE.

Mr. Prosecutor, the defendent is being tried on the charge of illegal killings, not for his opinions about the legality of the trial. It is irrelevant. (TO OHLENDORF) General Ohlendorf, how were the infants executed, in their mothers' arms?

OHL.

(SILENCE, THEN SPEAKING) They were separated at the last moment.

(SILENCE)

JUDGE.

Then shot separately?

OHL.

Yes.

PROS.

(REGAINING SOME COMPOSURE) General, how do you explain the horror of the world at the massacres you supervised?

OHL.

People are horrified because they think only about the executions. They forget that in a modern total war the object is to destroy all threats to the state as quickly as possible. These civilians were considered enemies: their children were considered potential enemies. It was a drastic measure, but war today is drastic. The fact that we shot people at twenty feet is considered especially gruesome because it was so close. But distance isn't important. The important fact is that people die -- on each side,-- unfortunate victims in the stream of history. The meaning of these things can only be left to the future centuries. The judgement is left to history.

PROS.

You would leave the shootings of babies, of women, to history? You would let it go at that?

OHL.

There's no other way. The terrible fact is even children died on both sides in the name of quick victory.

PROS.

Sir, from what you say I understand that you morally approved the execution orders. It appears you personally approved.

OHL.

I did Not, and still do not, morally

examine the order. I cannot judge. Of course, I felt the shootings as such were inhuman-but unfortunately, they were considered necessary.

PROS.

You felt the order was inhuman?!! What do you mean by 'inhuman'?

OHL.

I mean the order was an inhuman burden on my men,-to shoot defenseless people. There were nervous breakdowns,-even a suicide.

PROS.

(SARCASTICALLY) But there's no record of any strain in you, is there?

JUDGE.

(SHARPLY) Mr. Prosecutor, that type of comment is completely irrelevant.

PROS.

I'm sorry, your honor. Do you consider that it might be an inhuman burden on the victims to know they were going to be shot into a ditch without the faintest idea why they had to die?

OHL.

Of course it was an inhuman burden for them just as it was an inhuman burden on the helpless civilian populations in our cities that were bombed and burned to death by the tens of thousands in daily air raids. I had the same feelings towards those gypsies as the men in the bombers had who dropped mass death

on our cities. I felt the grimness of the terrible drama before me, and watched the scene with sober respect. I felt as your bombers must have felt towards the women and children and old people and sick people they killed under a rain of fire bombs and high explosives. We are the same men but they received medals; and I'm put on trial for my life by the same countries that awarded those medals.

PROS.

All right, now we are getting somewhere. Let's concede that innocent children died by bombs. Now, do you seriously attempt to draw a comparison between men who tried to bomb military targets, and hoped their bombs would not kill children, and your men who deliberately shot children in cold blood at twenty feet?? Is that a fair moral comparison?

OHL.

Mr. Prosecutor, your bombers deliberately bombed civilian centers in order to break the morale of our people. Your own leaders said this was the purpose. It was deliberate, mass destruction,-mass terror by bombings to break our will. Those bombers knew they would destroy innocent people. To me there is no moral difference between shooting people at twenty feet and blowing them up from a distance of five miles. Helpless persons are killed in each case. On each side the purpose was to win the war as quickly as possible.

regardless of the cost in life.

PROS.

Sir, have you ever considered that it was your nation that began the war and invaded peaceful countries? Have you ever considered that the invaded country stands on a higher moral plane than the invaders, no matter what it does to defend itself?

OHL.

I have my own opinion on how the war began!

JUDGE.

This is irrelevant, Mr. Prosecutor. The defendent is not on trial for beginning the wa

PROS.

Pardon me, your honor.

JUDGE.

(TO OHLENDORF) You stated that you considered the order inhuman...doesn't that imply that you considered the order immoral? At least secretly?

OHL.

I considered the order inhuman as such from a personal point of view. But I never thought it was immoral as such because such am execution order was considered necessary fo victory, and as a soldier, I had to accept that fact that even shooting people who had surrendered was to be understood from the military point of view.

JUDGE.

So you consider that military necessity justifies any action whatso-ever?

OHL.

Yes, if it is absolutely necessary from the military standpoint.

JUDGE.

And nothing ordered from the point of view of military necessity could ever be immoral?

OHL.

No, your honor. If military necessity involved morality, then all war would be immoral in itself, since the innocent always suffer. I myself saw thousands of people, helpless civilians, trapped and killed in a section of a city that was being bombed.. People burned and screamed, falling buildings crushed children and hysterical women, but still I cannot call that immoral. It was terrible and inhuman, but not immoral. My sister lost her three children in one night; she herself lost an arm. And still I do not hate, I do not condemn.

JUDGE.

Then morality never enters into the picture here, in your opinion?

OHL.

No, except if one might say that the only morality in war is to do waht is necessary to win the war and protect the nation.

JUDGE.

Is it of any significance to you that the bombings took place two years after your battalion began its execution of civilians?

OHL.

Our cities were bombed before the execution became known to the world. That means we would have been bombed anyhow.

JUDGE.

And the fact that these cities had not yet surrendered,----that there were enemy cities, does that make any difference in your estimation?

OHL.

Your honor, since I consider my life as already lost, I'll be frank. You said your bombers bombed enemy cities---but those fliers knew there were people, innocent people in those cities. They knew many of such people would surely die, still they dropped their bombs. They knew they would surely kill babies who could not be anyone's enemy, who could not help being born in an enemy city and who could not tell the Chief of State to stop the war. Babies who were as innocent as the infants which you asked me about. But still the bombs were dropped and they died. If we are murderers then many, other men are murderers, men of both sides.

JUDGE.

I'm sorry you consider your life as already lost, General. Go on, Mr. Prosecutor.

PROS.

General Ohlendorf, I'd like to clear this point again. Do you believe that the fliers of the bombers would have done what your men did--- do you believe that seriously?

OHL.

I cannot say what they would have done if they were ordered to do so for the nation. However, the question makes me wonder if those fliers would have dropped the bombs if they could have first seen their victims face to face as we did our victims. I think they would have done it. I think they would have dropped their death loads even after they saw the faces and eyes of the little children.

PROS.

Sir, you call yourself a Christian in your own records. How, may I ask, do you relate your Christianity with what has happened?

OHL.

Mr. Prosecutor, there has been no Christian ethic in inter-national relations for many years. As a private man, I was a progressive Christian. As a soldier, I did my duty.

PROS.

And what of the Lord's Commandments? Doesn' that apply to soldiers?

OHL.

One of the Lord's Commandments says not

kill. But that same Lord ordered the ancient Hebrews to exterminate certain peoples to the last child. I don't think God can contradict Himself.

PROS.

(STARING AT OHLENDORF INCREDULOUSLY)

And what of your will, your free will?

OHL.

My free will worked for the preservation of my people in time of emergency...as in all other patriotic men.

PROS.

General Ohlendorf, you speak with such conviction about fate and necessity and eath and you speak of your progressive Christianity. Would you now tell the court how you ~~xxxxxxxd~~ place your own loved ones, your parents, your own family in the picture? You executed women and children-how would you explain that to your own wife and child? How does your personal life enter into this?

OHL.

(STARES AT THE PROSECUTOR AND THROUGH HIM. THE JUDGE IMMEDIATELY INTERVENES)

JUDGE

That question is entirely irrelevant Mr. Prosecutor. I must rather impatiently call ypur attention to the issue of this trial, which is--did the defendent supervise illegal killings $

CONT.

JUDGE (CONTD.)

Did he commit war crimes and crimes against humanity? There is no relation between the question and the charge. You are examining his private life.

PROS.

Your Honor, by that question I was trying to ascertain the defendent's total moral attitude. If you'll examine this document you might agree that his answer could have revealed certain contradictions to his previous testimony....

(VOICE OF PROS. X FADES TO VOICE OF WIFE. DOLLY PAST PROS. IN TIGHT ON OHLENDORF. COME OUT TO FIND WIFE AT WRITING TABLE. PICTURE OF ELEVEN YEAR OLD BOY ON TABLE)

WIFE

My dearest Otto...I have been writing you letters for hours, but every time I finished one I threw it away. It is so difficult to write now. I cannot seem to find the right words, but now there is no more time. This will be the letter that you will receive. By the time you have it in your hands I will be far away...with our son. I deceived you, Otto. I lied to you about our son...Karl is not sick. He <u>was</u> able to come with me when I visited you over the last three weeks, but I could not bring him. Even when you told me that there was practically no chance to escape hanging in a trial by ex-enemies, I could not bring him.

WIFE (CONTD.)

Heaven forgive me for it. Otto, when I first learned what had happened in Russia I felt only a great sadness. I was weak and numb - nothing was important any more. But when I saw your bitterness and heard you say that you wanted to teach Karl your contempt for these people, your judges, and teach him how you were right in everything you had done, I knew I had to make the most important decision of my life. But I could not think clearly. One part of me urged me to go to you with Karl - but I couldn't do it. Those things would be too terrible for a child to believe in as right. Otto, your son is fine and innocent...he loves and he trusts. I know you are wrong even if I can't explain why you are wrong. I am sure of this one thing - you are the most intelligent man I ever knew. I always felt like a simple child when you spoke about the world, but in this I believe in my soul that I am right. I will teach Karl that both sides are wrong and pitiful. I will teach him the only important truth in all this - that neither side had pity, simple Christian pity for their fellow human beings. Otto, I beg you with a broken heart to understand me and forgive me. In my own simple way I know I am right. I often pray and it gives me comfort. I feel a wonderful peace...

WIFE (CONTD.)

I humble my heart. I'm going to teach our son to pray and believe with all his might that only the God in his heart is worthy of his life and work...nothing else. I'm going to teach that what does not give hope is wrong and a lie, and he'll learn that anything that brings suffering to the innocent cannot be right.....We must leave now. My heart breaks for us all Otto, God will surely hear your prayers as he did mine. Goodbye! Forgive me.

(VOICE OF WIFE BEGINS TO FADE AND PROSECUTOR'S TONES COME IN MORE STRONGLY AS HE IS IN FINAL DISCUSSION WITH JUDGE OVER THE DOCUMENT)

PROS.

Yes, Your Honor, this passage here on page two may be cited as a point in kind. The original question pertained to that. (WALKS BACK TO DOCK)

General Ohlendorf...I have only a few more questions and I will be finished. You have stated that the order was inhuman and very unpleasant for you to execute. Now, is it not true that you could have avoided the job? We know of at least one such case where an officer evaded such functions by pretending illness. Isn't it true that you could have pretended to be sick and be relieved of your duty that way?

OHL.

Yes, I suppose I could have played the part of a coward and had myself dismissed. I could have avoided a wartime duty,,and someone else would be standing here now, on trial for his life. I imagine your bombers could have refused to be the executioners of innocent civilians who lived in the enemy cities...but I'm sure they would have been denouned as cowards, even as traitors. Someone has to do the grim business of a war...the duty of a man...

PROS.

Yes, yes, well never mind the bombers now---we've been through all that. Please answer the question directly----could you have evaded the supervision of the mass shootings of 90,000 men, women and children?

OHL.

Yes.

PROS.

Now sir, I'm curious about this item which I found in one of your wartime reports on the executions. It is written here that you forbade your men to shoot insane people. Were insane people executed also?

OHL.

OHL.

It was often done by other commanders. They executed the inmates of asylums so that the asylums could be used as barracks for the army. It also saved food. I did not approve of this policy and such executions never happened in my command.

PROS.

Now that is interesting. Why did you refuse to allow shootings of the insane? Wasn't it ordered? Weren't you a soldier who had to obey all orders, even shooting children?

OHL.

The execution of the insane was not really an order. It was left to the discretion of the commanders. I did not permit it because I knew that it would have had especially terrible effects on my men, who already were under a great strain.

PROS.

I see, you forbade the executions out of consideration for your men alone?

OHL.

And also to save innocent lives.

PROS.

Innocent? Weren't the gypsy children you shot just as innocent as the insane people you did not shoot? In what conceivable way were those children guilty of anything?

OHL.

Mr. Prosecutor, I had no choice with the children. The execution order stated that these children would grow into people who would surely be our enemies. There were to be no exceptions, large or small. With the insane people I had freedom of choice.

Judge.

I believe we have covered the topic of the defendant's moral viewpoints adequately, Mr. Prosecutor.

PROS.

Very well, your honor. (BRIEFLY CHECKS THE DOCUMENT.)

Your honor, I have no more questions to ask the defendant.

JUDGE.

I have several questions to ask before the court is adjourned for the writing of the final judgment. General Ohlendorf, you spared the lives of the insane because you had the power of exercising your private discretion, and in your private

discretion you decided that shooting them would be too hard on your men and that they were innocent anyway. Now can you prove thits court that you ever saved a single life among the tens of thousands of people you had executed? Did you ever spare the life of let's say an old man, a sick woman, a crippled child---anyone at all?

OHL.

Your honor, such a thing wasn't possible. An exception of one would have made the execution of the rest seem like simple murder to my men. The order was absolute, and we obeyed absolutely. To the last moment of my life I'll believe we did the only thing we could have done under those circumstances.

JUDGE.

One last question...and you don't have to answer this.....Did you ever <u>want</u> to save the life of one of your victims? As you watched the spectacle of helpless human beings led to wholesale slaughter did you ever feel the urge to stop the tragedy for at least one person....a person that was especially pathetic?

OHL.

Your honor, to me there is only one useful purpose served by this trial; it will tell the people of the future my side of the case. And I know those people will judge that I was right. In war there can be no morality and there can be no pity. As I watched those lines of people moving to their deaths I didn't see them as individuals but as the objects of an execution order. MY only thought was that this was necessary to win a permanent victory. I acted for the interest of my state, not for myself. I am not guilty of any crime.

JUDGE

General Ohlendorf, the question was--- did you ever feel the <u>urge</u> to save one soul? You never answered that question?

OHL.

I have nothing more to say.

JUDGE

The court is adjourned until next Thursday, when the final decision of this Tribunal will be rendered.

(TRIBUNAL STANDS, BEGINS TO FILE OFF
FADE OUT. FADE IN AS TRIBUNAL RETURNS)

JUDGE

General Otto Ohlendorf, you have been charged with the supervision of the illegal killings of 90,000 helpless human beings. This Tribunal has carefully considered the evidence and your arguments and has come to the following conclusions...

We believe you plainly understood that the deliberate shooting of men, women and children constituted a crime called murder. The execution of civilians in areas which have surrendered is recognized as murder by the entire civilized world. And you, General Ohlendorf, are very much a man who knew our civilization and its beliefs. Yet you directed the slaughter of women and children, whom even savage tribes sometimes spare. You supervised cold-blooded, mass murder. One of your pleas is the comparison of the inhumanity of air-raids with the inhumanity of executions. You maintain there is no true difference between the deaths of civilians by bombs and the shooting of civilians by order. The court disagrees. There is no similarity in the bombings of an enemy target, and the regrettable loss of life that goes with it, to the singling out of human beings, down to the infants, and shooting them. Bombers do <u>not</u> select their victims in cold blood. They bomb targets as such, with a view to

destroying military power; they do not premeditate the death of particular women and children. And when an area has surrendered the bombing ends. The death stops. But your battalion went on with methodical slaughter long after the areas had surrendered. This is the difference between the methods of legal warfare and outright murder. The deliberate slaughter of little children itself proves the case of murder against you, unbelievably horrible murder.

You have pleaded with the Tribunal that you were a soldier under superior orders, that your country was in danger and you as a soldier could not question the wisdom of your leader. The court rejects this plea. You were not a machine. You knew that what is morally wrong cannot be politically right. You knew that the order of your chief of state was a criminal order, not a military order. As an officer you knew very well that slaughtering little babies with their mothers was not a military objective, but a criminal one. What did you do when you received this criminal order? You say you had to obey, regardless of your personal feelings. But your private approval of the order was shown by your ruthless execution of the order. If you disapproved of the

order which you knew was criminal you would have lessened its severity. You would have mitigated its execution. You would have spared lives. But by your own admission you did not save the soul of a single child. You showed your approval of the order by your murderous efficiency. You could have entirely evaded the supervision of such bloody horror by pretending illness. But you held your sense of duty higher than the lives of tens of thousands of innocent, bewildered, human beings. The fact that someone else would have done the job is no excuse. Each man is tried for his own actions.

General Ohlendorf, you are charged as a man, not as a soldier of any particular country. Any civilized society agrees that your acts constituted wilful murder, and the conscience of such societies has summoned you to answer for your crimes.

The charge that you willingly and knowingly participated in illegal killings has been proven beyond any reasonable doubt. You had no pity: you deserve no pity.

Therefore, on the count of the indictment on which you have been convicted this Tribunal sentences you to death by hanging.

Kawin, Irene

June 26, 1959

Dear Miss Kawin:

Many thanks for your nice letter of June 23rd.

Your kind comments about my programs are greatly appreciated. Thanks, too, for your good wishes in connection with my upcoming sabbatical leave. I hope that when I do return to CBS next year, it will be with a program worthy enough to warrant your continued attention.

Again, thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely,

Miss Irene Kawin
1545 East Sixtieth Street
Chicago 37, Illinois

mc

Cpte.

IRENE KAWIN
1545 EAST SIXTIETH STREET
CHICAGO 37, ILLINOIS

June 23,1959

Mr.Edward Murrow,
CBS Radio & T.V.Station,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

It's going to be a drab year for your million friends and admirers. One of the main reasons for having a Radio or a Television is to get your stimulating programs.

I wish you the best of everything during your sabbatical year. You certainly deserve it.

Above all, I look forward to your return . Wherever you may be, over whatever network you speak, your eager audience will greet you with joy.

Best of luck! Come back safe and soon.

Sincerely,

Irene Kawin

Cc to C.B.S.

Kazan, Elia
F

May 19, 1959

Mr. Elia Kazan
1545 Broadway
New York, N.Y.

Dear Elia Kazan:

Thank you very much for your note about Ray Swing's play. I wouldn't have bothered you with it but didn't know where else to turn. Thank you again.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Kazan.

April 29, 1959

Dear Mr. Kazan:

I have no doubt that many of your friends, and even mere acquaintances burden you with this sort of thing, but I am venturing to send you a play written by my colleague, Raymond Swing.

Could you ask someone to render an opinion on it. Many thanks.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Elia Kazan
212 East 72 Street
New York, New York

mc

Kearns, Frank M.

April 6, 1959

Dear Frank:

I am just back from London, Paris, Berlin and Bonn, and find your gracious letter of March 8, for which I say you my thanks.

Certainly I shall be spending some time in the Middle East, and look forward to a long and leisurely rendezvous with you. So far, I have not made a single plan, aside from one commitment in London in mid-October. I will hoist a signal when things begin to shape up.

As ever yours, and, again, many thanks for your letter,

KRM:skh

Mr. Frank M. Kearns
Flat 44, Badrowi Bldg.
8, Sh. Saleh Ayoub
Zamalek, Cairo, UAR.

Flat 44, Badrowi Bldg.
8, Sh. Saleh Ayoub
Zamalek, Cairo, UAR
March 8th, 1959

Dear Ed:

Just a hasty note to congratulate you upon your famous speech, and your decision to take a sabbatical.

The speech --- what more can I add to all the plaudits you've already received? Only, perhaps, to say that as a proud, conscientious and working reporter I was proud of much in that address, and proud to call myself a colleague of yours. And you might be interested to know that many of your remarks in that speech are still the subject of discussion and admiration among working correspondents abroad, as well as non-correspondents.

As for your leave, only those of us in the Business can appreciate the fatigue which brings on such a move. And I hope this coming year of leave produces some rest, as well as quiet thought and study. More than anyone in the profession, you've earned it --- and, well, I just hope you enjoy it!

Needless to add, if you're ever out this way, the welcome-mat is here, the latch-string is always out, waiting.

Best personal wishes,

Frank

FRANK M. KEARNS

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C.B.S., Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y., USA

Kearns, Frank

February 4, 1958

Dear Frank:

I imagine the fault is more mine than yours, plus perhaps, the fact that your boys haven't produced a Sputnik out there. The combination of space gadgets, Ike's health, NATO, etc., have caused us to neglect the Middle East on the 7:45.

You have certainly done nothing to offend me and even if you had, it wouldn't make any difference. Your stuff on the air has been damned good and I suggest that whenever you have a good story you shoot off a cable and suggest it, or if there isn't time go ahead and order yourself up. If we are too burdened with domestic news, I will have no hesitation in telling you.

As you have probably gathered, there is a big economic squeeze at the moment, but these things have a way of passing fairly rapidly in this business and the general opinion seems to be that things will steadily look up by autumn.

As ever yours,

Mr. Frank M. Kearns
8, Sh. Saleh Ayoub
Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt

fc

CBS NEWS
485 Madison Avenue, New York 22 Plaza 1-2345

8, Sh. Saleh Ayoub
Zamalek, Cairo, Egypt
January 13th, 1958

Dear Ed:

The holiday week was so jammed-up with news we didn't even get around to sending Christmas cards this season. So, this is to wish you another prosperous, famous and satisfying year in 1958...and all the very best, personally.

Also, I've just been mulling over my 1957 records -- and find, to my shock, that you only used Cairo on your radio show 5 or 6 times during the entire year. Realize I've been On The Road some 5 or 6 months of the year. But, even so, Cairo has hit a lot of frontpages in the past year.

And I'm wondering if, unknowingly, I've done or said anything to offend you, Ed.

If so, I'll be grateful if you'll tell me honestly, so we can clear up whatever it is, if it is.

If not, if it's just a combination of circumstances, or possibly due to my ignorance of your current needs, or to my failure to "offer" more, I'll be equally grateful if you'll have someone give me a rundown on your current format and requirements. More specifically, I'd appreciate a couple of copies of your scripts, of information on exactly what you want and like from abroad, including preferred lengths, and on whether you want suggestion-offers by cable, or prefer to order yourself.

I'd really like to contribute more to your radio show, Ed ...not only for the usual reasons, but also because, naturally, I'd be proud to be a part of it.

With many, many thanks...and best regards from Gwen and I to you, and Fred, and the gang ----

Sincerely,

Frank

FRANK M. KEARNS

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, CBS
485 Madison Avenue, N.Y. 22

Keats, Wm. Perry

January 9, 1958

Dear Mr. Keats:

I have your letter of January 5th.

It was nice of you to send me a copy of your letter to the editor of The White Plains Reporter-Dispatch which I read with a great deal of interest.

Again, thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Perry Keats
16 No. Broadway
White Plains, New York

mmc

Tmf

William Perry Keats
Attorney-at-Law
16 No. Broadway
White Plains, N.Y.

January 5, 1958

Mr. Edward C. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Knowing your vital interest in the national welfare, I enclose my "Letter-to-the-Editor" of the White Plains Reporter-Dispatch for its use, without compensation, on your program.

Very sincerely yours,
William Perry Keats

lower left

Editorial Comment

There Is No Better Way to Start the Year

AS WE BEGIN our routine tasks today on the first business day of 1958, we suggest there is no better way to start the year than with a sincere prayer to Divine Providence for comfort and guidance.

There are grave problems before us. On the internal front we are faced with serious educational and financial and civil-rights problems. Abroad we are threatened by a deadly, godless enemy. Therein we have an advantage, for we are a people who believe in God.

This time may be much akin to the situation when Abraham Lincoln said:

"I have been driven many times to my knees by the overwhelming conviction that I had nowhere else to go. My own wisdom, and that of all about me, seemed insufficient for the day."

In our prayer today we suggest that we ask for strength to put aside petty selfishness and greed; that we may live with our neighbors without prejudice; that we may be generous in thought and in contribution to charities; that we will be considerate of others; that we will try our hardest for 365 days to live up to the Golden Rule; and that we will, above all, not fail to be kind.

To that might be personally added: "Give me the serenity to accept what cannot be changed. Give me the courage to change what can be changed. Give me the wisdom to know one from the other."

There is one thought we anonlmous and the sentiment is not exactly a prayer. But it is good enough to be included in any supplication to our Divine Father. It reads:

"I shall pass through this world but once. Any good, therefore, that I can do or any kindness that I can show to any human being, let me do it now. Let me not defer or neglect it, for I shall not pass this way again."

And in that spirit, may we wish to our friends and readers the best of everything throughout all of this New Year.

Health, Properity and Happiness we hope will come to all.

o O o

What of Westchester Realty in 1958?

REAL ESTATE transactions, along with building construction, form one of Westchester's busiest trades. In fact, it has been estimated that building itself represents the county's largest industry. Since building necessarily concerns itself with land, the combination of the two plays a very important role in our county's economy.

What, then, was the 1957 record? And what may we reasonably expect in 1958?

Well, it wasn't too good a year, this 1957, but on the other hand it could have been worse. Money for building was pretty tight all through the year. And it takes money to finance and refinance land purchases and construction thereon.

As in former years, prices stayed in line. That has been a Westchester habit; except in extreme depression periods realty values hold up nicely in our county.

National headquarters construction still featured the large-building industry, but not many apartent houses were erected. There was a sharp decline in the number of one-family homes started, and statistics gathered by the Westchester County Assn. show fewer new homes around $15,000 and considerably more at $30,000 or above.

Estimates for 1958, at this writing, are that we will go along for the first half of the year at pretty much the same rate as during the last half of 1957. Then, as increasing population takes up the slack there will be fewer homeson the market for purchase—there never are many for rental — and construction will again begin to move upward on the charts.

A primary factor in Westchester's realty operations this year will be the availability of mortgage money. It now appears that Washington has given approval to lessening the tight strings on the banks money bags. Realtors tell us that mortgage money is noticeably easier to find.

Too, the steady increase in population throughout all of Westchester will have its effect. And so long as our employment ranks hold firm and our payrolls contribute to community economy, there should be no great worry. Westchester has fortunately not been tied in too closely with government armament contracts, as was the case on Long Island. Consequently, we have not suffered severely insuch contract cancellations because of a change in military strategy.

Altogether, the outlook for Westchester realty at this time is satisfactory. It could be better; it might be worse.

o O o

New Daniels Come to Judgment!

WE WELCOME to respective benches of our courts in Westchester Surrogate John J. Dillon of White Plains and County Judge James D. Hopkins of North Castle. Each has had a prior service record with the county as well as a distinguished career within the legal profession.

Judge Hopkins, as a news article recently mentioned, is the first of our public servants to have held top post in three governmental [illegible] as Chairman of our Board of Supervisors, as County Executive, and now as County Judge.

Judge Dillon served ably as Chief Assistant Distirct Attorney and has been honored by his associates through election in 1957 as President of the Westchester County Bar Assn. Such recognition comes only to those whose integrity and ability are unquestioned.

We welcome these two jurists to the county bench.

At the same time, if we may be permitted, we would like to express appreciation for the public to retiring Surrogate George A. Brenner and retiring County Judge Harold T. Garrity. Serving interim gubernatorial appointments to vacancies, the fortunes of politics prevent their continuation in these posts. But in their months upon the bench they have shown diligence and courtesy to litigants and counsel.

They are to be commended for such effort and kindly consideration. And we trust that in their retirement from [illegible] time they will find the reward of rest and relaxation which their records deserve.

The Forum

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Theory Is Expressed For Missile Setback

The Reporter Dispatch:

The shock to America and American from Russia's scientific triumph with Sputnik and Sputnik II may be beneficial to our country. Truly the military implications of the Sputniks are vast both as a revolutionary advance in weapons and as perhaps the critical factor in a shift of the balance of power from the U.S. to the Soviet Union. While official Washington rumbles and stirs over our guided missile program, many of us ask why has our strong nation fallen behind in this arms race so vital to our national security. I suggest that the reason is our nation's abandonment during the past ten years of one of our greatest principles, namely the principle of the market place of ideas.

Our democracy's basic strength lies in the continuous benefits resulting to it from a free competition of ideas in the many areas of action and effort of our society. On the other hand, by effective discipline of thought and effort, Russia's dictatorship achieves desired objectives. History shows us that the society espousing the free market place principle usually proves superior to the dictatorship. Why? Because the freedom to think and the competition of ideas are greater stimuli to achievement and progress than orders from the state in a one-thought society where scientists think and create pursuant to directives. But beware an naive failure to realize that dictatorship is the way of life for all its people following the first generation. The thinking of one who, native to a one-thought state, has never experienced freedom of ideas, is not hampered by official oppression.

If the foregoing is true, why is the U. S. behind? It is because for the past ten years our nation has abandoned its principle of the free market place of ideas. Specifically we have abandoned it in the area of political though wherein emotional pressures brought about the psendo-security attitude that any political thought not orthodox nor conservative was disloyal. This blackout of freedom of thought has destroyed the market place principle in one area and seriously damaged it in the others. Our scientists and our university people, like the rest of us, have been deprived of a free competition of political ideas. In certain instances, fear of damaging consequences has replaced their freedom of thought. Since our scientific minds were trained to competitive thinking and free debate, this deprivation has meant to them a loss of their essential stimulus, and working and living in an atmosphere not conducive to discussion. Our "half free" scientists have lost their guide and source of strength—the free market place for ideas. The results speak for themselves.

Our nation urgently needs action to rediscover and to establish once again this market place principle, just as it needs an improved guided missile program. For the nation's security we must at once review our psendo-security thinking of the past ten years and jettison all "loyalty programs," "subversive list," "security risk," and "un-American activities" listings having no security value by police, military intelligence, C.I.C., and F.B.I. standards. We must heartily grasp our great lost principle of the free market place for ideas to effect a climate beneficial for basic research, scientific discovery and allied creative achievement. We must provide our scientists their stimulus of freedom of thought. Once provided, the efforts of our scientific community will restore our strength and leadership. If the shock of the Sputniks achieves this, it will have been beneficial.

William Perry Keats
16 N. Broadway

THE REPORTER DISPATCH

[illegible]spatch Establi[illegible]
Daily Reporter Establi[illegible] 1917.

Published every business day at The Reporter Dispatch Building, 10 Church Street, White Plains, N. Y., by Westchester County Publishers, Inc. V. E. Macy, Jr., President; Benjamin H. Carroll, Vice President, Editor and General Manager; Hugh W. Robertson, Vice President; William L. Fanning, Vice President and Treasurer. Kelly-Smith Company, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City, General Advertising Representative.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulations. Entered as second class matter March 1, 1939, at the postoffice at White Plains, N. Y., under the act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Single Copy, 7 Cents

Subscriptions: Rates by carrier, 35 cents per week. By mail beyond city postal delivery zone: One year, $17.50; six months, $9.25; three months, $5.25.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is entitled exclusively to the use of republication of all the local news printed in this newspaper, as well as all AP news dispatches.

If We Could Just Shake That Guy — By Morris

Hal Boyle Says

'Dumb Doll,' Shot at Moon Among Predictions for 1958

By HAL BOYLE

NEW YORK (AP)—Once a year we try to be a fortune teller, and once again we must say: "This year is fortunate."

It is a welcome reading in a crystal ball too often cloudy. The usual things in 1958 will disturb the world pattern — things like earthquakes, people, weather and doubt.

The endless changing pattern of change itself will enforce our lives as always, closing doorways on the familiar by a pull, and by a push opening new doors to new and differing days and other ways.

Yes, we must be willing to face fresh adventures in the coming year.

A man will invent a doll which he will guarantee will not weep, close its eyes, walk, or wet its diaper. It will be called "Dumb Doll," and it will sell 12 million copies. Children will cry to own the strange toy, so different from themselves.

The Russians will throw a Sputnik toward the moon and miss it, but won't announce it.

British to Score

The British will hit the moon—and if someone observes this and makes a complaint about it the British Home Office will force the British Foreign Office to come clean.

In the National League it is hard to fault Milwaukee and in the American League after the Yankees it is hard to predict Kansas City less than a close last.

There are other possibilities.

In the year ahead thinking may replace bowling as the national pastime; it must also be considered that people, weary of outside entertainment, will look more into themselves for refreshment. This could build larger stadiums within the heart. Or it could happen in a further year. A gain will be made in 1958.

It will be observed that Khrushchev, somber with responsibility, is drinking less than he was known to drink before. This could be bad or good.

In France, a premier will remain in power longer than any other premier since the end of the last World War. This could be bad or good.

In the Middle East there is no question about what can happen. It is bad or good. These things are certain.

For the rest of it, the pattern of 1958 seems reasonably clear.

Things in Cars

In North Carolina in March a lady driver will hear a strange buzzing in her car. On investigation it will turn out to be a snake. How did it get there?

In Minnesota in June another lady will hear a strange noise in her car, and it will turnout to be a baby alligator, and the question will be: How did it get there?

In California in September a wife will unexpectedly greet her husband returning from a business trip, and there'll be a girl in the front seat.

The big puzzle of 1958 will be not how the snake got aboard a car in North Carolina, or how an alligator achieved it in Minnesota, but how the girl knew the car was going to California. The solution will come in court in 1960.

Long-range 1958 weather forecast: Cloudy, intermittent sunshine, no serious frost. Horsecope: Hopeful.

MY ANSWER

By Billy Graham

Question: Do you think it is right to discipline children? My friends say I will develop inhibitions in them if I do.

K. A. N.

Answer: God teaches us that it [illegible] with love, our children is an evidence of our failure to care for them and also or refusal to fulfill our God-given responsibility as parents. No parent can ever justify a hands-off policy when it

Report fr

Russia's

By RAY TUCKER

WASHINGTON — [illegible] offer of atomic di[illegible] a comprehensive [illegible] pact was designed [illegible] such Machiavellian [illegible] United States adn[illegible] publican or Demo[illegible] cept it. That is t[illegible] White House and S[illegible] analysts.

The basic princi[illegible] cow proposal is [illegible] which means the U[illegible] cept as permanen[illegible] status quo. Such a[illegible] our part would re[illegible] and to sanctify Ru[illegible] unlawful absorptio[illegible] pet states, ranging [illegible] to the Black Sea. [illegible] Soviet does not p[illegible] expansion of pene[illegible] areas through su[illegible] ties.

In other word[illegible] States is asked to [illegible] 100 million liber[illegible] peans to a Comm[illegible] ever. We are requ[illegible] our 1776 Rev[illegible] Declaration of Ind[illegible] hap[illegible] in a form[illegible] tre[illegible]

DOCTRINE UNP[illegible]

It [illegible] obvious to P[illegible] how[illegible] and Secreta[illegible] the[illegible]en in the Ki[illegible] aba[illegible]oned or mort[illegible] mor[illegible] or none at a[illegible]

State Hi[illegible]

Of $640[illegible]

By ROBERT T. G[illegible]

ALBANY, (AP)—Ne[illegible] highway program [illegible] level as winter fo[illegible] another constructio[illegible]

Projects totaling [illegible] lars are under wa[illegible] ing 1¼ billion, are [illegible]

Taxpayers will [illegible] either in direct pa[illegible] York State or in fe[illegible] will be returned t[illegible] der the national hi[illegible]

Under way are [illegible] volving 1,024 mile[illegible]

The State Public [illegible] ment reports 268 [illegible] proceeding on sc[illegible]

Major Jobs Lag

The Thruway [illegible] ever, admits fra[illegible] its major jobs ar[illegible] by several montl[illegible] acquiring rights o[illegible] the delaying facto[illegible] said.

Major road proj[illegible] the state, with th[illegible] struction costs, i[illegible] million-dollar Per[illegible] way, which will b[illegible] area vertically; [illegible] from Albany to [illegible] 275 million; the [illegible] pressway, expecte[illegible] million; route 6 r[illegible] 127 million, and [illegible] projects, each to [illegible]

In a year-end s[illegible] Associated Pre[illegible] Works Departmen[illegible] to maintain thro[illegible] present rate of [illegible] tivity.

The act provides [illegible] federal payment [illegible] state, non-toll roa[illegible]

Thruway Projects

Major Thruway [illegible] the New England [illegible] nect with Connecti[illegible] State Highway; [illegible] spur, to link the [illegible] the new Massach[illegible] and the Niagara [illegible] Buffalo.

The sections to [illegible] roads are schedu[illegible] tion late next ye[illegible] agara section in [illegible]

During 1957, th[illegible] age of the thruw[illegible] from 433 miles t[illegible] 70-mile Erie spur [illegible] vanis state borde[illegible] mile link to New[illegible] State Parkway [illegible]

Bond Issue Not [illegible]

The Public W[illegible] reports it has n[illegible] million-dollar bon[illegible] by voters in 1956 [illegible] struction. The de[illegible] was awaiting mor[illegible] ditions in the bon[illegible]

Most of the bi[illegible] struction jobs ar[illegible] many contractors, [illegible] on a different se[illegible]

Keesely, Nick

LENNEN & NEWELL, INC.
ADVERTISING
380 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

F

May 6, 1959

Dear Ed:

You're tops in my book and I want to thank you again for making the dinner Tuesday night.

I know it must have caused you considerable inconvenience to rearrange your schedule, but as was to be expected, you went over big with every one, and Mr. Gruber is still talking about what a great guy you are.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Nick

Nicholas E. Keesely
Senior Vice President
Radio and Television

bbt

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Keesely, Nick

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg April 29

Mr. Keeseley of Lennen & Newell telephoned at 4:45. I asked him to call you about 6:30 p.m.

sh

LENNEN & NEWELL, INC.
ADVERTISING
380 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

April 29, 1959

Miss Cecchini
Edward Murrow Office
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Miss Cecchini:

Confirming my phone call this morning, I would appreciate your conveying to Mr. Murrow that we would like to move up the time for his appearance at the NCCJ dinner in honor of Mr. Lewis Gruber to fall in the 8:30 to 9:15 p.m. period....the closer to 9 p.m. the better.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Sincerely,

LENNEN & NEWELL, INC.

Nicholas E. Keesely
Senior Vice President
Radio and Television

bbt

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg April 28

Do you plan to attend both the Goddard Neighbourhood House benefit dinner and the NCCJ award dinner for Mr. Gruber?

LENNEN & NEWELL, INC.
ADVERTISING
380 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

SAN FRANCISCO OFFICE
248 BATTERY STREET

BEVERLY HILLS OFFICE
9033 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD

April 28, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I can't tell you how grateful all of us are that you will be able to take time out of your busy schedule and attend the dinner in honor of our esteemed Chairman of the P. Lorillard Company, Mr. Lewis Gruber, at which you will be principal guest speaker. The date is Monday, May 4th, in the Sert Room, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. You will be expected between 9:00 and 9:45 pm.

The dinner is sponsored by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Please see the attached fact sheet for "purpose of the NCCJ".

The Chairman of the dinner is Donald Gregg, President of Faber, Coe and Gregg. The presentor of the plaque to Mr. Gruber is Stanley Stacey, President of Cavalla Tobacco Company, last year's recipient of the Brotherhood Award. Mr. Stacey is a close friend of Lewis Gruber and has made a trip in from Milwaukee to make the presentation.

The wording of the plaque is as follows:

"The Brotherhood Award of the National Conference of Christians and Jews is being presented to Lewis Gruber 'for distinguished service in the field of human relations'."

A seat in the center of the dais will be reserved for you and you will be met at the door and personally escorted to the dais when you arrive. I assure you that we will get you on as soon as possible after your arrival to enable you to get back to your other commitments.

I trust you will find the above information to your satisfaction, and, if you should have any further questions please don't hesitate to call me. Meanwhile, we all look forward to seeing you on May 4th.

Sincerely,

LENNEN & NEWELL, INC.

Nick

Nicholas E. Keesely
Senior Vice President
Radio and Television

Attach.
bbt

FACT SHEET

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHRISTIANS AND JEWS

[redacted]

What is the NCCJ?

The National Conference is a civic organization of individual Protestant, Catholic and Jewish citizens who want to work together against hate, bigotry and discrimination.

It was founded in 1928 by such eminent Americans as Charles Evans Hughes, Newton D. Baker, Dr. S. Parkes Cadman, Carlton J. H. Hayes and Roger W. Straus in reaction to national manifestations of intolerance in America following World War I.

It is wholly supported financially by voluntary contributions from individuals, corporations, foundations, fraternal organizations and religious groups.

Purpose of the NCCJ

"...to promote justice, amity, understanding and cooperation among Protestants, Catholics and Jews, and to analyze, moderate and finally eliminate intergroup prejudices which disfigure and distort religious, business, social and political relations, with a view to the establishment of a social order in which the religious ideals of brotherhood and justice shall become the standards of human relationships." (NCCJ By-Laws)

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg April 23

Mr. Nick Keeseley of Lennen & Newell telephoned with regard to the attached. I told him what I had told Mr. Towego's assistant - that you had another engagement that evening. He asked if you could not drop in for ten minutes just to introduce Mr. Gruber. I told him I thought not, but that I would let him know definitely when I had had a chance to ask you.

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg April 23

I informed Mr. Towego's assistant that we had not yet received the letter to which he referred (copy attached). In any case, your answer would have to be "no" as you had a previous engagement for May 4.

However, as this invitation came from Lennen & Newell and concerns a sponsor, I thought you might like to see the letter.

dictated over the telephone by Mr. Adolf Towego's assistant Tuesday

April 20, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Bud Gruber, Chairman of the Board of the Lorillard Company, is being honoured by the National Council of Christians and Jews at their Media Banquet, to be held at the Waldorf-Astoria on the night of May 4. The Council would very much like to have you as the principal speaker on this occasion. In view of the cordiality that you have evinced toward Mr. Gruber, we thought you might like to appear at a function honouring him. If you are available for May 4, I will be pleased to provide you with all the details.

Remembering with pleasure our pleasant luncheon together and looking forward to seeing you presently, I remain,

Adolf Towego (spelling?)
Lennen & Newell.

Have told him I'll do it.

Kegan, Jos E

May 29, 1959

Mr. E. Joseph Kegan
Superintendent of Schools
Wappingers Falls, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Kegan:

Mrs. Murrow has asked me to write and apologize to you on her behalf for not replying to your letter of April 20 concerning the Tulip Queen selection. Your letter must somehow have gone astray as it has only just reached her and of course it is too late for her to participate. She is very sorry about it.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Wappingers Central School

WAPPINGERS FALLS, NEW YORK

E. JOSEPH KEGAN, SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

BOARD OF EDUCATION

ROY C. KETCHAM, PRESIDENT
JOSEPH E. LUDEWIG, VICE-PRESIDENT
ALBERT L. CANALE
ANTHONY F. DI MARCO
DR. JOHN J. MITCHELL
IRVINE T. ROBINSON
ROBERT T. VAN VLECK

OFFICERS

FLORENCE G. GRAY, CLERK
CARLETON I. RELYEA, TREASURER

V6

April 20, 1959

Mrs. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, N.Y.

Dear Mrs. Murrow:

The County Committee on the Hudson-Champlain celebration has decided that a Queen should be selected to reign at some of the many events that will be taking place during this historic occasion. It was decided by the Committee to have each school in the County select a girl from the present senior class to represent the school. Thirteen girls have been selected and a "Tulip Queen" is to be chosen from this group.

Your name has been proposed as one the Committee would like to have act as a judge in the final selection of our Tulip Queen. The judging will take place at the State Armory in Poughkeepsie at 9:15 p.m. on May 9.

Judges are requested to attend a buffet supper as a guest of the committee to be held on Friday, May 8 at 6:30 p.m. at Shirley's, 77 Academy Street, Poughkeepsie, so that the judges will have an opportunity to meet the girls and perhaps be in a better position to select the Queen who we will be proud to have represent our area.

Would you please inform me at your earliest convenience as to whether or not you will be able to accept the invitation extended by our Committee?

Sincerely yours,

E. Joseph Kegan

E. JOSEPH KEGAN
Chairman, Tulip Queen Committee

fg
P.S. Pleaxe note enclosed "Rules for Tulip Queen Contest".

Kehoe, Ron

March 4, 1959

WDCR
c/o Ron Kehoe
Station Manager
Dartmouth College
Hanover, New Hampshire

CONGRATULATIONS ON COMPLETION OF EXTREMELY SUCCESSFUL FIRST YEAR

BEST WISHES FOR CONTINUED SUCCESS IN THE FUTURE

Ed Murrow

514-70
News

WDCR At Dartmouth College
HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

February 7, 1959

Mr. Robert E. Kalaidjian, Director
Personnel Relations Services
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Bob:

Greetings from the Hanover end of the line! I am happy to report that all is thriving here at WDCR. My term of office is rapidly drawing to its end, and I have less than a month behind this desk.

My applications are in at four law schools, and I expect to be spending the next three years studying the law, though I do not yet know what phase of it will finally be my specialty. I have not closed the door to a career in broadcasting, but I intend to get a law background first. So, you won't be processing any job applications from me for a couple of years anyway.

I am enclosing a clipping from the February issue of the Alumni Magazine. Would it be possible for you to get the article "Top Man At WDCR" into Ed Murrow's hands? I have a definite reason for asking this favor.

On Wednesday, March 4, WDCR will celebrates its first anniversary as America's only student-operated AM station. Joe Culligan of NBC will be the major speaker by present plans. At the same time we will present the WDCR Award and install a new Directorate. All this will take place at our celebration banquet here in Hanover.

Could you persuade Mr. Murrow to send us a letter or telegram of congratulations on March 4? We are arranging for similar messages from Robert Sarnoff, H.V. Kaltenborn, Nelson Rockefeller, and even President Eisenhower. Mr. Murrow could add a great deal to the excitement and importance of the occasion for us all.

Bob, I appreciate any help you can give us in this connection. Warmest personal regards.

Cordially,

Ron Kelso

PERSONAL

1340 ON YOUR RADIO DIAL

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

Referred to.....

By.....

[ ] For your reply
[ ] For noting and return
[ ] For appropriate action
[ ] For your information
[ ] For suggestions as to reply
[ ] For your files

Page 6 The WDCR Award

Page 25 "Top Man At WDCR"

Page 54 Class of '29 notes

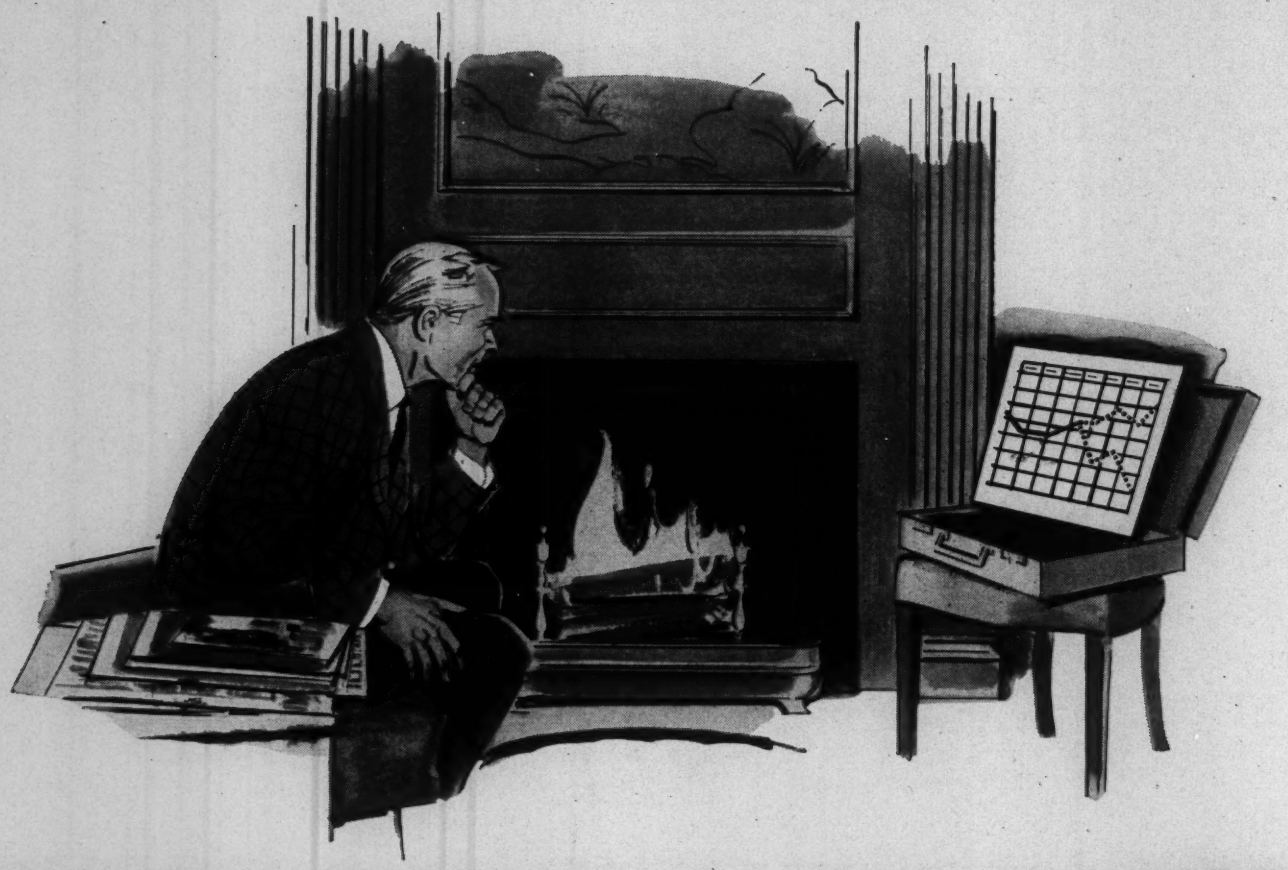
Dartmouth

ALUMNI MAGAZINE

In This Issue: FACULTY FORUM

A Special Supplement on "Inflation"

FEBRUARY 1959



"Now"... is <u>always</u> the hardest time to invest

Has there ever been a single day when all of the major factors—business, labor, politics, money rates, Federal budget, international relations—were so predictable that the investor could go about his work with assurance?

Investment decisions are *always* difficult, but always *necessary*.

To meet that necessity, investment judgment must be combined with imagination, as well as understanding of individual requirements.

With these essentials, our Trust Company's specialized work—managing investments—adds immensely to the investor's peace of mind and financial well-being.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK

37 Broad Street, New York 4, New York

. . . a hand in things to come

Unlocking the secrets of the universe

Amazing textile fibers spun out of natural gas . . . wonder drugs squeezed from coal . . . shining stainless steel forged from drab, brownish earth. These man-made marvels were born in the minds and hands of research scientists.

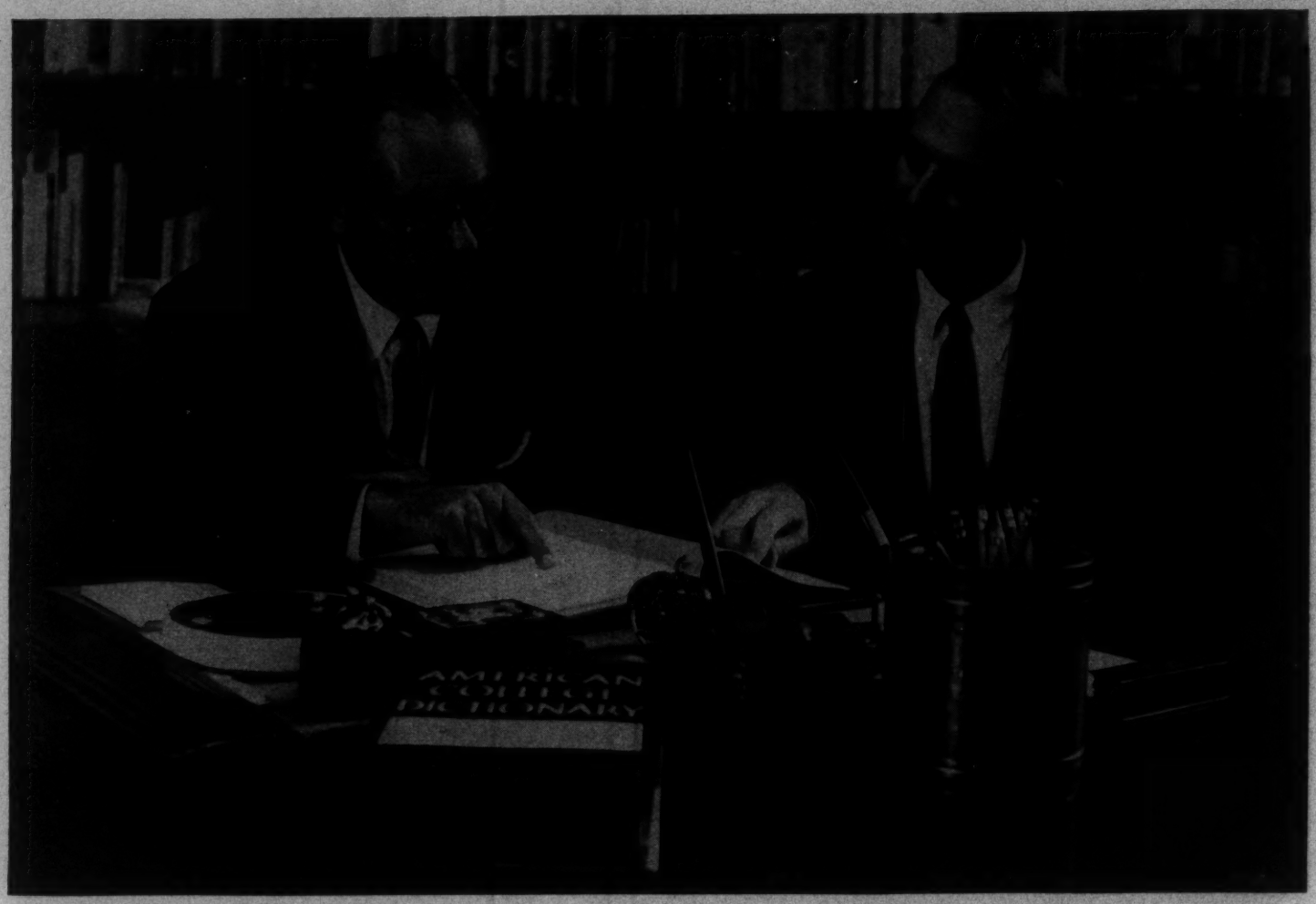
Never satisfied with things as they are, the research scientist takes apart the raw materials of nature to capture the basic "building blocks" of the universe. Then he rearranges and combines the pieces into new and better things that help improve our lives.

Research is a living thing to the people of Union Carbide—for it is the foundation upon which their work is built. They have created hundreds of useful products from such basic substances as oil, natural gas, ores, air, and water. And the wonders yet to come, the completely new things of tomorrow, are being sought and found in Union Carbide's laboratories today.

Learn about the exciting work going on now in alloys, carbons, chemicals, gases, plastics, and nuclear energy. Write for "Products and Processes" Booklet A, Union Carbide Corporation, 30 East 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y. In Canada, Union Carbide Canada Limited, Toronto.

UNION CARBIDE

...a hand in things to come



Bennett Cerf, President of Random House, Inc., world-famous publishers of fine books including The Modern Library and The American College Dictionary; Henry Moyer, Jr., of New England Life.

Bennett Cerf and Henry Moyer, Jr. collaborate on a Profit Sharing Plan for Random House

Meeting and working with interesting men like Bennett Cerf is one of the most satisfying things about his career with New England Life, according to Henry Moyer, Jr. (Dartmouth '51).

Recently, he presented to Mr. Cerf his proposal for a revised Profit Sharing Plan for the staff of Random House. They went over the details together and developed a program which will benefit employees in every salary bracket — providing more life insurance protection for less money than was previously possible.

Henry will, of course, work closely with company officials in servicing this plan through the years. And he'll continue the personal programming for a number of the executives at Random House. This one report of Henry's activity is just a part of the outstanding job he's been doing for New England Life, ever since he joined us in 1952.

If a career of this sort appeals to you, investigate the opportunities with New England Life. You get a regular income from the start. You can work anywhere in the U. S. A. Your future is full of substantial rewards.

For more information, write to Vice President L. M. Huppeler, 501 Boylston Street, Boston 17, Massachusetts.

NEW ENGLAND
Mutual LIFE Insurance Company
BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

THE COMPANY THAT FOUNDED MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE IN AMERICA — 1835

These Dartmouth College men are New England Life representatives:

Will F. Noble, CLU, '16, Assoc. Gen. Agt., Omaha
Donald O. McLeran, CLU, '20, Assoc. Gen. Agt., St. Paul
Richard T. Willis, '22, Manchester
Malcolm D. Hubert, CLU, '23, Jacksonville
Ives Atherton, '24, Hanover
Herbert L. Rice, '25, New York
John W. Laffey, '29, Group Mgr., Boston
Walter H. Lillard, Jr., '30, Boston
Frank H. Neff, Jr., '30, Cleveland
Charles S. McAllister, '31, New York
Alva Z. Allen, CLU, '33, Group Mgr., Cleveland
Theodore O. Olson, '36, Boston
F. Russell Fette, CLU, '39, Gen. Agt., St. Louis
Paul E. Hurley, '40, Boston
Charles F. Schlenker, '41, New York
Daniel Rix, '42, Oakland (Herschel D.)
Roger A. Antaya, '44, Atlanta
Ace Leroy Hollibaugh, '44, Oakland
Malcolm Hoyt, '45, Savannah, Ga.
William B. Davidson, Jr., '46, Dist. Grp. Mgr., Chicago
Thomas H. Gillaugh, CLU, '46, Gen. Agt., Dayton
Richard B. Menin, '47, New York
Abbott F. Reid, 48N, Miami, Fla.
William D. Fetzer, '49, Philadelphia
Robert E. Leary, '49, Group Rep., Boston
William R. Sapers, '50, Boston
Richard J. Wilcox, CLU, '50, New York
Henry S. Moyer, Jr., '51, New York
Ronald G. Pollock, '56, Cleveland, Ohio

Ask one of these competent men to tell you about the advantages of insuring in the New England Life.

CONTRIBUTORS

to this month's *Faculty Forum* supplement, dealing with the subject of Inflation, are three of Dartmouth's economics professors.

George E. Lent, Visiting Professor of Business Economics at Tuck School, came to Dartmouth in 1957. Graduate of R.P.I. in 1934, he took his M.B.A. there in 1935, and his Ph.D. at Columbia in 1947. He has taught at R.P.I., Vermont and North Carolina, and has also served in Washington, on the Treasury Department's tax advisory staff and in the comptroller's office of the Department of Defense. At Tuck School, he is Director of Research as well as economics professor.

Colin D. Campbell, Assistant Professor of Economics, graduated from Harvard in 1938, and took his M.A. at Iowa and his Ph.D. at the University of Chicago in 1950. Before joining the Dartmouth faculty in 1956 he was with the Central Intelligence Agency, 1952-54, and was an economist with the Federal Reserve System, 1954-56. His special studies of inflation in China and South Korea are cited in his *Faculty Forum* article.

Martin Segal, Assistant Professor of Economics, taught at Harvard (Ph.D. '53), Columbia and Williams before coming to Dartmouth. He was consultant to the Senate Sub-Committee on Anti-Trust and Monopoly, and after full-time work as staff economist for the New York Metropolitan Region Study, under the Ford Foundation and Rockefeller Brothers Fund, he is now a part-time associate. His book on the New York labor market will be published by the Harvard University Press this spring.

Dartmouth ALUMNI MAGAZINE

February 1959 • Volume 51, Number 5

IN THIS ISSUE

"THE NASTIEST UPSET SINCE BUNKER HILL" **16**
Corey Ford '21h, who went to England with the Dartmouth Rugby Club during Christmas recess, describes the history-making trip that saw the Yanks, to everyone's surprise, win five of seven "fixtures."

ALUMNI COUNCIL HONORS FOOTBALL TEAM **26**
A gala dinner in Hanover last month saluted the Ivy League champs.

THE CENTRAL IDEA **28**
The 1959 Carnival theme, "The Good Old Days," inspires a pictorial recollection of some of the memorable center-of-campus snow statues.

THAT OTHER DARTMOUTH CARNIVAL **30**
There is one, in England, and Frederick L. Bacon '59 tells about it.

Dartmouth Authors 4
The Civil War First-Hand 7
A Senior Talks About Dartmouth 10
The College 13
A Wah Hoo Wah for— 14
The Hanover Scene 15
The Faculty 22
Polar Conference 23
The Undergraduate Chair 24
With the Big Green Teams 32
News from the Clubs 36
News from the Classes 38
Associated School News 72
In Memoriam 74

THE COVER

The top of the Dartmouth Skiway, at Holt's Ledge in Lyme, commands a fine view of the countryside just north of Hanover; and a Dartmouth skier takes time out from the day's runs to enjoy it.

PHOTOGRAPH BY ADRIAN BOUCHARD

THE STAFF

CHARLES EDWARD WIDMAYER '30 *Editor*
JAMES BURKE FISHER '54 *Assistant Editor*
JOHN HURD '21 *Contributing Editors*
WILLIAM HILL MCCARTER '19
CHARLOTTE FORD MORRISON *Alumni Editor*
EDWARD CONNERY LATHEM '51 *Literary Editor*
HAROLD LEWIS BOND '42 *Faculty Editor*
CLIFFORD LESLIE JORDAN JR. '45 *Sports Editor*
BARBARA E. HAYWARD *Editorial Assistant*
NATALIE N. HODGSON *Office Manager*
ADRIAN BOUCHARD *Staff Photographer*
LEONARD E. MORRISSEY '48T *Accountant*

Alumni Advisory Board

FRANK ASBURY HUTCHINS '22
PARKER MERROW '25
MILBURN MCCARTY '35

Editorial and Business Office: 101 Crosby Hall, Hanover, N. H.
Member of Ivy League Alumni Magazines, 22 Washington Square North, New York 11, N. Y.

Published monthly, October to July inclusive, by the Dartmouth Secretaries Association. Publication Office: 73 Main St., Brattleboro, Vt. Editorial and General Offices: 101 Crosby Hall, Hanover, N. H. Send change of address notice to Hanover, N. H. Subscription, $4.00 per year; single copies 50 cents. Printed by The Vermont Printing Company, Brattleboro, Vt. Second class postage paid at Brattleboro, Vermont.

All publication rights reserved. Contents reprinted only by permission of the editor.

POSTMASTER: Send Form 3579 to Dartmouth Alumni Magazine, Crosby Hall, Hanover, N. H.

The sign of hospitality in Hanover

Plan to be in Hanover this spring. Write or wire the Hanover Inn today for reservations and full information.

THE HANOVER INN

DARTMOUTH AUTHORS

MRS. BRIDGE. By Evan S. Connell Jr. '45. New York: Viking Press, 1958. 254pp. $3.75.

Author Evan Connell (*The Anatomy Lesson* and other stories) has skillfully dissected Mrs. Bridge into a sort of literary jigsaw puzzle with each of the more than one hundred pieces or episodes fitting together within the framework of the novel to form the completed portrait of Mrs. Bridge and her world. However, as is frequently the case with jigsaw puzzles, the final result is a trifle disappointing with the completed portrait lacking the brilliance promised by some of the individual pieces.

Despite this limitation there can be no doubt of Mr. Connell's perception and appreciation of those daily and routine incidents which so often make up the sum and substance of any woman's life. India Bridge, in the author's words, "was not certain what she wanted from life, or what to expect from it, for she had seen so little of it, but she was sure that in some way — because she willed it to be so — her wants and her expectations were the same."

This statement, appearing in the opening pages of the book, could just as well be reiterated in the concluding pages, for the recorded experiences do not, as the phrase goes, alter or illuminate Mrs. Bridge's life in any appreciable manner, perhaps because, like a jigsaw puzzle, the pieces were all there to start with.

There is remarkable, often brilliant, writing here — the awareness and feeling, perhaps recollection, of those everyday events that are woven into the warp and woof of any family's life. The experiences of Mrs. Bridge with her husband, children, friends, and world span a period of some forty years, but there is an underlying tragic timelessness to the book which leads the reader to sense that the failures of Mrs. Bridge to respond to the challenges of her family and her world are indeed the failures of many women.

If this be so, it becomes understandable why the portrait of Mrs. Bridge is incomplete. But read *Mrs. Bridge* yourself. It is a fascinating book. You may be amused, saddened, frustrated, possibly frightened, but you will not be bored and, as with all good books, you will take part of it with you into your own world.

CLIFF JORDAN '45

Faculty Book

SOVIET POLICY AND THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS 1931-1946. By Charles B. McLane '41. New York: Columbia University Press, 1958. 310pp. $5.50.

It has often been assumed that Communist Parties abroad are mere puppets of Moscow and that their actions are always determined by the Kremlin puppeteer. It is also often assumed, somewhat contradictorarily, that the Chinese Communist Party is likely at some point to break with the Soviet Party and follow an independent course.

By examining carefully the nature of the relationship between the Soviet and Chinese Communists in the period 1931 to 1946 (that is, prior to the coming to power of Chinese Communism) Charles McLane contributes to our understanding of these crucial problems and of the nature of Sino-Soviet alliance. This study reaches two extraordinarily interesting conclusions: 1, that the Communist Party of China remained largely free of Soviet control during this period (Mao's rise to leadership was for instance not the result of Moscow interference in internal party affairs); 2, that, nonetheless, the Communist Party of China in most important respects followed the line of Moscow in Chinese and international affairs.

Often the policies followed by the two parties were parallel rather than coordinated, and differences of emphasis and interpretation were evident. Contrary to popular impression, however, McLane finds no serious diversity of view, even on matters of ideology, in which Mao is often regarded as an exponent of an independent Chinese Marxist doctrine.

These and other conclusions are based on a prodigious amount of research, mainly in Russian materials, but also in sources available in English, including translations of Chinese Communist documents. As well as using libraries in the United States from Stanford to the east coast, the author even conducted several interviews in Tokyo and Hong Kong to fill in crevices in his study. Taking nothing for granted, McLane has investigated every scrap of evidence available in languages known to him, and has engaged in sober, cautious speculation about some of the more confusing and ambiguous aspects of this complicated history. Where things still remain obscure, he is not afraid to say so. It is his belief that examination of Chinese sources would not alter the conclusions fundamentally, a belief that can only be verified when some other scholar produces an equally careful study of these sources.

The study also throws considerable light on the nature of Soviet policy in China during this period and on the process of Soviet foreign policy formulation. Russian attitudes towards the Chinese Soviets after 1930, the United Front after 1935, the war against Japan, the evacuation of Manchuria, and the negotiations between Chiang Kai-shek and the Communists down to their breakdown in 1946, are all examined and interpreted. From this analysis, it appears that even in so important a matter as the question of support for a Chinese Communist revolution, Soviet Russian policy was not as inflexible and predetermined, nor as

foresighted and consistent, as is usually assumed. Soviet policy, in this case as elsewhere, seems not to be a mere reflection of ideological preconceptions but to take into account Soviet practical interests under changing conditions.

In one important episode McLane describes an apparent conflict of policies between different departments of the Soviet administration. He also indicates that Soviet attitudes were sometimes reactions to American policies rather than unchanging policies laid down on the basis of permanent Soviet objectives.

The author does not himself draw any conclusions concerning American policies toward Soviet and Chinese Communism. His case study does, however, indicate the necessity of a flexible American policy, not a rigid attitude dictated by our own ideological preferences and false assumptions concerning Soviet ideological preferences.

Although the study suggests the strength of Soviet-Chinese bonds of unity, and the unlikelihood of serious splits in the alliance, it may also be concluded that Chinese Communist policy is in part also a reaction to American policy, and may shift in accordance with changes in our own attitudes.

H. Gordon Skilling

Alumni Articles

Editor of *PMLA: Publications of the Modern Language Association of America,* George Winchester Stone Jr. '30 is the author of two articles contained in the December issue of that publication: "The Beginning, Development, and Impact of the MLA as a Learned Society 1883-1958" and "The Modern Language Association and the Shape of Things to Come 1958-83."

"The Doctor and the Press" by Alexander Warden '19 appeared in the December number of *Rocky Mountain Medical Journal.*

Clifford A. Randall '27 is the author of "Help Shape the Future" in the December issue of *The Rotarian.*

"A^{40}/K^{40} Age of Gneiss from McMurdo Sound, Antarctica" by A. Lincoln Washburn '35 and others has been reprinted from the October *Transactions* of the American Geophysical Union.

Stewart Schackne '27 is the author of "How to Plan and Write a Mass Media Program" in the December issue of *Public Relations in Canada.*

"Wisconsin Age Forests in Western Ohio; I Age and Glacial Events" by Richard P. Goldthwait '33 appeared in the *Ohio Journal of Science* for July.

Herbert E. Hawkes '34 is co-author of "Relative Mobility of the Common Elements in Weathering of Some Schist and Granite Areas" in a recent issue of *Geochimica et Cosmochimica Acta.*

"Voltaire, Christin, and Panckoucke" by George B. Watts '13 has been reprinted from the December *French Review.*

Clarence F. Willey '32 is the author of "Classroom Scoring of Tests" in the December 4 issue of *Psychological Reports.*

"Further Problems in the Measurement of Growth" by Frederic M. Lord '36 appeared in the Autumn number of *Educational and Psychological Measurement.*

Arthur S. Hopkins '08 is the author of the *Annual Report of the Northeastern Forest Fire Protection Commission.*

"Economic Co-operation Under UN Auspices" by Robert E. Asher '31 has been issued in reprint form by The Brookings In-

The Pride of Tailorship

More and more men are discovering a new personal pride in wearing Rogers Peet custom clothing. *Our* pride comes from knowing we are looked to with confidence by individuals with the best of taste. Our workrooms house only master craftsmen, tops in their trade.

COAT & TROUSERS . . . $140 upwards

Rogers Peet company
NEW YORK BOSTON

In New York: 600 Fifth Avenue *at* 48th Street; 479 Fifth Avenue *at* 41st Street; 258 Broadway *at* Warren St.
In Boston: 104 Tremont St. *at* Bromfield St.

When the occasion demands it—Ballantine's 17 Year Old Scotch

A right royal Whisky in limited supply.

about $12 the fifth

"21" Brands, Inc. N. Y. C. 86 PROOF

ALSO IMPORTERS OF 94.4 PROOF BALLANTINE'S DISTILLED LONDON DRY GIN DISTILLED FROM GRAIN

Chieftain MOTEL
LYME ROAD, HANOVER, N.H.

· Skiway Special ·

3 nights for the price of 2

During February and March
Advance reservations only

AAA
Your Hosts: Ray & Isabel Sears
SUPERIOR

RUMSEY HALL SCHOOL

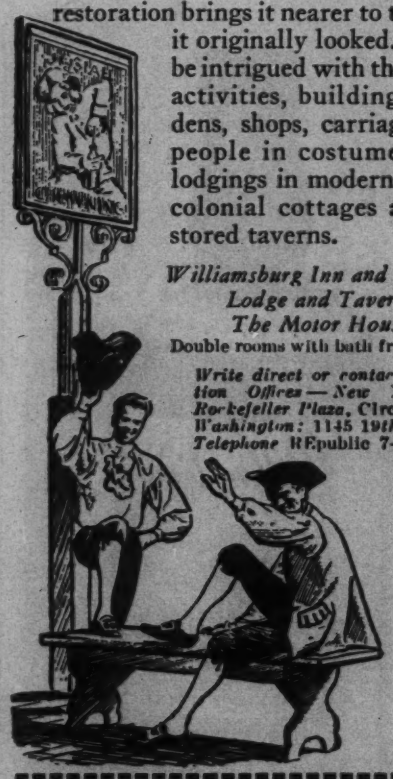
80 miles from New York. In healthful Berkshire Hills of Conn. An Accredited School of 100 boys and 25 girls. Grades 1 to 8. Home-like atmosphere in country environment. Prepares students for leading secondary schools. Well coached team sports. Est. 1900. New Buildings. For catalog, write Director, Washington 11, Conn.

Williamsburg
REVISITED

VISIT Williamsburg, Virginia often—each year's progress in restoration brings it nearer to the way it originally looked. You'll be intrigued with the added activities, buildings, gardens, shops, carriages and people in costume. Fine lodgings in modern hotels, colonial cottages and restored taverns.

Williamsburg Inn and Cottages
Lodge and Taverns
The Motor House
Double rooms with bath from $8.00

Write direct or contact Reservation Offices — New York: 30 Rockefeller Plaza, Circle 6-6800. Washington: 1145 19th St., NW. Telephone REpublic 7-8114.



Mr. I. M. McCaskey
Goodwin Building, Williamsburg, Virginia
Please send me your colorful illustrated folder of Williamsburg.
Name .....
Address .....
City .....*Zone*....*State*.....

stitution. The paper originally appeared in the Summer number of *International Organization.*

Great Men and Women, a children's reader by Leslie W. Leavitt '16, has been published by Longmans, Green and Company in soft-cover form.

Faculty Articles

The Story of Henniker by Professor-Emeritus Francis L. Childs '06 has been published as a booklet of twelve pages. The historical account was originally prepared as a speech before a Community Day Convocation at New England College.

The Winter issue of the *Bulletin* of the American Association of University Professors contains an article entitled "The ROTC on the Campus" by Professors Gene M. Lyons and John W. Masland.

"New Hampshire-Vermont-iana" by Marcus A. McCorison appeared in the December number of *North Country Libraries.*

Sidney C. Hayward '26 is the author of "Seeking Salmon and Solitude" in the October issue of the *Anglers' Club Bulletin.*

Prof. Frank G. Ryder has prepared an edition of Carl Zuckmayer's *Das Kalte Licht* for the New York publishing firm Appleton-Century-Crofts.

"Christmas, a Break" by Professor-Emeritus Eric P. Kelley '06 appeared in the 1958 edition of *Yule.*

WDCR Award

STATION WDCR will establish a semi-annual award for "that Dartmouth student who does most to promote the constructive discussion of campus issues," it was announced last month by General Manager Ronald F. Kehoe '59.

"We want to see healthier, more vigorous discussion of the issues on campus," Kehoe said. "We want to do our part to encourage debate and to reward men with the insights and courage to speak out."

The award, to be given in the fall and spring each year, consists of an engraved plaque and a $25.00 cash prize. The selection committee includes Dean of the College Joseph L. McDonald; Prof. Herbert F. West '22, faculty chairman of the Council on Student Organizations; and WDCR General Manager Kehoe.

The committee will accept nominations from all students and faculty members, up to February 15.

ALUMNI

Enjoy more time in Hanover—

- FOOTBALL WEEKENDS
- FOLIAGE TOURS
- FALL HOUSEPARTIES
- SKI TRIPS
- CARNIVAL
- GREEN KEY
- SPRING FISHING
- COMMENCEMENT

Fly to West Lebanon and use

AVIS RENT-A-CAR

Write or wire

MANCHESTER'S
Hanover, N. H. Phone 220
JOHN C. MANCHESTER '33

YOU'LL HAVE MUCH MORE
FUN
AT THE
Castaways
100% air-conditioned

- 304 rooms, many with kitchenettes
- 350 ft. private ocean beach
- 3 swimming pools
- Private fishing dock

QUALITY COURTS

WRITE FOR FREE, FULL-COLOR BROCHURE "A" to see the incomparable features of this superb resort-motel!

Leon Garfield, Cornell '36, Managing Director

163rd St. on the Ocean, MIAMI BEACH, FLA.

YOU all have one thing in common

But the Egyptians had the wheel.

See what SOUTHERN VERMONT FLYING SERVICE has.

Fly anywhere — anytime from Lebanon, N. H. or Springfield, Vt.

Call SAM GRIGGS
Turner 6-2777 in Springfield, Vt.

Retirement at Its Best

Consider your wife in your retirement plan. Residential Hotel — American Plan. Ideal location — comfort — quiet — superb food (endorsed Duncan Hines and AAA for many years). Formerly successful resort hotel, same management — 25 years. For information write: Capt. F. G. Tindall '11, 1809-16th St., N.W., Winter Haven, Florida.

The Civil War First-Hand

By LEWIS D. STILWELL, PROFESSOR OF HISTORY

A famous Dartmouth teacher of military history recommends some personal narratives of the great conflict, which is approaching its centennial and is attracting fresh interest in its events and personalities.

WATCH OUT for these Civil War books. They will keep you at home nights, but away from your family. No other sector of our history takes hold as does this time when we fought ourselves right through to three hundred thousand deaths.

The best way, I think, is to take this history straight — from the pens of the men who were there. Old soldiers never lie, or at least they have to try to tell the truth, without any New York City tricks.

U. S. Grant wrote his *Memoirs* to pay his debts when he was dying. Those two volumes are blunt, serious and revealing. Grant captured three Confederate armies, despite all his stumbling.

Horace Porter was on Grant's staff. His picture *(Campaigning with Grant)* of the stubby, silent general sitting on a tree stump whittling while the bullets whiz is hard to forget.

Sherman's *Memoirs* are even better than Grant's. His two volumes were "Written by Himself." No ghost-writer could have manicured Sherman's forthright coverage. "Uncle Billy" was a thinking general and fundamentally a merciful man. The surrender terms he offered to "Joe" Johnston show that Sherman was nothing like the ogre still denounced in Georgia.

"Joe" Johnston wrote his own *Narrative of Military Operations,* a rather stiff-styled book defending his own record. But "Joe" Johnston really needed no defense. He was a masterful tactician — almost as great a general as his friend and classmate, R. E. Lee.

Don't miss Longstreet's *From Manassas to Appomattox.* James Longstreet was a mulish but wise leader. He balked whenever General Lee grew rash. But "Old Pete" joined the Republicans after the war. That one act ostracized him in the South. Southern authors are still prone to put the blame on Longstreet for other men's mistakes.

Among all the Rebel generals, Jubal A. Early *(Autobiographical Sketch and Narrative of the War Between the States)* was the boldest and the roughest. He led his boys — in 1864 — "up to the very walls of the Federal Capital" and saw "no reason to regret" his cold-blooded burning of Chambersburg. Read "Old Jubilee."

Better yet, have a look at Gen. Richard Taylor's *Destruction and Reconstruction.* Taylor was Zachary Taylor's son. He fought in Virginia; he fought in the West. He was always observant, colorful, sensing the meaning of it all. You can trust "Dick" Taylor.

Or would you ride fast thoroughbreds with the Confederate cavalry? Turn to Basil W. Duke's *Morgan's Cavalry* or W. W. Blackford's *War Years with Jeb Stuart.* These were the great raiders that every boy of forty loves.

That driving fanatic, "Stonewall" Jackson, will never really die. Henry Kyd Douglas was a youngster on Jackson's staff. In his *I Rode with Stonewall* you can see how men could love and follow that great Puritan whose only vice was sucking lemons.

Then Gen. John B. Gordon takes a bow. In his *Reminiscences* he tells you, truthfully, how he took five wounds at Sharpsburg in September '62 and was back among the bullets at Chancellorsville in May of '63. General Gordon was a gallant Georgia gentleman, and he certainly could write.

Prof. Lewis D. Stilwell, a member of the Dartmouth faculty since 1916, teaches a course in the military history of the United States, in which battles and campaigns of the Civil War receive detailed study.

There was a Union Gordon also: George H. of Boston. This colonel of the Second Massachusetts Infantry was in the war from start to finish. He wrote three intriguing books *(Brook Farm to Cedar Mountain, History of the Campaign of the Army of Virginia,* and *War Diary).* Any Yankee would feel proud to march with George H. Gordon.

Gen. W. B. Hazen was another smart, brave, skillful Yankee, born across the river from Hanover. In his *Narrative of Military Service* you can see just what it was that Northern soldiers had and Southern soldiers lacked.

Charles A. Dana, from New Hampshire, was a civilian reporter. He went right with the Union armies as the representative of the War Department. In his *Recollections* Dana spotted every blunder that the generals made and some they did not make. This was the same Dana whose acid editorials made the *New York Sun* famous for the next thirty years.

Joshua L. Chamberlain of Maine wrote the war's closing scenes in *The Passing of the Armies.* His memories start tears. There were courtesies and kindness when silence came at Appomattox.

Dartmouth's own F. A. Haskell, Class of 1854, made perhaps the finest of all the recordings. His *Battle of Gettysburg* is just a long letter to his brother. But as you read you are right there with Haskell on Cemetery Ridge.

The summit joy of all who want their Civil War first-hand is *Battles and Leaders.* Four heavy volumes, covering every major fight on land or sea. Actual participants — from both sides — tell you how their battle went and why. And the final grace of this majestic compilation is in the interspersed remarks of Private Warren Lee Goss. Private Goss felt what enlisted men in every war have felt about colonels, generals and the omniscient, omnipotent and omnipresent Regulations.

Long before a man gets this far in his

"PURPOSE" FILMS
FOR BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

For Product Promotion, Employee Training, Industrial Relations, and Public Relations.

Parthenon Pictures

2625 Temple St., Hollywood 26, Calif.

CAP PALMER '23
TED PALMER '29
GARTH JONES '40
ROGER CLARK '44

assisted by minor characters from McGill, Stanford, Disney, and MGM.

CLIENTS: Socony Mobil, The Borden Company, Kaiser Aluminum, Hilton Hotels, Int'l Harvester, Conn. General Life Ins. Co., Western Electric Co., A.T.&T., American Petroleum Institute, Boeing, Convair, et al.

MAGNIFICENT PLACE UNDER THE SUN...

Sapphire sea... a magnificent palm-fringed private beach . . . and The Lido Biltmore's Club-atmosphere. Perfect swimming, exciting fishing in protected waters, boating, 5 golf courses, tennis. Luxurious resort hotel on the Gulf, fabulous cuisine, social gaiety. American and European Plan.

THE Lido Biltmore CLUB

LIDO BEACH • SARASOTA • FLORIDA

FLOYD ALFORD, JR., PRES. & GEN. MGR.

For rates, reservations and color folder, see your travel agent, or Robert F. Warner, Inc., 17 E. 45th St., N. Y. C. MU 2-4300, or write direct.

after-dinner reading a private thought will grab him: "How well would I, myself, have stood against those guns?" The question is unanswerable but it nonetheless lies underneath the mounting, spreading interest in our Civil War.

Write in if you want the names of other books. My special thanks to Don Lindell '44 for help in these selections.

LETTERS

"Let's Go Back"

TO THE EDITOR:

I have no idea why I chose to comment on such a small point, but in my declining years I seem to become more uninhibited.

I concur heartily with those who may be complaining about the new cover. Really, it doesn't measure up at all. Let's go back to the old one. If Camel cigarettes can decide against a change, so can the DARTMOUTH ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

About every ten years I write in and tell you what a fine magazine we Dartmouth alumni have. It's a fine publication.

CHARLES F. HATHAWAY '38
Indianapolis, Ind.

Brice Disque '25

TO THE EDITOR:

Perhaps you will find space to let me pay a deserved tribute to Brice Disque Jr. '25, who died this week.

Having known Bri for 34 years, I could write a great deal about his career as an actor, as a radio and television producer, and as a friend. Those at the Dartmouth Club in New York are well aware of all this.

What few people are aware of is that Bri had been battling ill health for ten years, and had not been able to work. Yet his last letter to me, just before Christmas, was full of hope for the future. He never gave up trying. I think that is a good enough epitaph.

ROBERT ARMSTRONG ANDREWS '28
Edisto Island, S. C.

Fertile Ground

TO THE EDITOR:

Summarily thinking, the present crop of students, good or bad, is the product of a Picasso-Tailfin culture, which is very fertile ground for discussion.

WALTER F. ZIEGENFUSS '32
Philadelphia, Pa.

Two Traditionally Dartmouth Inns

Norwich Inn and Motel

ONE MILE FROM DARTMOUTH

a fine Country Inn and Motel open all year offering the best in food, drink, and lodging.

NEW FOUR SEASON DINING TERRACE

SUMNER W. EVANS, Res. Mgr.

Phone Norwich, Vermont 43

AAA

Bonnie Oaks

INN and BUNGALOWS

On beautiful Lake Morey. 20 miles north of DARTMOUTH. Complete summer and fall rustic resort for the vacationing family.

Room and Bungalow Space Available for Commencement

Bonnie Oaks 1959 Season
Mid-June to Mid-October

FAIRLEE, VERMONT

Phone 3-4300

Winter Phone, Norwich, Vt., 43

Both Inns
Owner-Managed by your hosts
BORDEN and LOUISE AVERY

TO CORPORATE OFFICERS:

Quality, a word too often built up, is built into both the Gulfstream and its Rolls-Royce Dart engines. This modern aircraft, with fail-safe construction, typifies the reliability inherent in Grumman products for 29 years; while the engines have already been proved by millions of hours of airline operation. The achievements by these two leaders in their respective fields assure you of quality and safety in a true sense of the word.

The new Grumman Gulfstream, the optimum in executive transportation, features high air speed, pressurization and short field characteristics designed specifically to meet your corporate flying requirements.

Leroy R. Grumman
Chairman of the Board
Grumman Aircraft Engineering Corporation
Bethpage · Long Island · New York

Grumman Gulfstream: 10-12 seat executive transport. Cruise: 350 mph. Power: two Rolls-Royce Dart (R.Da.7/2), take-off rating 2105 ESHP. Range: 2,200 miles plus reserve. Pressurized: 5,500 feet at 25,000. Operates from 4000 ft. runways and within existing and future Air Traffic Control.

***DISTRIBUTED BY:** Atlantic Aviation, Wilmington, Delaware; Southwest Airmotive, Dallas; Pacific Airmotive, Los Angeles; Timmins Aviation, Montreal. They have the experience and facilities to provide sales and service, the best available communication and electronic equipment, and interiors to your specifications. They will also make arrangements for you to inspect the Gulfstream.*

A Senior Talks About Dartmouth

The following talk was given by Thomas C. Seawell '59 of Denver, Colo., at the annual Christmas luncheon of the Dartmouth Association of the Great Divide, held in Denver on December 20 and attended by some 180 alumni, undergraduates, Dartmouth fathers, and prospective students from the area's secondary schools. The club officers thought it so fine that they persuaded Seawell to write out his talk, given from notes, and then submitted it to the ALUMNI MAGAZINE, which is happy to print such an outstanding undergraduate statement.

FIRST of all, I would like to say how honored I am to be given the opportunity to speak before this group. When Paul Clarkin asked me to speak, he said he'd like to have me talk for five or ten minutes on what Dartmouth means to me, as a senior, and I felt quite inadequate to that task. I remembered the men who had spoken before me as I sat in this same room — Monte Pascoe, two years ago, and last year, my good friend Joe Blake, who is in the audience today — and I knew that filling their shoes would be no small job. With these thoughts in mind, I turned to Dartmouth for help, as I have done so many times in the past; and as usual, I found the help I needed.

As I looked over the Dartmouth seal, I noticed the motto that appears on every Dartmouth crest: "Vox clamantis in deserto," a voice crying in the wilderness. It occurred to me that perhaps never before has this motto had such tremendous significance as it has today, for I believe that we are now living in a terrifying wilderness. The wilderness of which I speak is a wilderness of microscopes, test tubes, intercontinental missiles and the like; in short, it is the wilderness of science.

I am well aware of the advantages of science and the many wonderful products and inventions it has given us: products without which most of us could hardly get along. To mention a few, it has given us the automobile and many other forms of transportation, and it has given us the ability to unleash previously unknown sources of nuclear energy; for these gifts any man should be truly grateful. Yet never before in our history have several hundred Americans died in a single weekend on our nation's highways; and never in the history of the world have over 45,000 human beings met their death in a matter of minutes in a single city as they did in the early days of August 1945. If these are the results of a scientific age then I am skeptical as to the real value of science.

In his book, *Brave New World,* the novelist Aldous Huxley portrayed a world in which the mind and body of every man was completely controlled by scientific methods and discoveries. It was, I believe, a horrifying picture indeed. As I'm sure you know, Mr. Huxley has recently finished a new book called *Brave New World Revisited,* and in this work he sees the world which he prophesied some twenty years ago even closer than he had previously thought it would be. I personally cannot take this artistic foreshadowing too lightly; I believe Mr. Huxley's predictions are distressingly accurate.

As I drove home from Boulder a few days ago — as some of you know, I have certain ties in Boulder which have kept me on the road quite a bit this last week — the radio program to which I was listening was interrupted by a special news bulletin announcing the successful launching of an Atlas missile weighing over four tons. At the end of the bulletin, the disc jockey broke out with some words which I shall never forget: "Did you hear that, Mom? We finally beat those Russians!" The only thought that came to me was, "What kind of a victory is that?" Just who are these Russians that any sort of a victory over them is the most important thing in our lives? It seems to me that a victory over such vulgar materialism — at least a victory which is itself materialistic — is hardly a victory at all. Gentlemen, if we commit ourselves to these ideals we are selling out, and at such a cheap, cheap price indeed. I am not convinced that a dishonorable victory is better than an honorable defeat, if such defeat is necessary.

This, then, is the wilderness in which I believe the voice of the Dartmouth man is crying: a world in which each man's mind is dominated by science. I firmly believe that science can and should be an extremely fruitful means to certain proper ends, but it must never be considered an end in itself.

But Dartmouth offered more help to me while I was trying to decide what to say today. I remembered the lone pine tree which now stands symbolically on the top of Baker Tower and which every Dartmouth man carries in his heart. The pine tree, I believe, is one of Dartmouth's most meaningful symbols, and I would like to explain what it symbolizes to me.

As you know, the pine tree is a unique tree in many ways. It is the only tree in the forest that remains firm and stately over the passage of time. It does not lose its leaves with the changing seasons as do the other trees. It is not torn or rent by the icy blasts of winter, its limbs are not broken by the heavy snows, and its roots are not washed away by the rains of spring and summer. No, throughout all these hardships the pine retains its unchanging majesty and beauty. And it is towards building men with the same qualities as those of the pine tree that Dartmouth is dedicated. The Dartmouth man, educated in the liberal arts, is a man who will not be buffeted about by the harsh winds of ill fortune, who will not be broken by the snows of propaganda and whose roots are much too deep to be washed away by the rains of gold and silver which come and go. He is a man who is close to Nature and who is intimately acquainted with the Arts. A liberal arts education could hardly be called pragmatic or practical, for in itself it will not make a single dollar for you. Rather, it's an intangible quality which each Dartmouth man pulls into himself with the most passionate inwardness.

I recently had the pleasure of reading something written some thirty years ago by a man who is today probably better known for his legal abilities than his literary activities. He is a man with whom I've had the closest and most intimate of all relationships for the past twenty-one, almost twenty-two years, and I would like to quote a brief passage from his work because he expresses far better than I can the real value of a liberal arts education:

"The man educated in the liberal arts appreciates the beauty of friendship and confidence, and binds his friends to himself with hoops of steel, and they are to him his most priceless possessions. And perhaps greatest of all, he has the perfect repose of a mind which lives in itself while it lives in the

world, and which has ample resources of its own for happiness at home, when it cannot go abroad; and he has an inherent gift, without which good fortune is vulgar, and with which, failure and disappointment meet a charm."

This, the liberal arts education, is what Dartmouth offers you, and it is the education which every man not only deserves but needs so much.

At Dartmouth you will become a part of an active and energetic community, a community made up of men who will be your equals in every respect. You will learn the value of friendship based on integrity and common pursuits and interests in life. When you graduate, you will cherish the memories you will take with you, and you will become a man deeply immersed in the sea of humanity. Mere pity and sympathy will give way to that almost divine quality of deep and true understanding of the problems of your fellow creatures, and you will realize the full meaning of John Donne's immortal words, "No man is an island, entire unto itself."

There undoubtedly are quite a few of you who are planning on scientific vocations, and perhaps I've given you the impression that Dartmouth's doors are closed to you; but on the contrary, I believe just the reverse is true. We have a large number of men who are headed toward careers in the field of science, and of them we are truly proud. Yet, Dartmouth takes care of these men; she makes sure that they are not isolated in the laboratory, but are given a thorough insight into the Arts, Philosophy and Religion. These men gain the full benefit of Dartmouth, and I know that they feel so much better prepared to enter into their futures with the broad perspective of life which only the liberal arts education can give.

I hope I have not been overbearingly serious today, because this luncheon is a happy time toward which we undergraduates all look forward. After the fall term we've just spent in Hanover, it's a wonderful feeling to have a few weeks of rest and relaxation at home. There are a lot of things which we anxiously anticipate during the fall, and the opportunity which this luncheon affords to see alumni, friends and prospective Dartmouth men is a highly valued one.

To conclude, I would like to sum up what I've tried to say by borrowing the words of one of Dartmouth's immortal sons, Daniel Webster. In the famous Dartmouth College Case, Webster rested his case with the following sentence, which, in my opinion, captures the real essence of every Dartmouth man's feelings: "It's a small college, but there are those who love it."

North or South....
Beach or Mountains....
Winter or Summer....

THERE IS ONE PLACE PERFECT
For Your Vacation

Florida Useppa

ISLAND CLUB Boca Grande, Fla.
A private island estate in the Florida Gulf. Exquisite accomodations in detached one-story cottages. Each bedroom has its own private entrance . . . spacious rooms and porches. Dining room, bar and dance patio at the club house. A beautiful expanse of beach right at your own cottage. Excellent golf course, tennis and fishing.

Vermont

Mountain Top Inn
Cottages and Club
Chittenden, Vermont
A lovely modern New England Inn beautifully located 2000 feet high in the Green Mountains, 600 acres on the lake, swimming pool, all sports, excellent food. Spacious, attractively decorated rooms or cottage accomodations. Moderate rates.

Write for color folders:
For reservations see your Travel Agent or William P. Wolfe Organization, Representatives

New York, 500 Fifth Ave., LOngacre 5-1114
Boston, 419 Boylston St., COpley 7-7640
Cleveland, The Hanna Building, SUperior 1-6866
Chicago, 224 South Michigan Ave., WAbash 2-0778
Miami, 404 Pan American Bank Bldg., FRanklin 9-0103
Philadelphia, 123 South Broad St., Kingsley 6-1937
Toronto, 12 Richmond St. East, EMpire 3-2619

For the finest food in the entire Hanover area — a snack, buffet or a banquet
Golfside Restaurant

Bowl on ultra-modern automatic ten-pin championship lanes
Golfside Lanes, Route 10, Hanover, N. H., Phone 491

SKIING in SOUTHERN VERMONT?
Enjoy your week or week-end at
The North Wind
THE MANOR LODGE AT MOUNT SNOW

New this year, serving the skiers of HOGBACK, DUTCH HILL, and fabulous new MOUNT SNOW, the only convenient major ski area in the East
Special week-day plans, Ski-Weeks. Write for brochure.

JOHN F. TAYLOR, Dartmouth '48
HELEN ROSS TAYLOR, Smith '50
Wilmington, Vermont
HOmestead 4-5416

For a better way to take care of your nest egg talk to the people at Chase Manhattan

So many otherwise well-ordered people unaccountably lose their touch when the subject is personal investments.

If you're letting investment cares compete with the quiet hours—don't. Get hold of The Chase Manhattan Bank's Personal Trust Department right away and let it take over.

Such nuisance details as stock rights and record keeping, call dates and coupons are Chase Manhattan's dish of tea.

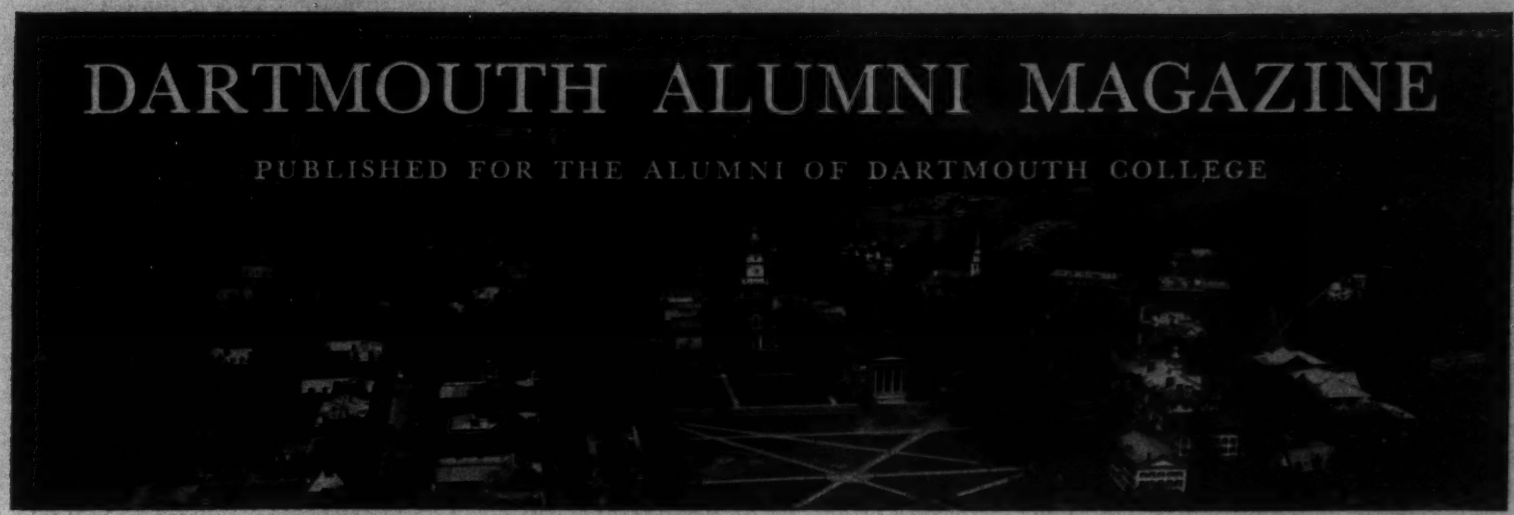
And, if you're interested, the Personal Trust Department will also go out of its way to act as your Executor and Trustee, advise you on your investments and plan your estate with you and your lawyer.

You can talk to the Personal Trust Department by phone at HAnover 2-6000 or arrange a meeting by mail addressed to 40 Wall St., New York 15.

THE
CHASE
MANHATTAN
BANK

DARTMOUTH ALUMNI MAGAZINE

PUBLISHED FOR THE ALUMNI OF DARTMOUTH COLLEGE



THE COLLEGE

DARTMOUTH'S Capital Gifts Campaign last month reached the grand total of $12,335,000 in gifts and pledges, as regional activity was stepped up in the general gifts phase of the campaign. The January total is 72 per cent of the goal of $17,000,000 that the College expects to reach by June 30.

Local campaigns have been conducted in some forty sections of the country during the fall and early winter, and regional activity is now being extended to fifty other areas, in accordance with the timetable worked out when the fund drive began in the fall of 1957. The Boston area, one of the biggest concentrations of Dartmouth alumni, will open its general solicitation in February. With heavy campaign activity in the metropolitan New York area now virtually completed, the Region III program has swung to Connecticut, including Hartford, New Haven, Fairfield County, Waterbury, Bridgeport and New London.

In Region IV, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Wilmington and Harrisburg have joined in the general alumni campaign, and later area campaigns will be conducted in Pittsburgh, Scranton, Richmond, Raleigh, Chapel Hill, and Charleston. Region V activity is taking place in Miami, St. Petersburg and Jacksonville; Region VI activity in Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Toledo; and Region VII campaigning in Indianapolis, Des Moines, Omaha, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Duluth, Madison and Appleton. Work still continues in Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado and Utah; and late spring campaigns are scheduled for the West Coast.

The Dartmouth class agents and assistant agents will become active participants in a special Capital Gifts mail campaign this spring, thus resuming their traditional role in alumni fund-raising, even though there is no formal Alumni Fund this year. When the area work is completed in late spring, a very high percentage of all Dartmouth men will have been reached personally by members of volunteer committees.

The $12,335,000 reported last month represents gifts and pledges from approximately 8,000 persons, mostly alumni but including many parents, corporations, foundations, and other friends of the College. The campaign's total to date is one of the largest sums ever raised by a college or university in an 18-month period, according to Trustee Charles J. Zimmerman '23, national chairman of Dartmouth's fund effort. In addition to expressing gratification over the success the campaign has had up to now, he expressed confidence that the goal of $17,000,000 would be attained by June 30. More large gifts are essential if this is to be realized, and this phase of the campaign is being continued along with the area work. Another $2,000,000 in big gifts has been established as a subsidiary goal before June 30.

Alumni Council Meets

THE status of the Capital Gifts Campaign was one of the major topics discussed by the Dartmouth Alumni Council when it held its 97th meeting in Hanover on the weekend of January 16 and 17. John L. Sullivan '21, Trustee of the College and chairman of the campaign's leadership gifts committee, led this discussion, in which Vice President Orton H. Hicks '21 and Development Director George H. Colton '35 also participated. It was disclosed that the goal for the Alumni Council is 100 per cent participation and a gift total of $100,000, of which $87,000 has been contributed.

Progress in another development program was reported to the Alumni Council by Prof. Donald H. Morrison, Provost of the College, in his talk about the Dartmouth Medical School. He described the studies which led to the Trustees' decision to continue, and expand, the two-year medical program at Dartmouth. So far, he said, $4,500,000 has been received, mostly from foundations, in the College's effort to raise $4,000,000 for a new Medical School building and $6,000,000 for endowment to develop personnel.

Dr. S. Marsh Tenney '44, director of medical sciences at Dartmouth, and Prof. Manuel F. Morales, head of the new Bio-Chemistry Department at the Medical School, were other speakers. Dr. Tenney discussed the new educational program which will permit the student to take

electives — almost unheard of in medical education — and to do some basic research. Professor Morales spoke about the coordinated research program being carried on in his department by a staff of eight young men, averaging 36.6 years of age.

The Council heard a talk about the now-famous trip to England, from Richard P. Liesching '59, president of the Dartmouth Rugby Club, and learned how greatly Dartmouth's stock has risen in the eyes of the British. Turning back to educational matters, the Council then heard from Prof. Edmund H. Booth '18 of the English Department, faculty representative on the Council, who reported that the new three-term, three-course program has begun well. He expressed the view that students are studying harder; are learning more, or seemingly are learning more, with only three courses; and are making much better use of the month of January, with first-term examinations all behind them when they return from Christmas vacation. He also spoke of the new emphasis on independent learning and advised Council members to take back to the secondary schools in their areas the word that independent learning is a necessary part of future college education.

Other topics and speakers presenting them were: public relations, Milburn McCarty '35; Alumni Fund plans, Donald F. Sawyer '21; class gifts, Charles E. Rauch '30; enrollment and admissions, Louis V. Wilcox '23 and Director of Admissions Edward T. Chamberlain '36; secondary school awards, Franklin J. Cornwell '35; and alumni organization and relations, George B. Redding '29, who reminded the Council that the CAR proposal of a revised Alumni Council membership, providing enlarged alumni representation, would be coming up for future action. The Council referred the CAR proposal to its Committee on Alumni Organization and Relations for consideration and for the preparation of necessary constitutional amendments to be included in a report at the annual June meeting, scheduled to be held in Hanover on June 17-19.

In another formal action, the Alumni Council voted to present to the Dartmouth Board of Trustees the name of Thomas B. Curtis '32 of St. Louis for reelection as a Trustee for a second term of five years. Mr. Curtis is U. S. Congressman from the Second Missouri District, and as a Republican was reelected to a fifth term in the November elections.

Friday night the Alumni Council gave a dinner for Dartmouth's Ivy League championship football team, as reported elsewhere in this issue; and on Saturday morning a new wrinkle was added to the weekend program when Council members and their wives attended a wide variety of regular Dartmouth classes, ranging from art to the sciences. In a Shakespeare class, one of the wives had the fun of playing the part of Juliet.

A Wah Hoo Wah for —

FLETCHER CLARK JR. '12, elected President of the Massachusetts Moderators Association.

ROY J. DEFERRARI '12, awarded a Knighthood in the Order of St. Sylvester by Pope John XXIII, in honor of his published works and achievements in Catholic education.

DR. STANLEY B. WELD '12, elected President of the Hartford (Conn.) Medical Society.

RICHARD PARKHURST '16, named by President Eisenhower as U. S. Delegate to the Assembly of the UN's Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

RICHARD A. AISHTON '18, elected President of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company, Chicago.

SYLVESTER M. MOREY '18, elected Chairman of the Board of Geyer, Morey, Madden and Ballard, newly merged New York advertising agency.

DR. SPENCER T. SNEDECOR '20, elected President of the New Jersey Chapter of the American College of Surgeons.

LAURENS L. HENDERSON '22, appointed by Governor Fannin as Judge of the Superior Court of Maricopa County, Arizona.

HERBERT H. VEIT '23, elected Senior Vice President of the Andover Companies, comprising three insurance companies.

CLIFFORD A. RANDALL '27, made a Knight Commander of the Republic by the Italian Government.

GILBERT C. SWANSON '28, recipient of the honorary LL.D. degree from Midland College, Fremont, Neb.

VICTOR BORELLA '30, elected Executive Vice President of Rockefeller Center, New York.

FREDERICK W. PAGE '30, elected President of Tri-Continental Financial Corporation.

CRAIG THORN JR. '31, elected President of the Insurance Federation of New York.

ROBERT L. DICKSON '33, elected Executive Vice President of Walter Kidde and Company.

JOHN F. REED '33, named Dean of the College of Liberal Arts at the University of New Hampshire.

JERRY A. DANZIG '34, named Vice President for Participating Programs of the NBC Television Network.

H. WILLIAM HANDS '35, elected President of the American Hospital Supply Export Corporation.

EDWARD F. MCLAUGHLIN JR. '42, elected President of the Boston City Council.

HOWARD D. BRUNDAGE '45, elected President of the *New York Herald Tribune*.

WILLIAM F. PILLSBURY '46, named Dean of Students at Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.

Menshikov to Lecture

MIKHAIL A. MENSHIKOV, the Soviet Union's ambassador to the United States, will come to Dartmouth in April to address seniors in the Great Issues Course. His topic on the evening of April 20 will be "Is Coexistence Possible?" and on the following morning he will take part in the regular question-and-answer period that is a traditional part of the course.

Ambassador Menshikov, who speaks fluent English, was named to his present post in Washington in February 1957. He is one of the 120 members of the Communist Central Committee, and is former Russian ambassador to India, where he negotiated a five-year trade agreement and stage-managed the visit of Khrushchev and Bulganin.

This month, on February 16, the Great Issues Course will hear Earl Attlee, former Prime Minister of Great Britain, who will speak on "World Government or World Chaos." His Hanover appearance will be sponsored jointly by Great Issues and the Dartmouth College Lecture Series, which will permit public attendance of his lecture.

The College Lecture Series for the winter term was opened on January 21 by Comdr. James Calvert, captain of the atomic submarine *Skate*, which made the second journey under the polar ice pack. Other lecturers this year, in addition to Earl Attlee, will be Robert Oppenheimer, director of the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton; Charles E. Wilson, former Secretary of Defense; and three specialists of the American Universities Field Staff — Robert Burton, K. H. Silvert, and E. A. Bayne — who will speak, respectively, on Communist China, Argentina, and the Middle East.

In Brief . . .

PRESIDENT DICKEY met with the Alumni Council on January 16 and spoke briefly that evening at the football dinner, which marked his first public appearance since his operation for phlebitis a month earlier. Although still lame, he has been recovering satisfactorily from his operation and has gradually been resuming work, occasionally at the office but mostly

at home. Unfortunately, he faces another operation, probably this month, for a bad knee that troubled him some years ago and has flared up as a result of the phlebitis condition.

The Tucker Foundation will sponsor a Dartmouth conference, February 27 and 28, on the subject of "The Individual and the Organization." Dr. Margaret Mead, distinguished anthropologist, and Irwin Miller, industrial leader who previously lectured in the Great Issues Course, will be guest participants in the discussions.

In connection with the conference, the Tucker Foundation is conducting a student essay contest on the subject, "Individuality in the College Community." A prize of $50 will be awarded for the best essay in each of the four undergraduate classes, and an additional $50 will go to the grand winner, who will be asked to present his essay for discussion at the February conference.

First-term grades of the freshman class are higher than the first-semester averages of the three preceding freshman classes, it was announced last month by Dean Albert I. Dickerson '30. The mean average for '62 men was 3.0, compared with 2.8 for '61 and 2.85 for '59. Thirteen freshmen scored a perfect 5.0, compared with only one '61 man who did so last year; and 114 freshmen had better than 4.0 for the fall term, whereas 74 men did that well last year, and 79 three years ago. Only 13 freshmen in a class of 770 were placed on academic probation at the end of the first term, while 20 members of the Class of 1961, 38 '60s, and 29 '59s were put on probation at the end of their first semesters.

Dean Dickerson pointed out that the better scholastic performance by 1962 may be due to the new three-course plan rather than to any real academic superiority over these other recent entering classes. For example, the probability of getting three A's and a 5.0 average is much higher than for getting five A's, and this applies to B's and C's as well. Just the same, the present freshman class is doing all right scholastically.

The January report of Mrs. Charlotte Ford Morrison, alumni recorder, gives the grand total of living Dartmouth alumni as 29,078. For the College proper the figures are 20,618 living graduates and 7,314 living non-graduates, for a total of 27,932. The central point of the alumni body falls in the Class of 1938.

THE HANOVER SCENE

We have long been skeptical of the economic wisdom of advertising, just as we have questioned rain insurance, and herewith we protest the flood of bulk mailings that passes across the far edge of our desk: for charities, for gimmicks, for the alleviation of all known diseases, and for books on economic theory. The latest example was from the "Sleep-learning Research Association," which promised us the possibility of "learning, while asleep, foreign languages, vocabulary, poetry, prose, speeches, mathematics, business facts and figures, Morse Code, and even train schedules." We have still to investigate the possibilities of a treatise received today on "liquid scintillation counting."

The personal approach, however, and the persuasive tongue, are a different matter, as the Fuller Brush Company well knows; and our resident undergraduates are exposed to it in full measure despite the regulation (*Information for Undergraduates:* II, 6) that permission is required to solicit or peddle in College buildings or to use rooms as salesrooms or storerooms. Permission is granted to fifty or sixty students each year, for such services or sales as laundry, newspapers, magazines, sandwiches, corsages (rarely), calendars, and hot dogs.

In addition, we suspect that a considerable trade goes on in chino pants, chain letters, sports cars, banners, radiators, white bucks, beer mugs, personalized stationery, and various other items without which life would presumably be insupportable. Years ago we had regular service in chocolate eclairs; and both within the dorms at night, and on the steps of Webster Hall by day, John Spaghett would dispense innumerable plaster casts of fraternity shields, Indians, busts of Dante, and flappers — all fabricated on his Tuscan farm during the summer and scattered over the eastern academic seaboard in the winter. Other street sales, especially in the fall season, are solicited for blankets, derby hats, and pennants reading "I Hate Football." And there is a considerable unmarketed residue of canvas-covered kapok life preservers, designed as seat cushions, and known in DCAC precincts as "McCarter's Folly."

There is apparently no limit to the ingenuity of entrepreneurs. We recall that once in our shady past, when we were trying to eke out a living as a student in Paris by teaching lower-middle-class American to several *jeunes filles, bien élévees,* a fellow expatriate alumnus picked up quite a few handfulls of francs by dyeing a lot of goose feathers and parading in front of the *Dôme* and *Rotonde* during the tourist season with the exhortation: "Buy your winning colors."

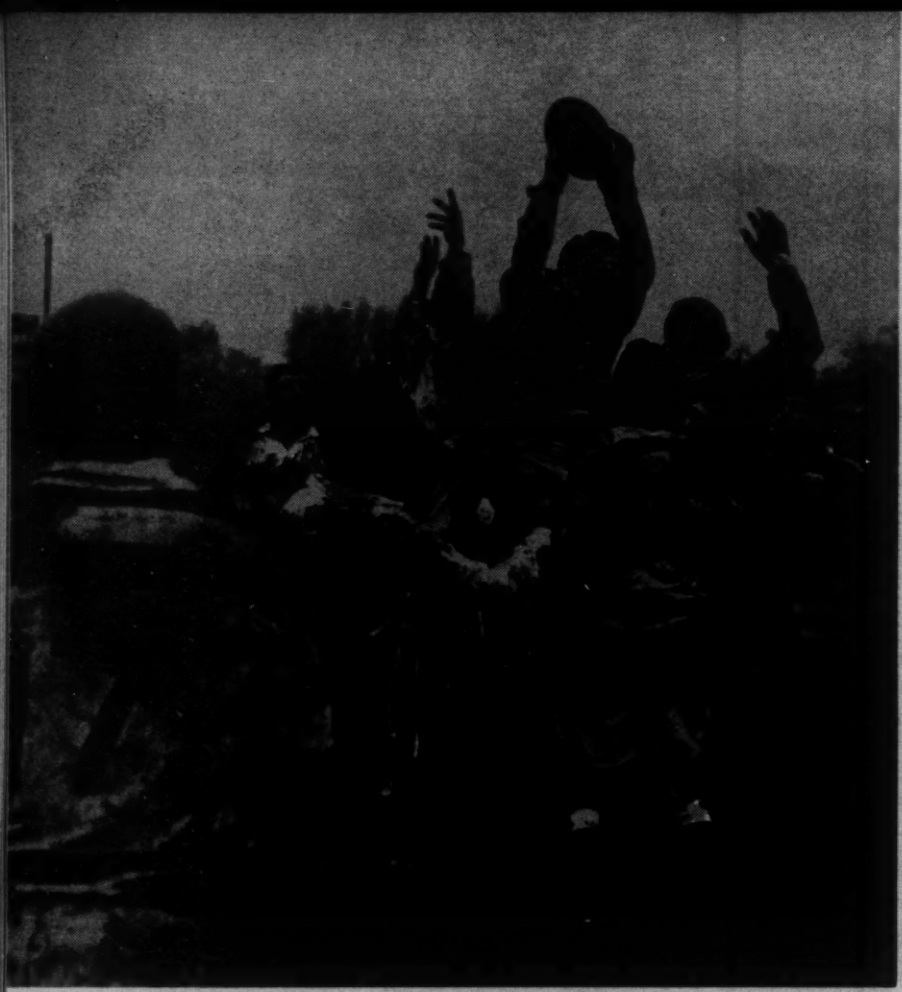
As one well removed from dormitory life and its irritations and explosions and blown fuses, we now have scant contact with hawkers. Of course, as a parent, we are solicited for subscriptions to *The Dartmouth,* for the purchase of scarves, and for funds for the support of children of non-graduates. One of the most enticing appeals we have received lately came from the Student Birthday Cake Agency. A postcard arrived in late November, stating: "Final exams begin the 8th of Dec.; save your son with Food for Thought. Give him a SURVIVAL KIT—delivered to his room at the beginning of exams. STANDARD KIT: 1 doz. peanut butter cookies; 1 doz. chocolate chip cookies . . ." to the extent of four dozen. And for only one dollar more: "DESPERATION KIT . . ." a 66-piece assortment beginning with "½ doz. tarts," which raised our parental eyebrows.

But we think the most effective direct advertisement we ever received was the one-copy edition of a document laboriously typed out by the ten-year-old daughter of a colleague in his gymnasium office where we were spending a relaxed Saturday morning. It consisted, in more or less accurate duplication, of a series of twenty-five statements: "Phooey on Dartmouth. Princeton will win." Funny thing is, it turned out to be true, but that was not in 1958.

BILL MCCARTER '19

"The Nastiest

By COREY FORD '21h



Some muddy action in the London-Shanghai Bank game.

Jon Stockholm tossing the ball to Al Krutsch (r).

Corey Ford's article was written originally for *Sports Illustrated* and appeared, in somewhat shorter form, in the January 19 issue of that magazine. It is through the kindness of *Sports Illustrated* that Mr. Ford's article is also printed here.

When one of the American forwards missed a flying tackle and plunged headlong into the sidelines, during the Old Millhillians match at Headstone Lane, he knocked the dignified ex-president of the English Rugby Union off his shooting-stick perch and deposited him unceremoniously in the mud. This, spectators agreed resignedly, was just another example of what had been going on here lately. Ever since these touring Dartmouth College ruggers had burst almost unheralded onto the British rugby scene, they had been bowling over the best opposition and leaving their victims sprawled on their hunkers on the soggy English turf, dazed and still a little incredulous.

In the beginning the London sportswriters had been inclined to smile tolerantly at this brash Yankee team ("side" one calls it over here, you know) which had arrived to beard the British lion in his own den. The crew-cut collegians from Hanover, N. H., won their opening game ("fixture", that is to say, old chap), and the startled *Daily Sketch* admitted: "Tough, these Americans." Two victories later, when the visitors defeated the favored Harlequins by 20-8, the *Daily Mail* warned its readers that "their tackling was deadly, they fell on the ball fearlessly, and their three-quarters ran straight and hard." When the novices from the States shellacked the highly-touted London-Scottish Richmond side 16-3, the *Daily Telegraph* threw its hands in the air: "The British are not unused to rude reverses, but this victory of an American Rugby XV must be considered one of the nastiest upsets since Bunker Hill."

There'll always be an England, of course, but it may never be quite the same again after the historic invasion of these nineteen husky stalwarts from Dartmouth – the first American rugby team to visit Jolly Old since the game originated here 135 years ago. The team represented another first: they were the initial athletic unit to travel abroad under the banner of President Eisenhower's People to People Sports Program. What they lacked in finesse, they more than made up for in tackling power, in conditioning, in sheer do-or-die. They wound up their two-weeks tour with five wins out of seven games; and the British loved it.

"I have just bought a round of best bitter for Al, Jake and the other 'guys'," wrote John Bromley in the *Daily Herald*, "to celebrate beating our leading Old Boys' sides at England's traditional sport." "Even with no bands headed by high-stepping drum majorettes to lead them forth," the *London Times* reported, "no cavorting cheer-leaders to exhort wildly partisan and well-fortified alumni in their support, Dartmouth played with immense zest and determination." The Communist *Daily Worker* conceded grudgingly that the Americans "demonstrated above-average competence in most phases of the contest" and the *Daily Express* summed it up: "Now British Rugby knows the worst – Americans *can* play our game."

More to the point was the plaintive comment of a mud-caked and battered member of the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank side, which had just absorbed an 11-3 beating at the hands of the Yanks. Victors and vanquished alike were sharing a twenty-foot-square bathtub in the locker-room at New Beckenham, soaping each other's backs and steaming out their

Upset Since Bunker Hill"

PHOTOS BY LARRY BURROWS

mutual aches in the murky water. One of the defeated ruggers peered through the steam at his American opponent seated across the tub. "I mean to say, old chap," he sighed, "why didn't you give us some sort of warning?"

WELL, the Dartmouth ruggers can answer that. They didn't have any warning, either. The trip was confirmed on such short notice, in fact, that the team left from final exams direct to the airport, minus two suitcases and one player (he caught up with his teammates later by police escort), and they were still inflating their rugby balls as they drove to Boston to board the Pan American Clipper for London. Just in case you happen to be planning to forward a rugby team to England sometime, here's the inside story of how it all happened.

Not that the English trip was any sudden decision. Ever since the game of rugby had started at Dartmouth, back in 1953, we had been dreaming of an overseas tour. I use the word "we" advisedly: for my house adjoins the Dartmouth campus, and in the course of time it has become the unofficial Rugby Club headquarters. The playing field is only a block or so away, and after each game the Green team and their opponents clatter down the street to my house, festooning my lilac bushes with cleated shoes and wandering onto the lawn to enjoy barbecued hot dogs and the traditional keg of victory. My own rugby experience is limited to a few scrums conducted in the New York subways at rush hour; and my value to the team lies in the fact that I know so little about the finer points of the game that I never bother them with advice. So it was in my living-room that the plans for the trip to England were hatched.

This was the year for it, we all agreed. Our fall season had been completed with a total score of 89-0, giving Dartmouth the mythical Eastern title, and now, with the end of football, the team had been augmented by four star members of the Big Green's Ivy League champion squad. As an added incentive, Eddie Eagan, chairman of the People to People Sports Committee, had invited the Dartmouth ruggers to initiate his new program which, in President Eisenhower's own conception, is "dedicated to the promotion of international sports exchange on the premise that when good sportsmen get together mutual understanding and friendship are broadened and the prospects for peace are enhanced." The problem was how to raise the money.

The Dartmouth Rugby Club, like most American rugby groups, is self-coached, and self-financed. Many of the players are on scholarship, and working their way through school. The College's limited athletic budget could not be tapped. Bit by bit, nevertheless, donations began to come in. Loyal Dartmouth alumni and rugby enthusiasts sent in personal checks to help defray expenses. Pan American helped out; so did Eddie Eagan's Committee; the editors of *Sports Illustrated* agreed to turn over the proceeds of this article to swell the kitty. Team-members pawned watches and rings in order to make their contributions to the cause.

A general view of the "fixture" with the Richmond and London-Scottish team, played at Richmond.

Customary after a rugby match in England is entertainment of the visiting team in the host team's clubhouse. Here the Dartmouth ruggers are guests at a tea given by members of the Hong Kong-Shanghai Bank team, which was defeated by the Green.

Darts and English ale provided additional post-game entertainment.

Still we were far short of the required total, and time was running out. Dick Liesching '59, a scholarship student from England and president of the Dartmouth Rugby Club, had cabled to his father, R. R. de L. Liesching of Surrey, to arrange a tentative series of fixtures with English clubs; and the team had secured their State Department passports, just in case. On a gloomy Saturday night – little more than a week before the first scheduled game in England – the team met in my living-room and decided we could not keep our British hosts dangling any longer. Tomorrow would have to be the deadline. Cables and trans-Atlantic phone calls went on all night, and the deadline was advanced to Monday, and then to Tuesday. Orton Hicks '21, vice-president of the College and a devoted friend of the ruggers, was working feverishly to find some last-minute solution. Wednesday noon was set as the positively last moment.

At eleven-thirty that morning, Dartmouth alumnus Sigurd Larmon '14, chairman of Young & Rubicam, agreed to make up the financial difference; and the long-awaited bulletin was posted on the door of the Beta house for all the players to see: "We're on our way to England. Get your smallpox shots." Long-distance phone calls broke the news to parents that their sons wouldn't be with them this Christmas; several players who had already started home for the holidays were hauled back to Hanover in frantic haste; dates converged on the Dartmouth campus for tearful farewells. Dick Liesching woke his father in Surrey at three a.m. with the good news. "Of course," Dick added, a little afraid that after all the team might not be up to British expectations, "we're really not world-beaters, you know, father."

"Just so long as you know the basic rules," Mr. Liesching senior consoled him, "we should have a lot of fun."

They knew the rules. Twenty-four hours after they landed in London, they took on their first opponents, an experienced Haslemere side. Score: Dartmouth 12, Haslemere 0.

THEY made their entrance," reported the *London Times,* "with all the bounce and, at the same time, the endearing humility of Pooh's great friend Tigger." When they stepped from the Clipper in London, groggy and still shaky after their abrupt departure, Captain John Hessler of the Green Rugby Team made a modest statement to the press. "We have come here to increase our knowledge of the game," he assured them.

John Edwards '61 waves the London bowler he adopted as his headgear upon arrival.

Captain John Hessler '59.

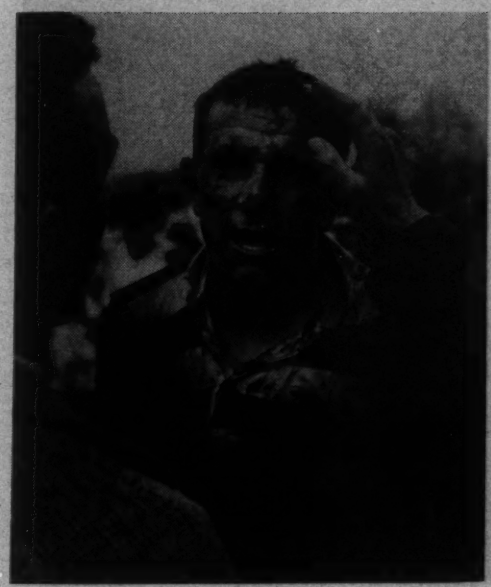
In contrast to the Edwards derby, a Sherlock Holmes hat was Jon Stockholm's choice.

"We have more to learn than to give." The press remembered it. When the tour was over, a sportswriter observed pointedly: "The 'learners' have become the 'professors'."

For the first night the team was quartered with Mr. Liesching and other English friends in the Surrey countryside; and Jake Crouthamel, all-Ivy League star halfback from the football squad, had his first taste of British hospitality when he was served a brimming stein of beer in the bathtub. Charles Goldsmith, Dartmouth '29 and now an MGM executive in London, enlisted support among other alumni overseas, and the team moved to comfortable diggings in the heart of London. After their first appearance at Haslemere, British rugby enthusiasts rallied to their aid. Dr. P. S. d'Cabot, co-founder of the Eastern U.S.A. Rugby Union and now its British representative, became their English sponsor, and Jerry Jenkins, a former Cambridge Blue, volunteered to help as coach. "That's one example of British sportsmanship we'll never forget," John Hessler said. "They weren't so much interested in winning over us as they were in helping us to be a better rugby team."

Now under expert tutelage the technique of the Yankee invaders began to improve fast. The Americans learned to conserve their strength, not to run themselves out. They learned to play a position-type game, instead of their former style of hustling and wide-open pursuit. They learned to bind lower in the scrum. They learned to slip the ball from the line-out.

They were learning other things about British rugger customs. When an opposing



Roli Kolman '60 gets sideline sympathy for a bloody noggin sustained in a hard scrum.

Al Krutsch '59, muddy but unbowed.

Football tackle Sam Bowlby '60.

Club Secretary Bill Gray '59.

The Earl of Dartmouth greeted the team at an alumni party in London. L to r: floor — President Dick Liesching, Captain John Hessler; 1st row — Al Brown, Mike Miller, Charlie Goldsmith '29, Lord Dartmouth, his son Lord Lewisham, Jake Crouthamel, Al Krutsch, Bill Gray, Corey Ford; back row — Mike Mooney, Roli Kolman, Sam Bowlby, Dave Bathrick, John Edwards, Dave Farfan, Dana Johnson, Earl Glazier. Not shown: Art Cockburn, Joe Graham, Tony Denton, Jon Stockholm.

Ambassador John Hay Whitney greets the team at the U. S. Embassy in London.

Dartmouth alumni in the London area were hosts to the Rugby Club at a dinner.

player was felled by a hard tackle, and had to be assisted off the field, Dartmouth prop forward Mike Mooney generously applauded the downed player. He was reminded severely that one doesn't do that over here, old boy; only when a player recovers and returns to the game is he applauded. "They thought I was cheering because the other team had lost a player," Mooney sighed later. "It was really very trying."

The British were learning about American customs, too. Particularly were they startled when the Dartmouth team indulged in warm-up calisthenics before a game, football fashion, doing knee-bends and pushups and breaking from a huddle with a loud Yankee cheer. The *London Telegraph* reported to its readers about these strange American tribal rites: "Their impressive preliminaries comprised a series of exercises, performed in a circle and ranging from press-ups to a painful contortion which the military would be pleased to call 'alternate toe-touching.' These completed, a short conference was held, the group eventually breaking up with a fierce war-cry."

Equally baffling to the British hosts were the exhortations of the American partisans in the sidelines, including such Yankee words of encouragement as "How to go, gang!" or "Heads up, Green!" or

"Come on, baby, let's *go!*" These shouts, ringing out above the occasional discreet "Well played indeed!" from the other side, produced some frowns among British spectators. Even more distressing was the frequent American yell of "Hit 'em!", which was interpreted as an open incitation to mayhem. "Not quite our regular procedure, I mean to say," a tight-lipped Briton remarked to me.

London was growing used to strange sights. Nursemaids with perambulators and Englishmen with folded umbrellas paused to stare in frank disbelief at the daily workouts in Hyde Park, where a score of bulky figures in green Dartmouth jerseys and sweatpants were practicing scrumdowns on the hallowed site of political oratory. Pedestrians gazed open-mouthed as a chartered bus rolled down Piccadilly, filled with Dartmouth ruggers, while Jake Crouthamel perched atop a pile of gear in the front of the bus and taped the shaved ankles of his team-mates on the way to the next game. Even the size of the players was a source of considerable consternation. The *Express* commented that "they range from large to very large", and Al Krutsch, Dartmouth football captain and all-Ivy guard, was described by one sportswriter as "a caterpillar tractor, only more mobile." The close-cropped American skulls seemed to fascinate the journalists, and the press referred to Tony Denton, a British-born student at Dartmouth and the Green's scrum-half, as "a solitary and comparatively long-haired Englishman among the crew-cuts."

But inevitably these first startled impressions gave way to a deeper understanding. Ambassador Jock Whitney, after receiving the Dartmouth team, wrote them: "This venture you have undertaken is, in itself, an excellent contribution to the growing ties between British and American people. And your fine showing is a credit to your college and your country. Looking at the results of your efforts here, you are painting the town green." Prince Philip sent a warm telegram of congratulations and good wishes. The Earl of Dartmouth, for whose family the College was named, appeared in person to offer his greetings to his New Hampshire namesakes. And Field Marshal Montgomery, shaking hands with the American players after a match, was asked how he felt about seeing a Yankee team beat the British at their own game. "Jolly good," he said. "Makes us sit up, you know, keeps us from getting too complacent. Jolly good indeed."

You could see the change all over London, as the tour went on. Passersby, recognizing the crew-cuts, shouted "Good luck Yanks!" or "I see you rubbed the Old Boys in the mud!" Shopkeepers offered special rates for the visitors, and one Dartmouth rugger spent the better part of an evening trying in vain to be allowed to pay for his own beer in the neighborhood pubs. At the Savile Club an elderly member, informed that rugby was also played at such Ivy League schools as Yale and Harvard, pondered thoughtfully: "Harvard? Harvard? Oh, yes, isn't that somewhere near Dartmouth?" Children stopped team-members on the sidewalk for autographs; and when they appeared at Richmond for their final game, the louder shouts were for the American side: "Well played indeed, Daht-*muth!*" Even the U. S. Air Force band, which had arrived from a nearby American Air Base to shatter English tradition by serenading their countrymen, was invited to march out onto the field between halves, where they rendered "Has Anybody Seen My Gal" amid enthusiastic cheers.

Corey Ford, the nationally known author, whose article about the rugby trip makes such good reading in this issue, is the father confessor and patron of the Dartmouth Rugby Club in multifarious ways. Among other things, his large Hanover home is hardly his own any more. And a sizable part of the funds raised for the trip to England came from his *Sports Illustrated* article fee, which was turned over entirely to the Rugby Club.

Mr. Ford, an adopted member of the Class of 1921, set up bachelor quarters in Hanover in 1952. He serves as adviser to student writers and publications, and has befriended Dartmouth's boxers and wrestlers as well as the ruggers. What was once a squash court in his home at 1 North Balch Street (originally owned by architect J. F. Larsen) has been converted into a small gymnasium, off which showers and a locker room have been installed.

And when the visitors upset all the experts by taking Richmond 16-3, the losing side, following British rugby tradition, formed a double line and applauded the mud-smeared Yankees as they walked to the lockerrooms; and then walked through a double line of Yanks, who applauded the losers in turn. You felt that a lot more had been learned than rugby, in a couple of short weeks. "We learned about sportsmanship over here," Al Krutsch said solemnly, "and we learned humility." You felt the experience would not be forgotten by either side.

So that night the weary Dartmouths boarded the Pan Am Clipper for the States, wearing English club-ties which they had exchanged with their hosts, sporting black bowler hats, even carrying a huge guitar purchased (at a discount) in Soho. When the airplane stewardess started her usual explanation about how to put on a Mae West, the team solemnly chanted an English rugby song they had learned from the Millhillians:

"Why was she born so beautiful, why was she born at all?
She's no bloody use to anyone, no bloody use at all."

Sam Bowlby glanced at his team-mates in disgust. "Still trying to improve Anglo-animal relations," he commented, and closed his eyes.

The tour was over. They had successfully carried the banner of the President's People to People Program, as its first emissaries abroad. They had won an impressive victory; they had won an even more lasting friendship. Now the nineteen American ambassadors settled down in their seats, to catch a little shut-eye on the way back across the ocean. Classes would be starting in Hanover tomorrow.

SPRING vacation, March 20 to April 1, will find the Dartmouth Rugby Club in California for a series of matches. The trip to the West Coast will replace the annual jaunt to Bermuda for the College Week matches, in which the Green ruggers have been outstanding for several years. The California itinerary is not complete, but matches with the strong U.C.L.A. and Pomona teams are definitely scheduled.

Having realized one dream with the trip to England, the Dartmouth Rugby Club is now working up another: a clubhouse of its own where it can have its headquarters and play host to visiting rugby teams, in the British fashion. Such a clubhouse is envisaged as making the ruggers a sort of athletic society.

THE FACULTY

In reporting some of the interesting changes in course offerings by the various departments of the College under the new curriculum, I should like this month to turn to the Department of Philosophy. Both majors and non-majors have a wide variety of subjects to choose from among the twenty courses offered by the Department. In addition to the introductory course, Problems in Philosophy, which remains essentially the same in the new program, students may elect from among five courses in the history of philosophy, nine courses in the various systems of the discipline, four advanced seminars, and, with special permission, a course in research in philosophy.

Among the historical courses are Philosophy 10, Greek Philosophy, which gives primary consideration to the thought of Plato and Aristotle; Philosophy 11, Medieval Philosophy, which takes up the thinkers and movements of major significance in the period; and Philosophy 12, Modern Philosophy from the Renaissance through Kant. Both Philosophy 10 and 12 must be elected by regular majors in partial fulfillment of a requirement of three courses in the history of philosophy. Other historical courses are Philosophy 13, Nineteenth Century Philosophy, which considers important philosophers from Kant to the beginning of the twentieth century; and Philosophy 14, Twentieth-Century Philosophy. Philosophy 14 is a major feature of the new curriculum, and it combines lectures by visiting authorities, briefing talks by members of the staff on the subject of the lectures, and small precepts of twelve to fifteen students for informal discussion of the material.

Of particular importance to non-majors are the nine systematic courses, some of which may be elected without prerequisite. Philosophy 20, Logic and Language, is offered by Dr. Duggan who emphasizes that "the course is not a study of pure theoretical logic but an attempt to relate the principles of inductive and deductive logic to practical problems." Philosophy of Human Nature, Philosophy 25, taught by Professor Gramlich, considers such topics as the essential character of the self, the philosophical implications of depth psychology, the place of the individual in society, and the basis of human values. Philosophy 28, Ethics and Social Philosophy, is a systematic and critical consideration of representative answers to philosophical problems concerning values.

Philosophy 29, Symbolic Logic, uses the mathematical, as opposed to the linguistic, approach to logic. Taught by Professor Kemeny, chairman of the Mathematics Department, the course is a joint offering of the two departments. Philosophy 36, The Philosophy of Science, is also taught by Professor Kemeny. This course considers topics such as the scientific method, the relation of mathematics to science, and the relation of science to values.

The Philosophy of Religion, Philosophy 41, taught by Professor Scott-Craig, is an investigation of the nature of religion and of its place in human society and in the life of the self, with special attention given to the claims of the Judaeo-Christian tradition. Other systematic courses offered by the Department are Philosophy of Art (45) and Philosophy of History (48). Philosophy 53, Political Theory, is offered in conjunction with the Government Department and is taught by Professor Arthur Wilson. This course is a second illustration of an increasing tendency in higher learning today to cut across the lines of the older disciplines.

Professor Arthur M. Wilson of the Government Department was awarded the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize of the American Historical Association on December 29, 1958, in Washington, D. C. Awarded biennially for the best book in the field of European history published during the two-year interim, the prize was given to Professor Wilson for his work *Diderot: The Testing Years,* published by the Oxford University Press in May 1957. The book is the first of two volumes which when completed will be a comprehensive account of the life of the French philosopher and writer Denis Diderot from 1713 to 1784.

In 1953 the unpublished manuscript of Professor Wilson's book was given a $1,000 prize by the Modern Language Association of America and promise of publication by the Oxford University Press. The book will appear in an Italian edition this August. Friends and former students of Professor Wilson will be interested to know that the Modern Language Association prize was also awarded on December 29, a day which seems to be lucky for him. Twenty years ago, again on December 29, his *French Foreign Policy Under the Administration of Cardinal Fleury* won the Herbert Baxter Adams Prize which he has now won for the second time.

Paul R. Shafer, Associate Professor of Chemistry, has been awarded a faculty fellowship by the National Science Foundation for a year's study at the California Institute of Technology. Professor Shafer, a member of the faculty since 1952, will be on leave from the College starting in September. He plans to study the applications of nuclear magnetic resonance spectroscopy to problems in organic chemistry at the California Institute. Professor Shafer won a competitive chemistry scholarship as an undergraduate at Oberlin College, and was a research assistant for the U. S. Rubber Company on a predoctoral fellowship at Wisconsin.

Robert W. Decker, Assistant Professor of Geology, is on an eighteen-month leave from the College to teach at the University of Indonesia in Bandung. He is instructing undergraduate and graduate students in structural geology and sedimentation. According to colleagues, Professor Decker went to Indonesia because he is interested in the geology and geophysics of a youthful and growing mountain belt. While there he plans to work with seismographs, studying gravity anomalies and mountain belting.

During the between-term holidays a large number of faculty members attended meetings of learned societies, such as the meetings of the Modern Language Association in New York and the American Historical Association in Washington, D. C. Among those professors reading papers at these meetings was Professor Henry B. Williams, whose paper on "The History of the Theatre" was presented to the American Educational Theatre Association meeting in Chicago. Professor of Spanish Francisco Ugarte read his own poem, "Romance del pedagogo," to members of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese meeting with the Modern Language Association in New York. "The Ballad of the Pedagogue" will be published in *Hispania,* the journal of the association.

Harold L. Bond '42

L to r: Col. Bernt Balchen; Prof. A. Lincoln Washburn '35; Dr. Wallace W. Atwood Jr., National Academy of Sciences; Dr. Laurence M. Gould, President of Carleton College; Provost Donald H. Morrison, conference chairman; and Dr. Max Britton, Geography Branch, Office of Naval Research.

Polar Conference

Thirty-eight of the nation's leading experts on the Arctic and the Antarctic gathered at Dartmouth on December 18 and 19, under the joint auspices of The New World Foundation and the College, to discuss the need for establishing U. S. polar research centers to carry forward studies launched during the International Geophysical Year. The conference, presided over by Provost Donald H. Morrison, was held in conjunction with the Hanover meeting of the Committee on Polar Research of the National Academy of Sciences, of which President Laurence M. Gould of Carleton College is chairman. Four members of the Dartmouth faculty were conference participants and twenty-five more sat in on the discussions as observers.

Enjoying a light moment are Dr. Hugh Odishaw, executive director of the U. S. National Committee for IGY; Col. Walter H. Parsons Jr., director of the U. S. Army Snow, Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment; and Dr. Ernest N. Patty, President of the University of Alaska. Behind them, center, are Thomas O. Jones, antarctic program director, National Science Foundation, and John Jones, polar research program officer, National Academy of Sciences; and, far right, Prof. Richard P. Goldthwait '33 of Ohio State.

Dartmouth's famous arctic consultant, Dr. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, and Fred Armstrong of the U. S. Steel Foundation were also participants.

THE UNDERGRADUATE CHAIR

"It was a dilly," said Captain Gaudreau, speaking of the riot which broke out in Thayer Hall the night Dartmouth triumphed over Princeton for the Ivy League football championship.

Whether as responsible authorities or as part of the uncouth, howling mob of undergraduates, all concerned agree that the riot was a beautiful thing, as riots go. It sprang from a mood of jubilant hysteria; Dartmouth's last championship was won long ago, time out of mind for most of us at the College now. And not only was it generated from an achievement to be proud of, but this riot's start could not be traced to any of the more common collegiate ills which undergraduates usually protest against, such as poor food or Saturday classes. Its growth seemed entirely spontaneous, and before very long, all kinds and consistencies of food were being tossed through the air with wild abandon. However, a tinge of disrespect for those in charge of Thayer Hall could be discerned in the general fervor as the riot reached its peak, and soon all control over the boys was lost for a short time.

To tell the truth, the College authorities did not seem to anticipate what the student body's reaction would be if the football team won. Some unkind upperclassmen have gone so far as to suggest that the College did not even take the possibility of winning into account. But, all in all, probably it is fairest to say simply that the Campus Police were understaffed that Saturday evening, and that they could do only so much and no more. Of course, their duties were somewhat complicated: they couldn't really be expected to come to Thayer Hall immediately, since they first had to cope with a fire right in the middle of the street at the Inn Corner. What's more, before the night was over they had had to look after great paper streamers and other litter strewn all the way down Main Street, as well as some $700 damage to the town.

In Thayer Hall itself, approximately $1800 worth of damage was done before the riot was finally quelled. Such a costly exuberance of school spirit might be forgivable, perhaps, depending on one's age and attitude toward the property of others. But, though some might try to shrug or laugh it off, most undergraduates realize that the damage was unnecessary.

The riot was not the quiet, more gentlemanly conduct the College expects from its students, but who could feel guilty at the time? No one, I think, was truly ashamed of overstepping the bounds of seemingly justifiable elation. It was not as if in carping against some College policy, the boys had done malicious wrong. And when the administration asked Palaeopitus to recommend a penalty, and it had called for College warnings to be given to those more prominently involved, 96 were handed out and, we may assume, taken willingly, since the only way to determine fairly who had rioted was to ask the boys to come forward of their own accord. Doubtless many felt it had been worth it.

At present, that large bill still exists and restitution remains to be made. On January 5 Palaeopitus met to discuss ways of paying for the damage, and its chairman, Kurt Wehbring '59, scotched the best idea at that date, a student tax, as "impractical" since so many undergraduates had been out of town at the time.

James A. Herbert '60 (l) and John R. Orcutt '59 put the finishing touches on their winning Carnival poster, "The Good Old Days."

Voluntary donation may be the only fair way: it would call upon school spirit, to be sure, but of a less riotous kind — the willingness to assume the responsibilities which go hand in hand with the privileges of cheering for and belonging to Dartmouth. This sort of spirit is nothing less than a mature evaluation of one's own particular relationship to the College — an individual moral judgment for each student — and the desire to fulfill the obligations involved.

Surely it would be a rare group of freshmen who could in a body actually feel responsibility to the degree of acting upon it. In fact, I'm sure, as a senior, that many of us even after four years at Dartmouth will not truly recognize our self-defined duties to others until we've spent more than a few years in "the wide, wide world."

If such a lack of this important kind of spirit is the case, as it seems to be, then perhaps it is in order to ask if its inculcation is somehow deficient.

This question was precisely the one posed by the Academic Committee of the Undergraduate Council as it reviewed the Freshman Orientation program.

The committee was concerned about the state of apathy and ignorance most freshmen go through, and found it could be partly attributed to certain defects in their intellectual and social orientation. The committee members believe that even under the present program using the Sophomore Orientation Committee, many freshmen do not come to understand what is expected of them and consequently suffer throughout many of their first-term courses. They also feel that dormitory living as it now stands provides freshmen only its schoolboy limitations for raising cain and does not give them the opportunities for a full social education which living in a group can offer. Many freshmen, the members think, are not really exposed to the fact that they are social beings until they join fraternities in their sophomore year.

So the committee is in the process of recommending several changes. The first, arrived at by working with Mike Miller '59, head of Freshman Orientation, and David Blake '61, Chairman of the Sophomore Orientation Committee, is the elimination of that latter committee, in spite of its good record so far. If this recommendation is passed by the Undergraduate Council, the Academic Committee will

consider several proposed improvements to replace the Sophomore Orientation Committee. Instead of the inter-class strife fostered by the present system — glorious, perhaps, but not educational — they have suggested that orientation toward Dartmouth's intellectual atmosphere be the responsibility of a carefully chosen group of seniors. These men would work individually with the faculty advisers of the freshmen, and the extent of their function would be left entirely to the discretion of each professor. Advisory meetings held in the faculty members' homes and offices could then be scheduled during freshman week, instead of being put off until the weeks following, which has been the method in the past.

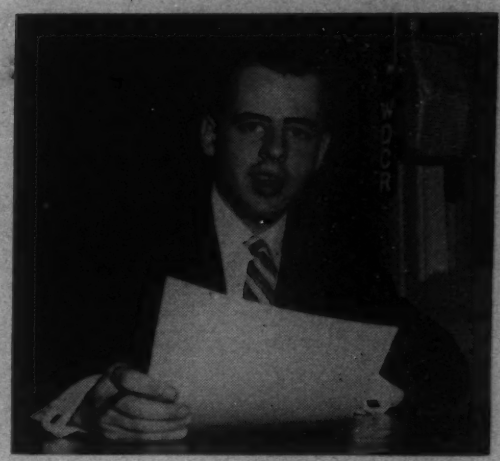
The committee's second recommendation is less individualized, more a matter of procedure; in short, replacing the Sophomore Orientation Committee with a different kind of student organization built around each dormitory. This suggested organization would include the seniors working with the faculty advisers. And in each dormitory the social activities such as rallies would be taken over by the Interdormitory Council; all three upper classes would be on each dormitory committee and would always be present to help the freshmen right in the place where they lived. The Academic Committee believes this program would result in improved responsibility and discipline in the dormitories, especially since the proposed organization would be a continuing body, not one re-chosen annually. And because it would have some kind of continuing existence, it might also become a channel up which student leaders would rise.

Though still only ideas, both such a dormitory organization and the plan for senior advisers would take advantage of a persistent reality at the College, the dormitory bull-session. Men may cut classes and profess all kinds of apathy toward books and learning, but there are very few who do not seek friends and understanding, and some place to voice their own ideas. Here, quite possibly, is the opportunity to inculcate whatever one Dartmouth man can in another, especially concerning what one owes Dartmouth, and what the College owes each student as well.

For a long time now many members of the College, students and faculty alike, have felt the need for freer and more lively talk, and certainly dormitory sessions won't serve everybody's purposes.

Many of the seniors were greatly im-

Top Man at WDCR



Ron Kehoe '59

As Dartmouth College Radio (WDCR) resumed broadcasting, with the opening of College last year, residents of the Hanover environs were startled to hear what seemed to be the familiar heavy voice of Edward R. Murrow, bringing in the 6 p.m. newscast. On a college network one can expect strange interludes, inadvertent comedy and such, but hardly this sort of thing. For everyone the recognition was instantaneous, and when it continued night after night, the locals were buzzing about the student who sounded just like Ed Murrow.

Murrow might introduce his voice prodigy something like this: "Ronald Francis Kehoe, Dartmouth '59, lives in this modest home in Medford, Mass. A graduate of Medford High School, he was a member of the National Honor Society, valedictorian of his class, and editor of the school magazine. Ron has gone on to a brilliant career as an honor student at Dartmouth College in New Hampshire where he now serves as General Manager for Dartmouth College Radio. Good evening, Ron."

The story behind the Murrow imitation began last summer when Ron worked as an announcer for WEZE, the NBC station in Boston. There is nothing like a brush with the professional world to put the amateur on his toes and fill him full of vital enthusiasm. Consequently Ron returned to the college station with the idea of sounding bigger and better than ever. With him came the Murrow gimmick.

For the first six weeks of school, Ron was the voice of Edward R. Murrow. On Election Day evening, with a whole night of broadcasting ahead, "Murrow" left the air. Ron's tongue-in-cheek comment was that he had "grown out of it."

The Kehoe family has been well represented in Hanover in the past. Brother William Francis was a member of the Class of '55 and headed the *Quarterly* during his senior year. Bill had talked Dartmouth so much that by the time Ron was finished at Medford, there wasn't much question about where he'd go to college. If there was, Phil Evans '17, a neighbor and close friend of the Kehoe family, added the extra impetus.

Ron has worked for the *Quarterly* to keep big brother happy, but his main extracurricular activity is WDCR. He says he just "drifted" into this field. Surprising as it seems, Ron has decided against a career in radio. He has been fortunate enough to have had a fairly thorough exposure to the field through summer work and contacts with Dartmouth men in the business. The realistic picture has not pleased him. It is, rather, a career in law that he seeks, and currently his application is in at Harvard Law School.

Student-wise, Kehoe is a Rufus Choate Scholar, an Alfred P. Sloan National Scholar, and a potential Phi Beta Kappa. When not busy at WDCR studios in Robinson Hall, his slender figure heads toward Sanborn House Library with a large pile of books in tow. His English honors work accounts for most of his waking hours.

A natural talker, Ron likes nothing better than a chat about the general campus issues. (His pet project at WDCR has been the Public Issues programs, a documentary series on pertinent current college issues for which the station won a $1500 H. V. Kaltenborn Award.) He displays a splendid sense of humor and is a sharp, quick thinker. Because of his entertaining personality, Kehoe is in demand. From time to time he has spoken before local groups such as the Rotary Club. When the new college film on the Anglo-Canadian-American Convocation was in the works, the directors called on Ron to do the narration. More recently, the Canadian Broadcasting Company had Kehoe do an interview for a coast-to-coast broadcast with Dartmouth polar greats Vilhjalmur Stefansson and Trevor Lloyd at the time of Sir Hubert Wilkins' death.

So Ron has his hands full and his voice going full-steam most of the time. Therefore it is now easier on the throat to be Ron Kehoe and not Edward R. Murrow.

Ted Bremble '56

pressed by their most controversial speaker in the Great Issues course during the fall term, William F. Buckley, editor of the *National Review*. In contrast to most of the other speakers, his personal beliefs seemed incorrect to many of his questioners, and the arguments ensuing were the most spirited, intelligently informed, and probably the most educational of the whole term.

This highly rewarding experience made several men reflect that a series of public debates between a speaker or speakers and the undergraduate body, as opposed to just a Forensic Union or a lecture series, might do more to advance the intellectual spirit of the College than any other single activity. They claim that a certain magical ferment gets started inside a student when he commits himself to saying what he believes and why he believes it in front of a large, sympathetic, but also critical audience of his contemporaries.

Had a debate such as Mr. Buckley inspired been conducted on Dartmouth spirit or on the individual's responsibility, more students might have been prompted to act intelligently during the riot.

If this notion has any merit at all, it might be worth the Tucker Foundation's consideration. As one of the College's endowed operations, avowedly concerned with the moral well-being of the undergraduates, the Foundation could foster the free interchange of ideas and the necessity every student faces for logical, honest thought about his actions in relation to others by simply doing the following: First, it could bring in an authority to speak on current events or, in fact, any of those old issues which are always burning for undergraduates — sex, money, politics, religion, heredity and environment, the College for or against the individual, responsibility, spirit, if you like — the list is endless. The speaker would only talk for, say, twenty minutes in defense of his particular point, and then five minutes apiece could be allotted to two undergraduates selected to present the opposite view. After something like a two-minute rebuttal from the speaker, the discussion could be thrown open to defense and attack from the floor. There are many men on the faculty, notably in the humanities, whose ability to direct class discussions is much admired, and they might be asked to serve as moderators, or more as inciters to what might be termed educational polemics.

Today we bemoan the lost art of conversation, and intelligent argument seems equally obscured. However, such debates would be fairly inexpensive and easy to organize for the Tucker Foundation. And in contrast to academic performance, sports, other extracurricular events, or "goofing off" in the dormitories, they could easily turn into one of the most positive means of letting undergraduates come to their own realization of what they are and can become at Dartmouth.

HOWELL D. CHICKERING '59

Alumni Council Dinner Honors Football Team

THE Dartmouth Alumni Council came to Hanover for its annual winter meeting on the weekend of January 16-17, and discussed the Capital Gifts Campaign, the expanding Medical School program, and other aspects of Dartmouth's daily work; but the big focus of the weekend was the gala football dinner given by the Alumni Council to honor Dartmouth's Ivy League football champions.

The old Freshman Commons in College Hall, scene of Friday night's dinner, was decorated to the hilt with colorful shields, footballs, play diagrams, gridiron symbols, and plenty of green ivy. The dinner was attended by nearly 400 persons, including the entire varsity squad, the parents of many of the players, the Alumni Council and their wives, DCAC officials, faculty and administration representatives, and alumni guests. The freshman football squad and the Glee Club attended after the buffet dinner, served by the Hanover Inn.

Clarence V. Opper '18, Council president, was toastmaster, and speakers included President Dickey, Director of Athletics "Red" Rolfe, Coach Bob Blackman, Captain Al Krutsch '59, and Captain-elect Bill Gundy '60. Mervin Hyman, football editor of *Sports Illustrated*, was present to give certificates to Krutsch and Gundy, who during the 1958 season were honored respectively as lineman of the week and back of the week.

Each letterman on Dartmouth's championship team (including all the seniors) and each coach received a special plaque, engraved with his name and position, to commemorate the 1958 season; and smaller plaques were given to the other members of the varsity squad. Awards and praise flew thick and fast, and so did six of the actual game footballs, thrown from the head table by Bill Gundy to the seniors to whom they had been voted for outstanding play. There were no fumbles.

Topping off the dinner embellishments was an illustrated souvenir program containing facts about the squad, the season, and post-season awards; messages of congratulation; the dinner program; and the dinner menu (sample item: Chef's Salad Bowlby).

With Council President Clarence V. Opper '18 (c) are Trustee John L. Sullivan '21 (r) and Development Director George H. Colton '35 who led the Capital Gifts Campaign discussion.

Mr. Opper makes formal presentation of the Ivy League football trophy to Head Coach Bob Blackman and Captain Al Krutsch '59.

The large crowd at the dinner filled both the main Commons in College Hall and the south annex which was thrown open for the occasion. The photograph gives some idea of the festive look the old Commons had.

Captain-elect Bill Gundy showed his passing skill, and broke no dishes, when he threw six game footballs to the seniors to whom they had been voted for outstanding play in those particular Big Green victories.

Captain Krutsch presents the "Manners Makyth Man" award to End Scott Palmer '59 for his exemplary actions as a team member.

The morning after found Alumni Council members and wives attending Dartmouth classes, as a new weekend feature. L to r, front row, are Mr. and Mrs. John R. Willetts '40, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis K. Johnstone '41, Mr. and Mrs. George B. Redding '29, and Mr. and Mrs. Daniel B. Ruggles '21. In the rear are Milburn McCarty '35 and H. Sheridan Baketel '20.

The first center-of-campus snow statue was designed for the 1930 Winter Carnival by H. Pennington Haile '24.

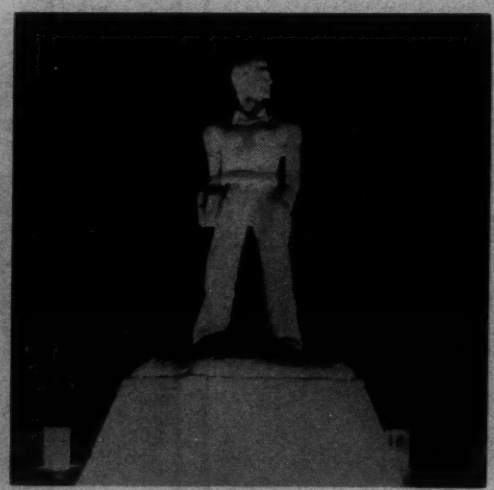
The Central Idea

This year's Winter Carnival theme is "The Good Old Days" and symbolizing the nostalgic atmosphere for this festive weekend will be the traditional center-of-campus snow statue. The first of these elaborate creations was built for the 1930 Winter Carnival, though fraternities and dormitories had started erecting their own snow sculptures a few years earlier. Pictured here are some of the well-remembered statues that have graced the center of the campus in the latter years of "The Good Old Days."

Temple of Love, 1931

Old King Winter, 1933

Woten, 1935

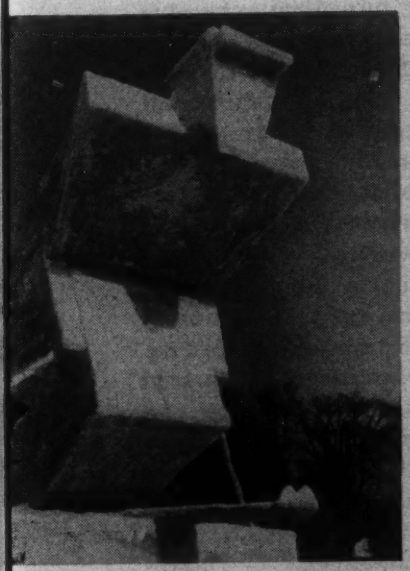


Dartmouth Man, 1936

Mr. Satyr, 1938

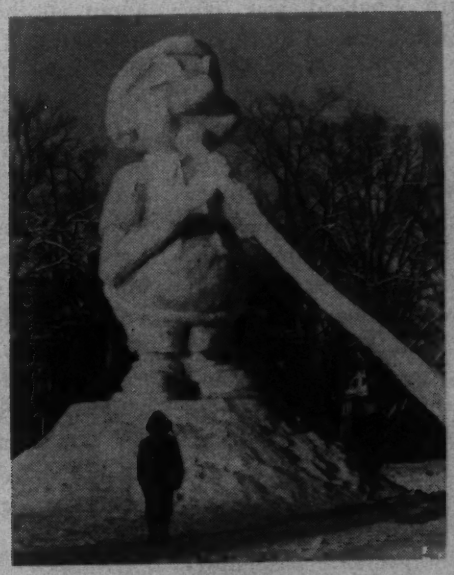
Eleazar, 1939

Starshooter, 1940



Schuss-Teufel, 1947

Stiefelmannchen, 1949



Alpdudler, 1951

Skigo, 1953

Call to Carnival, 1954

Nanook, 1956

Uller, 1957

The Space Age, 1958

That Other Dartmouth Carnival

By FREDERICK L. BACON '59

THE green and white sign across the front of the railway station said "Welcome to Dartmouth Carnival." Normally this would be taken in stride by any Dartmouth man. What was amazing about it was that I was in England when I spotted it and it was July.

I experienced this surprise after I had left my two Colgate traveling companions in the resort town of Torquay, eight miles away, and had gone on to see what the town of Dartmouth, England, was like. Seeing the Dartmouth Carnival sign upon arrival started an equally amazing chain of events for me – the next day I was back in the town, with my two friends, and when we left we were honorably escorted to the railway station by a lively procession of citizens, headed by the town councilmen and the Carnival president, who by then had heard quite a lot about the famous Dartmouth Carnival on the other side of the Atlantic.

The town of Dartmouth is a quiet and beautiful place at the mouth of the River Dart, on the southern shore of the county of Devon, and is widely know of course as the location of the Royal Naval College. It was, we discovered, pretty much the same as its description in the guidebook: "This is a town as individual as an old sea-dog; blue-jerseyed, with a cocky tilt to its cap, and long memory in its glance. No mere pleasure resort this. No characterless parade of shops and houses, all primped and frilled for the holiday trade. Rather it is a wind-burned, sunburned individual which moves to meet you with a handshake. And which will remember you when you come back."

Dartmouth sits across the river from Kingswear, tucked into a beautiful, rolling green hill. Overlooking it from an adjacent hill is the imposing, red-brick Naval College, the Annapolis of England and inaccessible to tourists.

To get back to the chain of events I mentioned, it was while walking through this delightful town, inspecting the back streets and little alleyways almost untouched by time, and enjoying the sights of the neat shops, cobblestone streets, and men bowling on the green, that I decided that the Dartmouth Carnival coincidence justified a call on the Mayor, to whom I should extend a hands-across-the-sea greeting and all that sort of thing. My route took me back toward the railway station, and there by chance I encountered not the Mayor but the whole Carnival Committee which had gathered with the Carnival Queen for a special reception.

All that a Yankee tourist with a tale about another Dartmouth Carnival, also in green and white, and a famed Carnival Queen could evoke were exclamations of "By Jove!" But one young and outgoing man, Mr. Lloyd Attree, the Carnival president, did get beyond this to extend an enthusiastic welcome. The idea of an American counterpart of the Dartmouth Carnival was surprising and exciting to him as well as to me. Immediately plans were made for my return to Dartmouth the next day, not as an average, camera-toting tourist but as a Carnival judge and a special guest of the town.

It was already the fifth day of the Carnival, which lasted from June 28 to July 5. From the Carnival program it was clear that the maze of events, exhibitions, parades, dances, refreshments, and sports resembled closely an American winter carnival. There had been four dances in the first four evenings, with the Carnival Committee cleverly providing free late ferries to Kingswear "for those who could have danced all night." The first two days featured such events as bowling for a leg of pork, car decorating, and a skiffle group competition (whatever skiffle is). Wednesday, July 2, turned out to be a big day for Miss Marilyn Breeze, for her ticket sales made her children's Carnival Queen, to reign alongside the adult Queen. And Wednesday evening the whole Carnival Committee must have forsaken the variety show, "Carnival Revels," for it was then that I discovered them waiting at the railway station.

Thursday morning we three Americans arrived on the scene, and were put up at the Ivy Guest Home, run by a little Englishman and his attractive French wife. This was to be a big Carnival day. An afternoon event was the Carnival Baby Show, with the "Edith Pook Cup" for the best baby in the show. Luckily we man-

The author, in the left-hand corner, points to the green and white sign that astounded him when he arrived in Dartmouth, England, last summer while on a vacation tour.

aged to skirt this event by having Mr. Attree arrange for us a meeting with the Mayor and Mayoress at the Guild Hall.

While Mrs. Attree labored away at the thankless task of judging one baby better than another, under the eyes of glowing mothers, we were treated to a quick and fascinating lesson in Dartmouth tradition by the Mayor. A most dignified man, he explained the town jewels, mace, and bracelets of state; and then he started on the town history, not mechanically, but with a real gusto and pride. A few of the things he mentioned were particularly interesting.

In 1341 Edward III gave the town its charter, permitting self-government under a mayor and corporation. From this town, nearly 300 years later, the Mayflower departed originally for America. The Mayor was a bit indignant that a storm forced the boat to put in at Plymouth, just a few miles away, before proceeding on to the new lands and carrying the name of Plymouth, instead of Dartmouth, to the Massachusetts colony.

It was like a tale spun for youth when he spoke of the days of Drake and Raleigh, and of piracy in Dartmouth — of drunken sailors fleeing through the unlit back alleys from the authorities. On the Mayor's advice, we visited Dartmouth Castle, built into the rock, guarding the straits where the River Dart meets the English Channel. It was through this beautiful and quiet harbor entrance that 485 ships and thousands of troops set out, in 1944, to spearhead the "D" day landings at Normandy, just across the Channel.

Before the main Carnival event of the day, a farcical version of the "Crossing of the Line" ceremony was staged by the members of the *H. M. S. Jewel*, berthed at Dartmouth for maneuvers at the time. Dressed in our best, the three of us sat in the reserved section with the other officials to witness the antics of King Neptune and his Court. After a few of the spectators had been sacrificed to the King by being dumped into the water, we joined the Committee at a wonderful local pub before leaving to judge the decorated boat competition. This pub is worthy of mention, for here we were introduced to a drink especially popular in Dartmouth: beer with a bit of lime juice in it to enliven the taste. Try it!

After testing several of these Dartmouth Specials, our party assembled on the judges' motor launch and set out on the River Dart, amidst a weird array of fantastically decorated rowing boats and motor craft. The three of us, equipped with pencils and official tallying pads, were placed in the bow of the craft; in

In the role of Carnival judge, Bacon (r) studies his tally sheet. He also called on his forensic talents (and Dartmouth Specials) while he was guest of the town.

our Ivy League suits, we posed with great dignity, as the Naval College students who skippered the boat dashed a little too playfully between the odd assortment of decorated vessels. This seemed a watery Macy's parade; and we were up to it, being three sheets to the wind anyway.

In the decorated rowing boat competition, a massive and elaborately constructed slave galley, holding over twenty oarsmen and numerous "slaves," took top honors with ease. Between the Kon Tiki and the pirate floats there was close competition for second place, until the first sank at the prompting of the second and so was awarded the prize by default. This buccaneer tactic of drowning the Kon Tiki was followed, in the motor boat competition, by the drenching of a Viking ship by a spouting whale, and the stage was set for a sea battle.

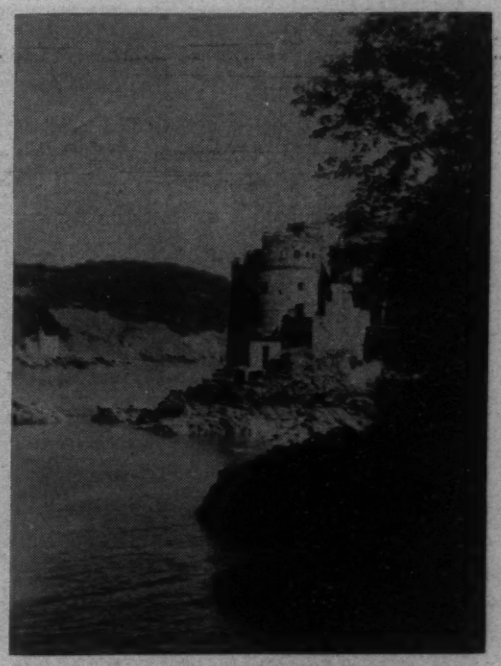
The battle began when the Vikings decided to chastise the offending whale with water extinguishers. And when the slave galley joined the fray, with ten men manning a large hose and the other ten tossing buckets of water in all directions, the ruckus drew more participants. The well-dressed judges on the official launch (that was us) had the best view, of course, being in the center of the festivities.

Waterlogged and a little disillusioned, we repaired to the Castle pub, with the rest of the Committee, for a few more lime refreshments before the formal presentation of prizes at the Bandstand. Here, in the middle of the Royal Botanical Gardens, with the whole town gathered around, Mr. Attree took the people — and us — by surprise by introducing us as three special guests. He insisted that we unleash our "Yankee drawls" and speak to the town. Perked up by several Dartmouth Specials, we made the panicky decision that I should speak, being the one from Dartmouth College.

The speech began with an accusation that it was they, not I, who had the accent. Somehow, this turnabout seemed to go over in fine fashion. Laughter and cheers warranted ending the speech, I decided. But my closing remarks, aimed at complimenting the beauty of the town, somehow became an extended description of the countryside of Hanover, New Hampshire, as an approximation of this lovely English Dartmouth. Platitudes poured down from heaven at the appropriate moments, and with some added remarks about Dartmouth College and its Winter Carnival, I managed to get through my "address."

The next evening, our last in Dartmouth, was the occasion for yet another speech to the town. We had spent a wonderful day swimming and sunning near the Castle. When evening came, the highlight was the children's grand fancy dress procession. We took our places in the center of the outdoor dancing floor, in the Royal Gardens, to judge the wildly decorated groups of children. The parents were gathered around, three deep, and closing in. After the awards we were asked again — this time with less surprise — to speak to the townspeople.

I told them that the three of us had been the perfect judges that evening, for we were leaving town in an hour to catch a plane for Paris in the morning. This struck the right note and once again, with the encouragement of my listeners, a two-minute speech stretched into a long



Dartmouth Castle guards the straits where the River Dart meets the English Channel.

dissertation. This time, I covered the details of our Dartmouth Carnival, the Outdoor Evening, snow statues, and Carnival Queen. A few more compliments flowed with the platitudes, and at the end of the speech the people were cheering loudly.

Mr. Attree closed the evening by presenting us "Yankee celebrities" with a scroll, beautifully engraved in gold, green, and white, reading: "Greetings and all best wishes to the Carnival of Dartmouth, America, from the Carnival Committee of Dartmouth, England." Signed Lloyd Attree, President, and F. J. Tremlett, Chairman. This was presented subsequently to President Dickey. This called for a short speech of thanks and then, the ceremony over, the dancing began. Little girls who had participated in the contests insisted that we autograph their prize placards and reporters interviewed us for the town newspaper. Finally we broke away for a last visit to the pub with the Committee members, before the ferry left for the train at Kingswear. Our send-off was warm and memorable.

Unfortunately we had to miss the biggest day of the Carnival. Saturday featured another Macy-like parade, this time on dry land. It was to proceed through the streets and to be led by the Mayor, decked out in his ceremonial robes of office. The famed City of Wellington (New Zealand) Highland Pipe Band was to be the special attraction.

The hospitality of the people of Dartmouth was overwhelming, their town ideal for beauty, sport and relaxation. The excitement of the Carnival augmented for us an adventurous stay. Yet, it is interesting that the Carnival is not even the most important event of the summer for the townspeople. The Dartmouth Regatta, lasting several days in late summer (August 27 to 30 this year), is famed throughout England as the biggest river event in the South-West. It is a special and lavish event that bears visiting.

The guide book tells us that the fishing at Dartmouth is superb (river fish are bass, pollock, whiting, skate, mackerel, conger, eel, and smelt; sea fish are bass, pollock, skate, tope, mackerel, wrasse, and bull huss) and it urges all to "Come where the sky is blue and the sea is blue in rivalry. Come where history walks in the shadow of today. And where you know there is a bigger fish to be caught than ever you have caught before." The guide book also says, "Come to meet a friendly town. There's a hand out-stretched in welcome." The fabulous experience of three minor American tourists bears out that no statement could be more true.

WITH THE BIG GREEN TEAMS

THE past month (mid-December through mid-January) was a brilliant and exciting period for Dartmouth athletics. It began appropriately with the Big Green rugby team leaving for a Christmas holiday trip to England, to meet seven British opponents under President Eisenhower's "People to People" sports program, and ended with a stirring testimonial dinner given by the Dartmouth Alumni Council to honor the Big Green's Ivy League championship football squad. More complete reports on both the rugby team's trip and the football dinner will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Despite a longer-than-usual Christmas recess, other Dartmouth teams saw plenty of action with the basketball team playing in the mid-west, returning east to win the Queen City Tournament, and then making a strong bid to retain its Ivy League championship by winning over four Ivy opponents in a row. The Big Green hockey team headed for Minnesota over Christmas, then returned to play some outstanding hockey to defeat Army and win its first league game of the season over Princeton. A new indoor world's record in the high jump by a Boston University freshman was the highlight of an early January dual meet won by the Indians, while the squash team found itself blanked by a blizzard in attempting to reach Montreal for a match against McGill. Several new track and swimming records were set in January in Hanover contests and Dartmouth skiers gave promise of another good year by performing well in early season individual meets in the east.

For the records, the Dartmouth basketball team has chalked up nine wins against four defeats, with four wins and no losses in Ivy League play; the hockey team has posted four wins against five defeats, with one win in Ivy competition; the swimming team has three wins and one defeat; the track squad has split even, winning one and losing one in dual competition; the squash team has two victories and no defeats; and the wrestling team has one win and no defeats. Varsity totals through January 17 show 19 wins against 11 losses.

Dartmouth freshman teams launched their schedules for the most part in early January. The '62 basketball squad has three wins against two losses, the hockey team has won three and lost one, the freshman swimmers have a one-one record in dual competition, the track team also has a one-one mark, while the squash team has lost its only match to date. Eight wins and six losses for freshman teams coupled with the 19-11 varsity record total 27 wins and 17 losses to date for the Dartmouth winter squads.

Basketball

Carefully lettered signs in the Hanover Inn lobby during the January 16-18 weekend and spot announcements over the WDCR student radio station told Alumni Council members, visitors, townspeople and students that "Saturday, January 17 is 'Be Kind to Doggie Day'." Apparently the visiting Manhattan basketball team did not pay much attention to the signs as it went all out to try to beat the Big Green at Alumni Gymnasium, and it took a long set shot by guard Dave Gavitt with three seconds left in the second overtime period to give the Indians their ninth victory of the season by a 63-61 score.

It was the fifth straight win for Dartmouth, following an early January loss to Holy Cross in Worcester by an 83-66 count. Prior to the Holy Cross contest the Big Green played Butler, Vanderbilt and Bradley before Christmas, losing to all three by rather narrow margins, and then picked up to win the Queen City Tournament in Buffalo by downing 12th-ranked Brigham Young in the opener, 88-75, and edging Canisius, 72-62. Guard Chuck Kaufman was voted the most valuable player at that tournament.

With Kaufman out of action, the Indians had difficulty defeating Yale in their first Ivy League encounter by a 52-51 score. It was at this point that *The Dartmouth* reported team morale was low and that the squad was having trouble with "petty jealousies and disputes." There are too many players gunning for scoring honors, complained *The Dartmouth*.

Admittedly Coach Julian was having difficulty putting together a combination that would be most effective. Tom Aley,

a letterman and center, had withdrawn from the team early because of his studies, as did Bob Hoagland, a strong forward candidate. Chuck Kaufman's loss at Yale hurt and later, against Cornell, sophomore center George Ramming, who had been playing brilliantly, tore some ligaments in his ankle and is out indefinitely.

But despite the need to juggle the lineup for almost every game, the Indians went on from the Yale encounter to wallop Columbia, 69-40, thump Cornell, 77-58, defeat Harvard, 74-56, and then edge a powerful Manhattan team, 63-61, in double-overtime.

Whether, with Ramming out of action, the Indians can keep up this torrid pace is questionable, but on the basis of continually improving performances, and the way some of the sophomores and reserves are helping out the regulars, the odds are still with the Big Green to retain the Ivy title.

Statistically the Big Green is doing well with the team hitting a .404 average on field goals and a .655 free-throw percentage while garnering 67.9 points per game. Captain and forward Rudy LaRusso is the team's leading scorer, averaging 15.8 points per game, with guard Chuck Kaufman second with a 13.8 average and guard Walt Sosnowski third with 9.0. Forward Gary Vanderweghe and center George Ramming are hitting at about 8 points per game, with guard Dave Gavitt, forward Bryant Barnes and center Dave Farnsworth getting about four points per game in limited action. LaRusso is by all odds the team's top rebounder; of the nearly 700 recorded by Dartmouth he has 200 to his credit.

Hockey

Following December victories over Norwich and Colby, the Big Green hockey team took to the road during Christmas vacation to play the University of Minnesota twice and the Duluth Branch of the University of Minnesota in two contests. The Indians dropped all four of these games, losing to Minnesota by 8-1 and 6-1 scores and to Duluth by 9-5 and 3-2 scores.

However, Coach Eddie Jeremiah felt the team had played well against very stiff opposition and that the trip was worthwhile from many aspects. Goal tender Dirk Frankenberg was outstanding despite the losses, as was defenseman Rusty Ingersoll. For these four contests Jeremiah had shifted former goalie Tom Wahman to third-line center and Wahman proved a strong skater and excellent center, scoring his first goal of his career against Duluth.

In the first game in Hanover following this trip Wahman moved up to the first line and was instrumental in Dartmouth's 5-3 win over Army as he tallied two goals. Captain Rod Anderson and defenseman Rusty Ingersoll also scored as the Indians played a standout game to defeat a hard-playing West Point club.

A few days later a heads-up Middlebury squad hit hard to collect four goals in the first eight minutes of play and then held on to defeat the Indians 9-5. Both Wahman and Captain Anderson notched two goals each in this contest, but the Big Green was sluggish in the first period and never could quite recover.

Against Princeton, in the most recent contest, the team got back on the winning side as it stopped the Tigers 5-1 to register Dartmouth's first Ivy League victory of the season. Sophomore Jake Haertl scored for the Big Green early in the first period, but Princeton battled back and it was late in the second stanza before Rusty Ingersoll got a second tally on a long shot. In the third period the Indians scored three to wrap up the game, with Tom Wahman and Rod Anderson teaming up to score one each, while Chuck Ritchie got the fifth counter.

With nine Ivy contests ahead during the next six weeks (Cornell has been added to the league this year), the Big Green has its work cut out, but Coach Jeremiah is confident that his skaters will make a strong bid for League honors this winter.

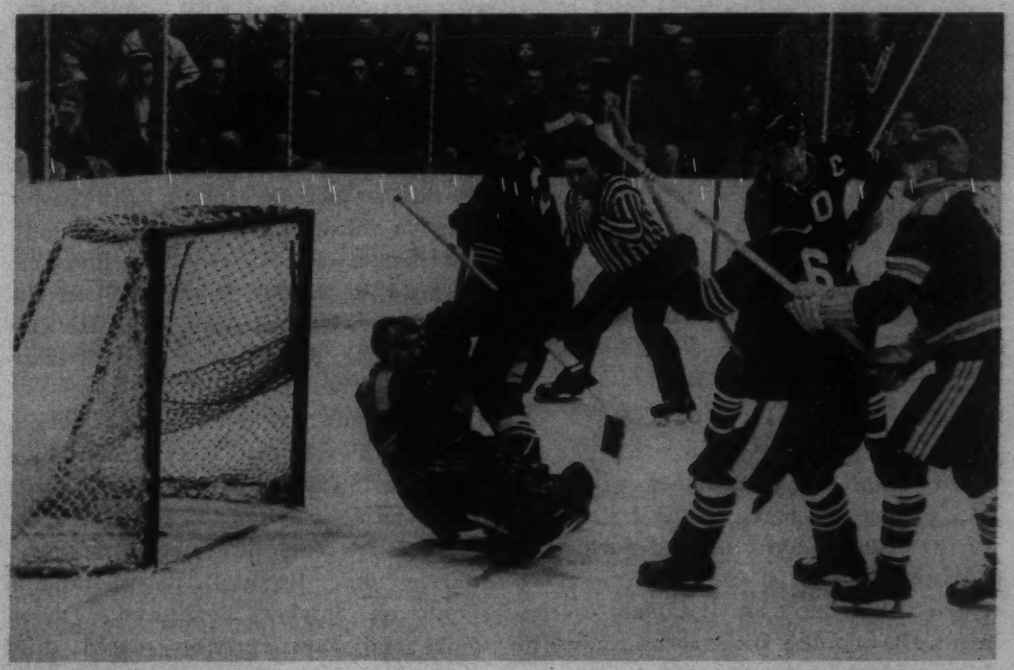
Swimming

Although the Dartmouth swimming team is rated somewhat weaker this winter (see "Coaches Corner"), it has done well since losing the opener to Colgate by edging past Army 45-41, drowning Amherst 64-22, and most recently defeating Syracuse 71-15.

Against West Point Dartmouth's Pete Anderson set a new Indian record in the 200-yard backstroke with a time of 2:18.4, to best Rip Coffin's 1955 mark. Captain Jack Daniels and sophomore Charlie Brown were both double winners in this meet, with Daniels copping the 220-yard freestyle and the 440-yard race, while Brown annexed the 50- and 100-yard freestyle events. John Prior was second for the Big Green in the 50-yard freestyle, while Don Baker took first in the 200-yard butterfly event.

In the Amherst meet the Indians won eight of ten first places handily with Pete Anderson, Scott Piper, Whitey Dunphy and Don Baker teaming up to win the opening event — the 400-yard medley relay. Daniels took the 220-yard freestyle and Dave Cook won the 440, while Charlie Brown captured the 50-yard freestyle and Tom Travis took the 100. Pete Anderson won the backstroke and Dick Prior, Cleve Carney, Max Grumbacher and Charlie Brown added the 400-yard relay race to Dartmouth's totals.

Completely dominating all but one event, Dartmouth swamped Syracuse by a 71-15 count in the most recent meet. Big Green swimmers took first and second place in all events except in the 400-yard freestyle relay. Daniels was outstanding in the 440-yard freestyle, while Stu Summers and Glen Gemelli placed one-two in the dive. It was strictly no contest in this meet, but the picnic is over as Dartmouth swimmers next face Princeton, Harvard,



Dartmouth's first line of Tom Wahman (23), Captain Rod Anderson (20) and John Wadman (6) storm in on the Army goalie in the Hanover game won by the Big Green, 5 to 3.

Yale, Penn and Cornell in the next five weeks, and all are strong league foes.

Track

Dartmouth's winter track squad, under Coach Ellie Noyes, opened its winter season in early January with a 59-45 win over Boston University, but lost its second dual meet of the season to a strong Manhattan team, 74 1/3 to 34 2/3.

The Boston University meet was highlighted by the establishment of four new records — one of them a world's record. A 19-year-old Boston University freshman, John Thomas, set a new world's indoor high jump mark by leaping 6′ 11″. Actually, the cross bar was thought to have been set at 6′ 10″ but it was carefully measured after Thomas had cleared the bar and the new world's record was announced to enthusiastic applause. Thomas has since jumped even higher.

John Lawler of B.U. broke the Alumni Gymnasium cage record in the 35-pound weight toss with a heave of 60′ 4½″, and Larry Cafarella set a shot-put record with a 52′ 7 2/8″ toss. The Dartmouth runner who set a record was the Indians' freshman sensation, Tom Laris, who ran the two-mile race in 9:17.1, bettering Doug Brew's former time of 9:45.1 by a wide margin.

In the varsity meet Captain Mike Kistler won the mile and two-mile race, with Tom Lennox and Pete Jaquith finishing third in the mile and two-mile event respectively. Gregg Millett annexed the pole vault for Dartmouth, while Fred Daley took first place in the 600, John Ebers won the 45-yard high hurdles, Bill Zeilman the 50-yard dash and Norm Page tied for first place in the high jump.

Against Manhattan, Dartmouth was clearly outclassed. John Ebers won the 45-yard high hurdles, Gregg Millett the pole vault, and Bill Zeilman the 50-yard dash to account for most of Dartmouth's scoring. The Jaspers dominated the distance and relay events and most of the field events to sweep the meet.

Four league meets with Harvard, Cornell, Brown and Yale, plus the I.C.4.A. and Heptagonal meets, remain on the schedule.

Squash

After an early December win over M.I.T., five members of the Dartmouth varsity squash team competed during the Christmas holidays in the New York University Club's invitational tournament. Dartmouth's Dick Hoehn confirmed his ranking as the top-seeded collegiate player by defeating Princeton's sophomore star, Steve Venslage, 11-15, 15-8, 15-11, and 16-15, in the final round of play to win the tournament for the second straight year. The other Big Green entries — Jack McDonough, Marty Zipser, Don Bartlett, Dave Lowry and Dick Skolnik — did not fare so well and were all stopped in either the first or second round of play.

In early January the team was scheduled to travel to Montreal to play McGill, but a blizzard stopped two of the three cars. Captain Hoehn along with seventh-ranked Phil Langley, Sam French, ranked eighth, and Opie Jones, rated ninth, did get through and played an informal match with everyone winning except French.

In the most recent match against Penn, the Indians had an easy time shutting out the Quakers 9-0. All players won easily except for John Horan, playing second, who had to go five games before downing Carl Huggins.

Skiing

Coach Al Merrill, now in his second year at the helm, admits he faces a major rebuilding task this winter (see "Coaches Corner"), and Dartmouth is expected to have some difficulty in defending its Eastern and National Ski Championships.

The first real test will come at the Dartmouth Winter Carnival (Feb. 7-8), but meanwhile the Dartmouth skiers are competing individually in a series of eastern races. In the Franconia Ski Club's preseason Giant Slalom Race, Dartmouth's alpine and now U. S. Olympic Team alpine coach, Bill Beck, won first place and because this was his third consecutive winning of the event he retains the Joel S. Coffin III Memorial Trophy. Brooks Dodge had retired the other Coffin Trophy back in 1955. Other Dartmouth skiers were Dave Britton, who finished sixth, Dave Harwood in ninth place, and Frank Noel tenth.

In the January invitational cross-country race at Jackson, Captain Dick Taylor came in third, with Frank Noel seventh and Pete Ryland eleventh. On the same weekend, at the Mt. Whittier Giant Slalom, Dave Britton finished sixth, with Jim DeLong, Rog Hackley and Pat Hartley close behind.

In the most recent weekend of action, Dartmouth's four-man relay team of Captain Dick Taylor, Pete Ryland, Frank Noel and John Capper won the Hanover invitational cross-country relay race over thirteen other teams. In the invitational jump on Sunday, Bookstrom, Taylor, Noel and Don Peterson placed third through sixth, in that order, in the Class B competition.

With Harwood, Smith, Gebhardt and Ceely graduated and Dave Vorse training for the Olympics, Coach Merrill must rely on a small nucleus of veterans and some sophomores and reserves.

Captain Dick Taylor, Don Peterson and John Capper are top Nordic competitors, Dave Britton is outstanding in downhill and slalom, and Frank Noel is a strong four-way contestant. Sophomores Art Bookstrom, Jim DeLong and Dick Nordhaus are all likely four-event candidates, with John Stowell rated highly in the alpine events and Skip Bean as an excellent Nordic contender.

Wrestling

Coach Bill Craver, who also serves as freshman line coach in football, faces a rebuilding job this year, as the Big Green varsity wrestling team lost by graduation such outstanding veterans as Captain Fred Pitzner at 167 pounds, Bob Bickell at 177, John Mehl at 123, and Jim Sniderman at 137. In the opening contest with Albany State Teachers College, Ed Lau started in the 123-pound class, and Dick Keith at 130. Both are newcomers to the team and both lost to their Albany opponents. Ron Heineman, wrestling at 137 pounds, won by a close decision, while sophomore Jerry Cantril, wrestling at 147 pounds, won by a fall to give the Indians hope. Captain John Chilson at 157, one of the few veterans, added another fall for the Big Green, while Fred Graybeal, also a letterman, lost by decision. Jay Crane, at 177 pounds, and heavyweight Hank Gerfen both won their matches by decisions to give the Indians a close 19-15 win for their first victory of the season.

Coach Craver feels that the team is making progress, but he is concerned about lack of experience and depth in the 123 and 137-pound classes, particularly with teams like Harvard, M.I.T., Amherst and Brown on the schedule.

Freshman Teams

Dartmouth's freshman teams are also moving along in fine fashion. The basketball team won the opener from University of Vermont, but then was upset in a return game with the Catamounts. It defeated the Williams 1962 aggregation, 64-57, lost to Harvard, and in its most recent encounter overcame a 28-25 halftime deficit to thump Norwich 71-47. Guard Ed Goldstein, forward Bill Shanahan, and Paul Brown have been Dartmouth's top scorers, with guard Bob Brower also looking good. Other top freshman players include center Bob Gimby, Barry Strauch and Bob Meyer.

The Little Green hockey team went undefeated in its first three contests by defeating the Norwich freshmen, Hope High School and Kimball Union Academy, but lost the most recent contest to a strong Northwood School club by a 7-3 score. Bill Blees, Tom Cranna, Mike Parish, Pat Gorman, Stu Johnson, Warren Loomis and Derek Buntain are the top freshman hockey players thus far. Coach Jeremiah expects some help up front from this team but bemoans the lack of a goal tender and defensive depth.

After an opening loss to Colgate, the freshman swimming team rebounded to defeat Andover 52-34. Terry Bentley broke the Andover Pool record to win the 100-yard butterfly for Dartmouth, while Steve Lasser and Charlie Balch teamed up for a one-two punch in the breaststroke event. Jay Pierson and Jeff Urstadt did well in the backstroke and freestyle races, while Chuck Hegeman looked impressive in taking second place in the dive.

In mid-January the freshman squash team opened its season with a disappointing 6-0 loss to a strong Andover team. Phil Meyer, Jim Biggs, Doug Walgren, Bob Eder, Tad Cantril, and John Ryder — playing in that order for Dartmouth — all went down to defeat. Coach Hoehn expected to lose to the more experienced Andover club but admits his disappointment with lack of depth on the current freshman squad.

In the only freshman track meet of the season to date the '62 Dartmouth squad defeated Boston University, 58-44, with Tom Laris setting a new record in the two-mile race (see varsity report). Dan Tompkins finished second behind Laris for the Indians while Dud Hallagan won the 660-yard race and anchored the winning relay team. Nick Jennison captured the mile race, Colin Harley the 50-yard dash, John Holland the pole vault, and Dave Guenther took a first place in the broad jump to account for the majority of Dartmouth points.

Green Jottings

Seven Dartmouth soccer players were named to the 1958 All-Ivy League soccer teams in early December on the basis of fall play. Dave Blake, Dartmouth's right fullback, and inside right Jim Kennedy were picked for the first team, while goalie Randy Malin, halfbacks Fred Arens and Jack Zipes, and center half Mitch Engle were selected for the second team, with John Wardman receiving honorable mention.

A local, amateur hockey club called the Hanover Storm Kings has been organized in the community. The group is composed of undergraduate and alumni players plus some faculty members. The Storm Kings were organized by Jack Hodgson '60 and Jack Patterson '60 and are supported by local Hanover business firms. The team won its first game over Wesleyan, 5-4, and expects to play small college teams and local amateur clubs during the winter.

CLIFF JORDAN '45

Coaches' Corner

AL MERRILL: Faced with the loss of four key men by graduation in June (Harwood, Smith, Ceely, and Gebhardt) along with the recent withdrawal from college by another (Vorse), it is evident that we have pretty much a complete rebuilding job to do.

Heading up the returning men from last year's team is Dick Taylor, a Nordic man, Frank Noel, four-event, and Don Peterson, a jumper. Needless to say, this year's team will be pretty much a complete revision, as the Alpine team is all gone and the Nordic strength split up by graduation losses. It will be a much younger team, in experience as well as age.

We are currently carrying a squad of 35 upperclassmen, from which we hope to fill the gaps. The fine spirit that was a most significant characteristic of last year's team still prevails, and the results of the open competitions the men have been in to date have been quite satisfying. There appears to be fairly good depth in all events.

In general, I would say that we should have a well-balanced team, but we face the problem now of further development in order to get a winning combination.

KARL MICHAEL: Having lost six seniors by graduation, including Captain John Graf, Bill Bahrenburg, Ernie Drosdick and Dave Beattie, four of our best middle-distance swimmers ever, as well as diver Bob Michael and backstroker Don McCree, we looked forward to a mediocre season. After our loss to Colgate, prospects were positively dim when a total of eight varsity lettermen failed to stay out for swimming for one reason or another.

However, I did not reckon with the drive, determination and spirit of the ten sophomores who were responsible last year for the first undefeated freshman swimming team in ten years. For the first time in memory, our varsity team now is composed of more sophomores than juniors and seniors combined. Captain Jack Daniels has given up breaststroke and butterfly swimming in favor of middle-distance freestyle swimming — a happy change for him and a fortuitous one. Junior Cai Raber is right behind Jack in the 220 and a fine sprinter on his performances of a year ago. Stu Summers, senior diver, is developing into the steady performer that we expected of him a year ago, while Pete Anderson has lived up to his earlier promise by establishing a new Dartmouth 200-yard backstroke record in his second dual meet of the season.

In addition to Raber, juniors Tom Travis and John Prior will be consistent point-winners in the sprint events as well as the relay, while Bill McClung, recently returned to the team, will add welcome strength in the breaststroke.

The talented group of sophomores is headed by Charlie Brown, the finest sprinter at Dartmouth since the immortal John Glover, and includes Bill Dunphy, Cleve Carney and Max Grumbacher; distance men Dave Cook, Al Hale and Max Ramenofsky; breaststroker Scott Piper, who established a new Dartmouth 200-yard breaststroke record against Colgate in his first varsity dual meet; backstroker John Benepe; butterflyer Don Baker; and diver Glenn Gemilli.

The freshman team, while generally weak in the freestyle events, boasts the fastest butterfly swimmer in Dartmouth history in the person of Terry Bentley, as well as a most promising backstroker in Jay Pierson. At present the leading freestylers are Bruce McCollum, younger brother of the 1957 captain, and Bob Rogers. Having lost the opening meet to the Colgate freshmen with a finger-tip loss in the final relay, the 1962 team is eagerly looking forward to prove itself.

Prospects look better than they did in November!

NEWS FROM THE CLUBS

Maine

Secretary, REYNOLDS E. MOULTON '35
Bradish-Young, Inc.,
417 Congress St., Portland, Me.

On Thursday, December 18, a sizable group of Dartmouth alumni, wives, and undergraduates turned out to greet Professor Thaddeus Seymour and his charming wife, Polly. The new Dean of the College certainly is an excellent speaker and the type you would be proud to have as your son's advisor.

At the short business meeting Dr. **E. Allan McLean '31** reported for the nominating committee. Elected to run the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Maine for the year 1959 were **Herbert W. Nolan '43,** President; **D. Kilton Andrew Jr. '55,** Vice-President; **Arthur W. Peabody '44,** Treasurer; **Reynolds E. Moulton '35,** Secretary. Elected to the new executive committee formed to help the president were John Pierce '54, past president William Poole '46, Bernard Lewis '52 and Alvin Morrison '57.

William Poole did his usual excellent insurance job as presiding officer and is to be commended for a wonderful year of activity. A spring meeting is planned and announcements will be mailed out in February.

Southern California

Secretary, GEORGE R. PURVIS '49
c/o Merrill Lynch
454 N. Camden Drive, Beverly Hills, Calif.

The Association was honored by a visit with **Eddie Chamberlain '36,** Director of Admissions, the first week in January. He was rushed into meeting after meeting with high school principals and advisors by Enrollment Chairman **Dick Milliken '50,** and Dick reports that he feels the visit and personal contact of the Admissions Director will pay off handsomely when the time to send our next group to Hanover rolls around.

The evening of January 6, the Association held a dinner in the Terrace Room of the Sheraton West in honor of Mr. Chamberlain and a wonderful turn-out was in evidence in spite of inclement weather. Following the dinner, the film, "Football Highlights of 1958" was shown, with the cooperation of **Cap Palmer '23,** who furnished the projector and screen and projectionist. The group was overwhelmed with the tenacity, drive and sparkling offense displayed by the '58 squad and feel that the loss of a game through a missed field goal run-back can only be laid to the breaks on the gridiron. The team looked great and the Southern California Association to a man knows that the coach from Southern California is going to have a big season next year.

Pete Reich '50 announced that the Dartmouth Rugby team will be out here in March to play UCLA and the boys deserve the whole-hearted backing of everyone in the Association. It was fine having a good showing at the Chamberlain dinner and some of the busier people who were able to attend the function included, Dr. Dana Howe '31, Dr. Elmer Crehan '41, Dr. Bill Dignam '41, Charley Schaaf '37, Frank Danzig '37, Leon Rothschild '24, Vince Burke '47, Stu Durkee '33, Howie Almon '22, John Lyman '28, Ken Lieber '36, Bill Adams '34, Rudy Pacht '35, Bob Jackson '51, Marty Ullman '48, Ed Seward '19, Dick Terzian '56, Bob Danziger '56, and last but not least, President Dick Hefler '36. Many more who are just as busy turned out but inasmuch as I lost the list of attendees and haven't the space or inclination to add any more, must close with, "Pay your dues and support the Rugbies."

Chicago

Secretary, HUGH K. BROWER
Harris Trust and Savings Bank
115 W. Monroe St., Chicago 3, Ill.

La Salle Street alumni turned out 47 strong on Wednesday, January 7, to hear **Gaylord A. Freeman Jr. '31,** Vice president of the First National Bank of Chicago, discuss the business and economic outlook for 1959. Although forewarned that such economic symposiums are the type of thing that "you wouldn't walk across the street to hear but would fly across the country to give," the program was timely as well as stimulating. Mr. Freeman envisions a continued upward trend during 1959 in all major components of the economy. One month earlier the S.R.O. sign was out when Coach Bob Blackman was in town to sum up the recently concluded football campaign.

On February 4, **Henry L. Parker '26** and **Tig Lyon '25** will report on the current situation at the College following attendance at official meetings in Hanover. At this meeting, if **Tom Rowe '50** can withstand pressure from Blair Watson, we shall also have films covering the past football season. **John Loveland's** ('49) Luncheon Committee along with the Speakers' Arrangement Group, composed of **Al Louer '26, Gene Hotchkiss '22** and **Dick Mayberry '44,** all deserve a lot of applause for their efforts on behalf of the Association this year.

HANOVER HOLIDAY

Our social arm, under **Jim Stevens '50, Drew Waitley '52, Dick Lowenthal '53, Herb Ray '50, Dick Frey '50,** and **Bob Bowler '51,** is winding up arrangements for the annual Hanover Holiday meeting to be held on Friday, February 20, at the University Club. Because of his recent operation, President Dickey will not be able to participate as planned. Prof. Allen R. Foley '20 and Dean-elect Thaddeus Seymour will be the guest speakers for the occasion.

The only item of business will be the report of the nominating committee under the chairmanship of **Modie Spiegel '22** who will present the following slate: President, **Thomas H. Rowe '50;** Secretary, **Hugh K. Brower '50;** Treasurer, **Simon J. Morand III '50.** Directors (for terms expiring 1962) **Andrew J. Oberlander '26** and **James W. Stevens III '50.**

Philadelphia

Secretary, RUSSELL C. DILKS '51
Morgan, Lewis and Bockius
2107 Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Bldg.
Philadelphia 9, Pa.

William Walker, Executive Vice-President of the First Pennsylvania Banking and Trust Company, was the featured speaker at our annual Dutch Treat Luncheon held Monday, December 29 at the Sylvania Hotel. Present were 26 alumni, 15 undergraduates, 8 fathers of undergraduates, and 2 guests. This was the best undergraduate turnout that we have had at any function other than the Annual Picnic for some years. It is to be regretted that there were not more alumni present.

The last-Monday-of-the-month special luncheons inaugurated in September will continue into 1959. Interesting speakers are being lined up, and notices will be sent by mail to all dues-paying members in advance of each such luncheon. At the same time, the loyal members of the tribe continue to gather at the Dartmouth-Princeton Club for luncheon on other Mondays.

As of the time of writing, plans for our Club Annual Dinner are being finalized. It appears that this gala event for alumni and their wives will be scheduled during the second or third week of March. Notices for the Annual Dinner will be sent to all alumni on our mailing list this month.

By the time you read this, the general Capital Gifts Campaign for the College will be in full swing in the Philadelphia area. We hope that all of our readers will open their hearts and checkbooks and give generously so that Dartmouth will be even stronger as it enters upon its third century a few years hence.

New York

Secretary, JOHN R. VINCENS '39
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.
1 Madison Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

We remain in business at the same old stand. Luncheon daily, except Saturdays, Sundays and certain Holy Days of Obligation. Always something doing at the bar in Wheelock Tavern, 11:00 to 11:00. Pink Ladies for the ladies in the beautiful Ivory Room (named for Eleazar's wife). Cards played, rooms rented, checks cashed, theatre tickets scrounged, everything for the Dartmouth man. Drop in when you're in town. (Why not take out a non-resident membership first? Only ten bucks. A bargain.)

The Perspectives in Business series continues under the guidance of handsome **Mutt Ray '37.** On the first Wednesday in December, **Josh Davis '26,** President of William Blair & Co., investment bankers, talked to a capacity audience in the Webster Room on the ins and outs and ups and downs of The Markets. You might have heard a pin drop on the first Wednesday in January as **Courtney Brown '26,** Dean of Columbia University's School of Business addressed another

capacity house on, "Major Influences within Business during the Next Decade."

Future speakers, on the first Wednesdays of the months to come: **Roswell Magill '16,** authority among authorities on Federal taxation, — Wednesday, February 4. **George Champion '26,** President, The Chase-Manhattan Bank of New York, — Wednesday, March 4. **Orvil Dryfoos '34,** President, The New York Times, — Wednesday, April 1 (a courageous man!).

Other coming events: A Calypso Party, complete with incense and the haunting beat of the Talbot Bros'. 400 octane gasoline drums, on a Sunday afternoon in February — which Sunday still to be determined by Entertainment Chairman **Nels Ehinger '52** (Drat these young fellers!). A gala reception for former officers and governors of the Club, on Wednesday, March 4, following George Champion's talk, at which you can ward off the cold while meeting the men who built up the surplus that allows us to have the best club in town at less than wholesale prices. An exhibition of paintings, to be hung all over the place by the Downtown Galleries, at an early date still to be determined by Activities Chairman **Dek Davidson '52** (Drat these young fellers!).

The squash teams, under captain **Howie Sargeant '32,** continue to win in the Metropolitan Squash Racquets League, and the bridge team, comprised of twelve co-eds from good old U. of Peru and playing captain **Perry Davis '54,** continues to win in the College Clubs Bridge League. I think.

Of this I am sure: The bar is open daily, except Sundays.

Washington

Secretary, BRADFORD D. COLE '43
1706 Myrtle Rd., Forest Grove Park
Silver Spring, Md.

On the day after Christmas the local alumni held their annual luncheon for undergraduates. Nearly one hundred were in attendance to hear Judge **Clarence Opper '18,** recently elected President of the Alumni Council, discuss the operation of the council and its relationship to the College as well as to the various alumni groups. Of course, the undergrads had a turn, with Bob Weston Jr. '59 and Tom Goodridge '61, giving excellent talks about current happenings at the College.

At this meeting, **Will Fitch '17,** was nominated as representative of this area on the Alumni Council and was elected unanimously. Congratulations, Will, it's an honor you deserve and we know you'll serve well.

Merrimack County

Secretary, JOHN BARTO '52
95 N. Main St., Concord, N. H.

Philip D. McInnis '36 was elected president of alumni association of Merrimack County at the annual dinner meeting held in Concord, N. H., December 29. Other officers elected were **James C. Bingham '18,** vice president; **John Barto '52,** secretary-treasurer. Alan Hall '47, Earle Reingold '40, Paul Richter '20 and Guy Swenson Jr. '42 were named to the executive committee. Donald Rainie '40 was elected to the trustees of Scholarships and Vincent Dahlfred '38 was made the new member of the Interviewing Committee.

George O'Connell, Director of the College News Service, guest speaker, outlined the general developments of the college during the past year. Movies of the 1958 football season were shown to the large-sized group of alumni and prospective students.

Club Calendar

All are weekly luncheons unless otherwise listed. Dinners are marked (D).

ALBANY, Wednesday, Farnam's Restaurant
BALTIMORE (D), third Wednesday, Blackstone Apts.
CHARLOTTE, third Friday, Charlotte City Club
CHICAGO, first Wednesday, Chicago Real Estate Board, 105 W. Madison St.
CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Florentine Room, Hotel Gibson
CLEVELAND, Friday, Mid-Day Club, Union Commerce Bldg.
COLUMBUS, Friday, University Club
DALLAS, second Wednesday, Dallas Athletic Club
DAYTON, third Saturday, Van Cleve Hotel
DENVER, last Friday, University Club
DETROIT, Monday, Yeamans Restaurant, 516 Howard
FT. LAUDERDALE, third Friday, Pal's Restaurant, North Federal Highway
GRAND RAPIDS, first Monday, University Club
HARRISBURG, Friday, 12:15, Harrisburger Hotel
HARTFORD, second Thursday, Ryan's, 33 Pearl St.
HONOLULU, first Wednesday, 12:00, Christian's Hut, Ala Moana Blvd.
HOUSTON, first Tuesday, Petroleum Club, Rice Hotel
KANSAS CITY, second Tuesday, University Club
LOS ANGELES, last Thursday, The Dales, Wilshire at Alexandria, Chapman Park Hotel
LOUISVILLE, third Monday, 12:15, Old House Restaurant, 432 So. Fifth St.
MIAMI, second Tuesday, 12:15, Betty's Restaurant, 1440 Biscayne Blvd.
MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Cudworth Post, 1756 N. Prospect Ave.
MINNEAPOLIS-ST. PAUL, Monday, Nankin Cafe, 15 So. 7th St.
NEW HAVEN, first Thursday, Hof Brau
NEW YORK CITY, daily, Dartmouth Club, 37 East 39th St.
OMAHA, second Friday, 12:00, Omaha Club
PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Princeton Club
PITTSBURGH, Wednesday, Kaufmann's, 11th floor
PROVIDENCE, last Thursday, University Club
ROCHESTER, N. Y., first and third Wednesdays, Chamber of Commerce
ROCKFORD, ILL., first Tuesday, University Club
ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Terrace Lounge, Statler Hotel
ST. PETERSBURG, third Friday, 12:00, St. Petersburg Yacht Club.
SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Fly Trap Restaurant, 73 Sutter St.
SCHENECTADY, middle or second Friday, Hotel VanDyck
SPOKANE, second Monday, Crescent Tea Room
TOKYO (D), third Friday, Phone Yokosuka 4313
TRENTON (D), third Friday
UTICA, first Tuesday, Fort Schuyler Club
WASHINGTON, D. C., Thursday, 12:15, Touchdown Club, 1414 Eye St., N.W.
WATERBURY, Tuesday, Hotel Elton
WILMINGTON, Hunter Tack Room, Delaware Trust Bldg.

Trenton Ivy League Club

The Ivy League Club of Trenton has scheduled its fifth annual dinner for the evening of February 19 at the Washington Crossing Inn, Washington Crossing, Penna. The event is open to all Ivy alumni in central New Jersey and Bucks County, Penna.

A feature of the evening's program will be the presentation of the club's fourth annual silver tray award to the captain of the team winning the Ivy League Football Championship. Dartmouth's 1958 leader, Alvin Krutch, will be present to receive his award.

Dr. John L. Kennedy of the Psychology Department at Princeton will be this year's speaker.

Dartmouth alumni on the planning committee include **Richard J. S. Barlow Jr. '48** and **Kester Pierson '53.**

Central New York

Secretary, RUSSELL C. CARLSON '48
Onondaga County Savings Bank
101 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

The big event of the year for the Dartmouth Club of Central New York took place on Saturday, December 27, when more than thirty local undergraduates were honored at its annual Christmas luncheon. **Joseph S. Caldwell III '51** hosted the event in his first official act as newly-elected President of the Dartmouth Club of Central New York.

The party was a smashing success with more than 150 alumni, undergraduates and fathers, and friends of Dartmouth jamming the Onondaga Golf & Country Club in Fayetteville, N. Y. A new aspect of this year's get-together was a singularly professional performance by the "Dartmouth Dixies," a jazz combo made up of undergrads and alumni. Credit for the organizing of the group and giving it leadership goes to Charles P. Darrow '60 and John B. Folmer '59.

With the Big Green having gone all the way to their first Ivy League championship in twenty years much of our program centered on football. Naturally, we were particularly proud of the trio of varsity players representing Central New York this year; halfback Bill "Moose" Morton '59 of Syracuse and ends Seth Strickland '60 of Oneida and Roger Hanlon '60 of Skaneateles. Each performed admirably on the gridiron all year but the high point for them and us was Princeton. As the result of touchdowns and a two-point conversion by Strickland and Morton plus the fine defensive play by Hanlon we think of the final score as Central New York 14 — Princeton 12.

Speakers included **Powell W. Holbein '40** who gave an excellent account of the club's enrollment activity and admissions procedure directed principally to the secondary school students in our audience. Roger Hanlon '60 spoke on the football season and optimistically viewed 1959 prospects. Carter Strickland Jr. '62 gave the audience a freshman's impression of Hanover and also discussed the College's freshman football team on which he distinguished himself as the club's first string center. The College's new film, "1958 Football Highlights," was premiered in Syracuse and concluded Central New York's greatest Dartmouth Day in '58.

Other area alumni involved in organizing this event were: James P. Scott '40 and Frank K. Welch '31 — co-chairmen; Russell C. Carlson '48, Powell W. Holbein '40 and John C. Durkin Jr. '58 — attendance; John Martino '51 — hospitality; Charles E. Smith '41 — treasurer; Robert C. Hosmer '32 — chairman of the local interviewing committee; Norman L. Simpson '44 and John Y. Andrews '29 — facilities and decorations.

NEWS FROM THE CLASSES

'89

Secretary, Treasurer and Bequest Chairman, RALPH S. BARTLETT
108 Mt. Vernon St., Boston 8, Mass.

The beautiful old town of Harwichport on Cape Cod, where '89's late member, **Ralph Waldo Doane** lived, has been the home of the Doane family for generations. The Doane homestead there is now occupied by his daughter, Silvia Gladys Doane, the only surviving near relative. Since her father's death two years ago she has been collecting and carefully preserving all records of interest pertaining to the Doane family, the old homestead and the town of Harwichport. Certain records she has given to the town's Historical Society, other records to the Pilgrim Congregational Church, of which her grandfather, Capt. Abiathar Doane, was a founder. To this scribe, Miss Doane has given much information regarding this old Cape Cod family, some of which it is hoped will be of interest to readers of '89's Class Notes.

Capt. Doane, father of Ralph Waldo Doane, was born in Harwichport in 1820. He was the youngest son of Nathaniel and Mary (Paine) Doane, and one of their nine children, Nathaniel Doane, was a direct descendant of Deacon John Doane, who lived and died in Eastham in 1686 at age of 96. Capt. Doane was a highly esteemed sea captain following the seafaring life of his forebears, for which Cape Cod long ago became famous. After attending the town public schools he went to sea. The year he attained his majority he became master in full command of a vessel sailing to South America. He afterwards commanded vessels in which he owned a part interest, and for 25 years continued in foreign voyages without accident — never calling upon an underwriter for a dollar's damage. In the Civil War he was assigned to many important commissions entrusted to him. He had charge of transporting in his schooner J. W. Allen, towed by the steamship Fulton, the Swamp Angel from New York to Fort Sumter, S. C. — a determining factor in the war. The Swamp Angel was an eight-inch, 200 pound Parrott rifle gun, mounted by the federal troops in a morass on Morris Island, Charleston Harbor. In 1863 the city of Charleston, five and a half miles distant, was shelled, the gun bursting at the 36th shot. After the war the gun was sold as old metal and conveyed to Trenton, N. J., but having been identified, it was set up on a granite pedestal at Perry and Clinton Streets in that city.

In later life Capt. Doane carried on his cranberry culture, introducing new methods, and the "Early Black," which became his specialty of cultivation, resulted in his being ranked among leading cranberry growers of his day. Interested in Masonic affairs, for twelve years he was Worshipful Master of the Sylvester Baxter Royal Arch Chapter of Masons. He was elected to the Massachusetts Legislature in 1866-67 and had a lifelong interest in town affairs; was a member as well as founder of the Pilgrim Congregational Church, where his name still appears on the pew which was used by his family — and in those days purchased. Furthermore he saw to it that members of his family held various offices in the Church. On one of his European voyages he acquired in Belgium the bell which still hangs in the Church Tower and tolls to call parishioners to worship.

In 1847 he purchased land on Doane Road diagonally across from his boyhood home, and, as he reared his family, he added to the original Cape Cod house so that now it is a two-and-one-half story sea captain's home of 14 rooms, connected at right angles with woodshed, carriage shed and barn, and a two-car garage, which sort of encloses a heartshaped driveway. The house is painted white and still affords an unobstructed view of adjacent fields and meadows. One used to be able to see schooners at anchor from the south side of the house. The orchards have gone with the years, but there are two grapevines he brought from Marseilles, France, which still yield grapes. Capt. Doane was a great student of the Bible and of Shakespeare. He often quoted freely from each in his conversation.

The mother of Ralph Waldo Doane, whose maiden name was Josephine Higgins, was born in Brookline, Mass., August 9, 1839, the daughter of Paul and Silvia (Snow) Higgins. She was a descendant of Elder Brewster and Nicholas Snow of the Mayflower, and of Governors Prence and Hinckley of the Plymouth Colony. Highly educated in music, Ralph Waldo Emerson, for whom her son was named, introduced her into Concord and Lexington circles. Jenny Lind, the Swedish nightingale, sang in the drawing room of an uncle in Boston — the musical director at Tremont Temple. Throughout her lifetime Ralph Waldo Doane's mother was a student of the classics, religion and various kindred subjects. Such was the background of Ralph Waldo Doane of the Class of 1889 at Dartmouth.

'94

Secretary, REV. CHARLES C. MERRILL
74 Kirkland St.
Cambridge 38, Mass.

Treasurer, WILLIAM M. AMES
60 Maple St., Somersworth, N. H.

Bequest Chairman, PHILIP S. MARDEN

For the most important event in current '94 history members of the class will turn to the obituary section of this MAGAZINE. In next month's column further reference will be made to our loss in the passing of **"B.Smalley"** (as he liked to call himself). Thank you again, **Phil Marden,** for your incalculable cooperation in the work of this secretary.

Mrs. Billy Mann, as long as her husband lived (he died in 1930 after a perfect record of attendance at class Reunions) was right alongside him in class devotion; since then she has been constantly with us, her last appearance being at the fall Round-up of 1958. Her death took place at St. Petersburg, Fla., which of late years has been her winter quarters. The funeral was at Woodstock, Vt., on January 2, at which **Arthur** and **Ann Stone** expected to represent the class. She leaves three Dartmouth sons, to all of whom was given her maiden name as their middle name: William Dewey '22, Richard Dewey '26, Thomas Dewey '33.

Since 1926 **Eddie Grover** has been blessed in his home by the presence of his sister Eulalie who at the age of 85 died on Christmas Day. Miss Grover was the author of 27 books, the last five of which are still in print after 20 to 40 years of publication. Her last book, "Benjamin Franklin, The Story of Poor Richard," was published just before her 80th birthday. Her books have sold more than 4,000,000 copies. As a friend remarks, "For a woman to capture the spirit of childhood as she did, and never a mother, is unbelievable."

Extracts from letters read at the fall Round-Up:

Mrs. Bud Lyon: "We had a wonderful summer with ten grandchildren and great-grandchildren here to break up the monotony. Seven at one time! The countryside is beginning to glow with autumn color and nearly every day someone drops in on their way somewhere else, on a foliage tour."

Mrs. Curly Bartlett: "I am sure it will be a gala occasion and I wish I could be with you — but on that date my sister and I shall be in the State of Utah to visit Bryce Canyon, Zion Nat'l Park & then on to the Grand Canyon and all 'way stations' (as Rolla would say) meaning other points of grandeur and interest incident to the trip."

Mrs. Irving Read: "I hope you will have a goodly crowd and have a wonderful time."

Mrs. Gene Grow: "Warmest greetings to you, and the Boys and Girls of '94. Eugene could seldom join you, and only once was I privileged to meet the class. That year Mr. and Mrs. Stone gave a delightful garden party, which I shall never forget."

Mrs. Henry Hurd: "It would be very pleasant to again greet the old friends, but I will have to forego the pleasure this time."

Mrs. Aubrey Lewis (from South Carolina): "We have been watching the path of Helene anxiously for twenty-four hours. Last night it seemed we would get dangerous winds and rain. It is still cloudy and humid, but I believe we are out of danger. I hope she goes out to sea.... Frances and family have moved to Raleigh.... The two youngest girls spent two weeks with me this summer. The teenagers are too much for me."

Mrs. Harry Amey: ... "As for me, I could not be better.... I am still busy with my fancy work. It takes up a lot of spare time and lonely hours."

Sixty-Fifth Notes: Arthur Stone is our "frater in urbe" that is, he is the member of the committee who handles local arrangements. Alfred F. Bremble Jr. ("Ted") '56, assistant to the Secretary of the College, is our liasion man with the College, and will see to it that we have good beds to sleep on and plenty to eat!

'97 Memories

(See Class Notes)

(1) Dr. Bartlett lecturing in the course known as "Godology" which presented the unadulterated Fundamentalist point of view.

(2) Professor "Gabe" Campbell and his bike were a familiar sight on Hanover's roads.

(3) Well-dressed students of 60 years ago.

(4) The height of feminine fashion, which had the added value of sweeping the streets.

(5) Poddy Parker and Bun Morrill of '97 were style-setters in knickers and fancy socks.

(6) Hanover's first recorded ski jump?

'97

Secretary, Treasurer and Bequest Chairman, WILLIAM H. HAM
114 State St., Bridgeport 3, Conn.

These six snapshots taken at the College over sixty years ago give us a jog to our memories.

(1) Dr. Bartlett, who taught us by lecture in a course we called Godology, told us the earth and the firmament were created in six days, just like our days with sixty seconds to the minute, sixty minutes to the hour and 24 hours a day, and a seven-day week. Then God rested on the seventh day. The firmament as he described it included the sky, sun, moon and the stars. In his talks he was full of vigor in defending the meticulous accuracy of the Biblical account of the Creation.

He had been questioned in clerical circles about the light from some of the far-away stars reaching the earth in such a short time as six days. He was positive in his answer which was that when the Lord created the sun and the stars, He created them with the light streaming all the way.

We students took such an interest in his vigorous explanation that we not only applauded with our feet by "wooding up" but also every one stood up and gave the college yell in class. Dr. Bartlett accepted our applause as our approval and he threw back his head and laughed with us. We took the Jonah and the whale episode with some show of interest but not so explosive in our activities, only a small tapping of the feet.

I think we all felt that the fight Dr. Bartlett was waging against any questioning of the veracity of Bible was like the boy with his finger plugging the leak in the dike. In this picture the cast iron stove with its long smoke pipe shows our classroom heating system.

(2) The second picture is a snapshot of Prof. "Gabe" Campbell riding a bike in Hanover, wearing a Derby hat, a sawed-off Prince Albert coat with trousers rolled up, and a bow tie — quite a stylish get-up.

(3) The third picture shows a group of students wearing the most up-to-date style of nearly skin-tight pants, one with a formal derby, others with less formal caps.

(4) The fourth picture is a style-plus shot of two girls wearing long street-sweeping skirts, modest bustles and dashing hats. Every eye on campus turned to stare at this spectacle, and there was some whistling by the students. The girls expected this as they were showing off.

(5) The fifth picture is a style-plus pacesetter when **"Poddy" Parker** and **"Bun" Morrill** brought Scotch knickers to the campus along with decorative stockings.

(6) The sixth picture is a history-making record of the first recorded ski jump at the College. **Holt** is jumping over **Weld (Pa) Rollins** who brought seven pairs of skis to Hanover, which was the start of skiing at Dartmouth.

These snapshots record some of the memories that our classmates have of our college days.

'98

Secretary and Treasurer
CHESTER F. WILLIAMS
234 Main St., Milford, Mass.

Bequest Chairman, JAMES R. CHANDLER

I am satisfied that the space age has hit old '98. Telephones are out of commission, telegraph lines are down, the mail does not come through, and the breaking of the sound barrier has caused all of you to disregard my entreaties for news. Anyway, it allows me to save on ink and the MAGAZINE has more space to devote to others.

Fred Lord notified me of the death of **"Archie" Kendall.** See "In Memoriam."

Nothing direct from **John Eckstrom,** but through the Grapevine I learn he is well and busy, in fact, so busy that he cannot find time to write.

You asked for it. How do you like such a brief report? You can expect more of the same until each and every one of you come out of your comatose condition and furnish me with some material.

'99

Secretary, KENNETH BEAL
Newbury Rd., Bradford, N. H.

Treasurer, EDWARD R. SKINNER
11 Park View Drive, Worcester 5, Mass.

Bequest Chairman, JOSEPH W. GANNON

"K" and May Beal want to thank all the '99ers for the many Holiday greetings received up to the hour when copy for this column had to leave for Hanover — just as 1959 was coming in at the side door, and the Rose Bowl Parade was rolling across the TV screen in the living room.

Within two weeks of your reading this column, another newsletter is planned which will be seen by all '99ers, and not merely by our MAGAZINE subscribers. For this reason most current news items will be deferred until that time. But, regretfully, we do have to report that **Eddie Skinner** has been sick at home since December 14; Sadie, however, is giving him the best of care, and wrote three weeks later that he was making real progress towards recovery.

Among the holiday greetings mentioned above are some unusual, illustrated ones that

we really must share with you. There is the 4-page card from the Jack and Eleanor **(Maurice Dickey)** Drysdales in Randolph, Vt., with all the family, including young Maurice, Isabel and Ellen, depicted at work and at play; also the annual pictorial report of Jack and Phoebe **(Dave Storrs)** Stebbins's Ann, Martha, David and John; and there's a view of the big farmhouse in Foxboro, Mass., new home of Bob and Marie **(Elmer Barstow)** Sharp; and a changed home address for Dick and Genevieve **(Louis and Genevieve Benezet)** Butterfield, now at 199 Garden St., Farmington, Conn. In business, however, Dick is still head of the West Hartford firm of Nichols and Butterfield. Last December he was elected president of the Connecticut Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. He has previously served as chairman of the national competition Committee of the A.I.A.

From Rutland, Vt., came a picture of Barbara and Howard Douglass's son Walter (grandson of **Clarence and Lena Joy**), now a freshman at Johns Hopkins; and from Grosse Pointe, Mich. a group of three boys in front of the Arthur and Lois Batten fireplace (John, Frederick, James, — 3 of the 13 grandsons of **Tom and Elisabeth Whittier**). Then two other views of genuine interest: **Montie and Martha Fuller** standing on the stone steps of their Thomaston, Conn., home; and the fine old mansion in Pembroke, Mass., as restored by **Sam Smith,** sent by his sisters, Florence and Stella.

And finally, prize of them all, a complete book of 201 mounted snapshots under the caption, "How we looked fifteen years after." This priceless oblation on the altar of the Goddess of Memory has been donated by its creator, **Paul M. Osgood.** Those days of June 20-24, 1914, will bring nostalgic thoughts to all surviving Ninety-Niners who gather on next June 12, 13, 14 for our SIXTIETH in Hanover. Paul's book will be there, and Paul himself, we hope, to identify the well-loved characters at that early reunion.

Before, or by, the end of this month (February) everybody will receive a newsletter; it will report recent important news items, and also will outline the events of our June celebration. Then by mid-March everybody will also receive his first opportunity to "Sign Up!" And a few weeks thereafter the handsome '99 Reunion Flag will fly again as it did in 1914 over the portal of Middle Massachusetts.

'00

Secretary, PROF. EVERETT W. GOODHUE
3 Pleasant St., Hanover, N. H.

Treasurer, WALTER P. RANKIN
34 Carruth St., Dorchester, Mass.

Bequest Chairman, H. LEBARON SAMPSON

Paul Redington's wife, Betty, had a mishap some months ago which kept her "holed up" for quite a time. She fell on a perfectly good sidewalk and had the misfortune to break a small bone near the knee which necessitated a cast and then forced her to hobble around on crutches and cane for some weeks. Fortunately she is now back in the pink of condition and finds she can walk eight blocks at a time without discomfort. She is, and so are we all, grateful that the accident was not more serious. Betty is still living with her bachelor son, Jackie, in Waukegan, Ill., and having a very congenial and happy experience. However, she is looking forward to the day when her daughter, Mary, wife of Col. Church, returns to the states from several years spent in France where Col. Church has been on an extended tour of duty. Betty writes that the Churches may return in the spring and settle in Southern California, in which case Betty hopes to move back to California where she and Paul spent some very

Robert F. Leavens '01 on his 80th birthday was guest of honor at the annual Christmas luncheon of Dartmouth alumni in San Francisco. With him are Guy Wallick '21 (left) and Jack Slattery '38 (right).

happy years. She is quite anticipating the time when she can rent a little apartment, perhaps in La Jolla, and have her own possessions together and around her. If this plan works out Betty and most of her family (her son Edward now lives in San Diego), will be near each other after a long period of living far apart. All this would spell out a deal of comfort and happiness for her.

The Stuart **Richardsons, L.B.'s** youngest son, have adopted two fine children; a small girl of 7 and a little boy of 9. Stuart is teaching in the Brunswick, N. J., public school system.

Charles Proctor's son, John, lives in North Weymouth, Mass., and is connected in an administrative capacity with Lincoln Laboratories. The work is very much "hush-hush" as presumably it involves processes which are closely allied to national defense and are therefore top-drawer secrets. People working at the Laboratories are about as non-committal as the proverbial native Vermonter.

Everett, son of **Jim Woodman,** who has been out in India for a number of years, spent a brief vacation this last fall with his mother in Franklin, N. H. He is now back in New Delhi where he is working for the Ford Foundation.

From the publisher of the Laconia Evening Citizen comes an interesting anecdote of our robust classmate **Henry Teague.** Mr. Gallagher writes:

In 1949 I spent some time with Henry Teague developing a story for my newspaper about the Cog Railway which was then having its 80th anniversary. Henry's enthusiasm for the railway knew no bounds. He was a great promoter, and believed in bringing tourists to New Hampshire by advertising, sometimes quite original advertising. On his annual journeys to Florida he made many stops, would leave folders in hotel dining rooms, on desks and shelves.

And so that there would be no mistaking who he was, or where he came from, or the Cog Railway that he was extolling, it was not unusual for him to present a $20 tip as he entered the dining room of one of the best hotels. The ensuing excitement was something to behold. Shortly, about everybody in the room would get into the act, guests, waiters and bus boys would have the Cog Railway literature in their hands, their pockets, on their tables and trays. No one could get more mileage out of a twenty dollar bill than Col. Teague.

Arthur Wallace quite belatedly reports the birth last January of another great-grandchild, No. 13. According to the superstitious 13 is a number to avoid. We hope for Arthur's peace of mind there are no unfortunate repercussions in this case. This great-grandchild is a young lady by name of Noreen Jeanne, the daughter and sixth child of Robert and Ruth Renshaw. It may be remembered that Ruth is the daughter of our class baby, Ruth Bean.

On account of illness **Nat Emerson's** son, John, has been obliged to give up temporarily his position as Principal of Peacham Academy in Peacham, Vt. He is currently recuperating at the home of his brother Bill in California.

Mrs. Bertha Hadley, widow of **Gus Hadley,** reports that her son, Charles, who took his Ph.D. degree in physics at M.I.T., is employed by the Radio Corporation of America. He and his wife make their home in Lancaster, Pa. Charles does considerable traveling for the company as technical expert. He attends and reports on meetings held in various sections of the country. Her daughter Mary and husband, who travels for the Thatcher Glass Co. of New York, live with their three children in Bolton, Mass. Both are busy with church work, in furnishing their home, and bringing up their children.

George Tong, after spending Christmas with his daughter and grandchildren in Libertyville, Ill., took off right speedily for the sunlit, balmy clime of southern California. He is now presumably joyously relaxing in Santa Barbara.

'01

Secretary and Treasurer
EVERETT M. STEVENS
42 Bridge St., Deep River, Conn.

Bequest Chairman, THEODORE N. WOOD

Howard Hall's son "Kim" '34 has been at Princeton for the past two years, serving as a consultant and advisor to graduate students working on rockets and guided missiles. This follows his research work in California at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory.

Bob Leavens writes he and Anne are very well, and that he is concentrating more closely than ever before on his writing every day, hoping to complete his book on Dr. Tucker before next June. It was interesting to note in a recent account of alumni activities in California, that Bob was presented as "Mr. Dartmouth," a most appropriate honor we all agree.

Recently **Gardy Cobb** slipped on some ice at his home in Strafford and broke his arm. **Gertrude and Ned Warren** have been in touch with him over the phone and they report he is coming along nicely.

Bill Sykes writes most interestingly of the changes that have taken place in Puerto Rico since he went there 54 years ago. Then there was a population of about one million people, with a $7,000,000 budget, a 40% death rate, and about 94% sickness. Most of the people were sick with malaria, hookworm and tuberculosis. Now last year the budget was $369,000,000, and the death rate had dropped to seven in a thousand (the lowest ever recorded in the world). Only 30 in a 1000 died of tuberculosis, so that the Government has closed most of the T. B. hospitals for lack of patients. Malaria and hookworm have practically disappeared. Industrially Puerto Rico is growing very fast and most every town has one or more factories in operation. Bill thinks that the greatest asset a country can have is a healthy, educated and industrious people.

'02

Secretary, ARBA J. IRVIN
1600 Hinman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Treasurer, ALBERT H. DALRYMPLE
18 Lafayette Circle, Wellesley 81, Mass.

Bequest Chairman, HAROLD E. PLUMMER

George Elderkin with his wife and daughter are wintering on Manasota Key about thirty miles south of Sarasota. George writes that his wife is getting better but it is a long pull. The warm sands of the Gulf and sunshine are a great help. Their daughter, a surgeon, has retired from practice. In

FACULTY FORUM

A TRI-MONTHLY SUPPLEMENT TO THE DARTMOUTH ALUMNI MAGAZINE CONTINUING THE EDUCATIONAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FACULTY AND ALUMNI OF THE COLLEGE

Number 2 • February 1959

Inflation: Retrospect and Prospect

By GEORGE E. LENT, VISITING PROFESSOR OF BUSINESS ECONOMICS, TUCK SCHOOL

"The real trouble with this world of ours is not that it is an unreasonable world, nor even that it is a reasonable one. The commonest kind of trouble is that it is nearly reasonable, but not quite. Life is not an illogicality; yet it is a trap for logicians. It looks just a little more mathematical and regular than it is; its exactitude is obvious, but its inexactitude is hidden; its wildness lies in wait."

— G. K. CHESTERTON

OVER the last two decades no economic event has had a greater impact on the daily lives of people than the dollar's shrinking purchasing power. (Professor Campbell discusses the psychology of inflation below). More than two-thirds of the period since 1940 has been marked by rising prices, which have more than doubled the cost of living. While prices have been stable since mid-1958, many believe this is only a temporary lull in a long-run inflationary trend.

About three-fourths of the price rise has been the inevitable accompaniment of World War II and its aftermath, including Korea. But since 1956 the price rise has taken a more subtle form of "creeping inflation," even in the face of recession. There is little agreement on the causes of this recent inflationary experience, and even less agreement on the prospects for holding the price line for the future.

Better perspective on the inflation problem can be gained by a brief review of the major contributing factors over the last two decades. We shall then examine the price prospects for the current year and the possibilities of curbing inflationary tendencies over the long run.

Inflation has been described simply as the condition of "too much money chasing too few goods." (This oversimplified explanation ignores the complexity of the inflationary process, described more fully below by Professor Segal.) In accounting for the price effects of aggregate demand on the limited supply of goods it is convenient to distinguish among "dollars" spent by: (1) individuals, (2) business and (3) government. In the current "cold-war" economy, consumers' expenditures typically account for roughly 65 per cent of total demand; government, 20 per cent; and business investment expenditures, 15 per cent. While we are interested principally in prices of consumers' goods and services, the expenditures of government and business obviously affect the prices of the limited resources available for their supply.

From the consumers' point of view the most useful measure of prices is the Consumer Price Index, compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This is a monthly average of prices of about 300 goods and services ranging from home permanents and razor blades to automobiles and kitchen sinks. The price of each item is weighted by its relative importance in a typical family budget of urban wage-earners. For example, food, liquor and tobacco account for about one-third of the weights; services, 14.4 per cent; housing, 12.7 per cent; clothing, 8.8 per cent; metal products, 10.9 per cent; and public utilities, 5.0 per cent. The index is currently related to average prices during the 1947-49 base period.

During World War II government purchases for national defense swelled to about 40 per cent of total national expenditures. Private consumption was curbed by high taxes and rigid rationing of goods, and after March 1943 price controls were imposed to curb rising prices. But by 1945 the consumer price index increased 28 per cent above its 1938-40 average. Much of the wartime inflation, of course, was not reflected in the price index but was concealed in "black-market" prices and quality deterioration.

Diversion of resources to military requirements left huge postponed civilian demands and a tremendous accumulation of liquid funds to fulfill them. While government expenditures contracted, industry expenditures for new plant capacity greatly expanded. Price and wage controls were abandoned long before goods could be made available in sufficient supply, with the result that by 1948 consumer prices rose sharply to 70 per cent above the pre-war level.

After two years of relative price stability the Korean outbreak, in mid-1950, precipitated another upsurge. By mid-1952 military demands and speculative influences raised consumer prices another 12 percentage points. This spurt was followed by four years of stable prices, when the monthly consumer price index varied no more than 1 per cent from its mid-1952 level.

The rapid business recovery from the 1953-54 recession was followed by a price upturn in the spring of 1956. Under pressure of one of the greatest investment booms in recent history, prices continued to rise for a year after business reached its peak in July 1957. Between March 1956 and July 1958, consumer prices rose 8 per cent, at an average annual rate of about 3.5 per cent. By the end of 1958 the consumer price index stood at 124 per cent of the 1947-1949 average and more than double the 1940 index of 60.

Creeping Inflation, 1956-1958

Because of its implications for the future, the price creep since March 1956 has been the source of great concern. Analysis of this price rise, through mid-1958, may therefore provide a better understanding of the course of future prices.

Since the spring of 1956, price increases were registered in virtually every category. But most notable was the persistent

rise in the price of services, which has been almost uninterrupted since the end of the war. Significant advances, averaging 17 per cent, were made in the cost of finance and insurance, largely because of higher casualty and fire losses; amusement admissions rose about 12 per cent; and hospital care about 14 per cent. On the other hand, the postwar rise in rents had slowed down to a crawl — 5 per cent; and the prices of electricity and gas rose about 5 per cent.

Rising food prices have also contributed greatly to the higher cost of living. Prices of all foods increased about 12 per cent over the period; fruits and vegetables rose 17 per cent. Since July, however, food prices have drifted lower.

Durable goods have had diverse price trends. While automobile prices rose about 10 per cent, prices of various appliances such as refrigerators declined.

The upward pressures of an expanding economy generated the wage-price spiral since early 1956. All sectors of the economy contributed: The boom in business capital investment; rising Federal as well as state and local government expenditures; expanding export markets; and, fed by liberal doses of consumer and mortgage credit, consumer expenditures for houses, automobiles and other goods and services. Price adjustments served their historic function of rationing these unusual demands among scarce resources.

Many have been puzzled by the persistence of rising prices following the business downturn in the fall of 1957. While such price lags have accompanied the early stages of other recessions, the strength of the recent rise was unusual. Government payments for unemployment insurance and other benefits sustained a high level of purchasing power, and retail sales, except for durables, actually continued to rise throughout the recession. During this time the prices of services continued to catch up with rising costs. But one of the big factors was the sharp rise in food prices, due principally to lower supplies of fruits and vegetables and meats. While prices of many goods declined, they were more than offset by price rises of other goods and services.

The Outlook for 1959

There is some apprehension that prices will turn up again with the upturn of business. While this has been the historical tendency — subject to some lag — there is little reason to expect more than modest price rises before the end of 1959, despite indications of a strong business recovery. Food prices appear to have reached their peak and are trending downward with bumper crops and increased supplies of cattle and especially hogs. While prices of some services will continue up, they have largely been adjusted to higher costs and should generally level off. Prices of many durable and semi-durable goods should reflect the considerable cost savings resulting from improved productivity — unless these savings are offset by higher wage and other costs. A critical test will be seen this summer when labor contracts in the steel industry are reopened. But barring a crisis in the cold war, consumer prices generally are expected to hold steady through 1959.

Long-run Trends

Recent price history appears to reflect a built-in inflationary bias in the economy. Whereas in an earlier era the rising prices of a boom tended to be deflated in a recession, prices now seem to be only flexible upward. Persistence of this "ratchet" effect would lead inevitably to long-run inflation.

However, economic expansion is indispensable to full employment and the wage-price spiral that characterizes the inflationary process. Although this necessary condition is usually taken for granted in current proposals for the control of inflation, it is by no means assured. Some believe that industrial capacity has substantially caught up with postwar requirements and that the economy has lost its strong upward thrust. The factors essential to an expanding economy include: A growing population and rising rate of family formation; steadily increasing research and development of new products and improved technology; preservation of business incentives through a favorable governmental climate; expanding government services; labor mobility, as well as other things. If these conditions are not favorable, the danger is rather underemployment and instability than full employment and rising prices.

In principle, long-run price stability is not incompatible with sustained economic growth. But because of uncertainty over the future, broad questions of national economic policy tend to be resolved in favor of full employment and production, rather than control of prices. Moreover, national programs, such as the farm price supports and tariffs, tend to place a floor under prices, with ceiling unlimited.

The Congressional Joint Economic Committee has been conducting an exhaustive analysis of the inflationary process and measures to control it. And the President recently established a Cabinet committee to study governmental and private policies affecting prices and economic growth. Among other measures, the President asked the Congress to amend the Employment Act of 1946 to make it clear the "Government intends to use all appropriate means to protect the buying power of the dollar."

Monetary and Fiscal Controls

As indicated above, inflationary pressures are rooted in an excess of purchasing power in the hands of the public over the availability of goods. Since the monetary and banking system plays a crucial role in expanding money demand, control of the money supply offers the most hopeful prospect for controlling an inflationary threat. This is one of the important functions of the Federal Reserve System. Through their control over member bank reserves used as a basis for business loans and investment, the federal reserve banks can restrict the expansion of bank credit. This control is accomplished through changes in legal reserve requirements and holdings of government securities, together with appropriate adjustments in bank rediscount rates.

Without firm monetary controls the task of controlling inflation would be hopeless. Yet the limitations of monetary policy have been painfully evident since the end of the war. Until 1951, the federal reserve banks subordinated their stabilization function to the support of the Treasury bond market. And since regaining independence from the Treasury their record has not been encouraging. This is partly because of the long lag between changes in the quantity of money and the time they take to become effective.

The federal reserve banks oppose the threat of inflation by restraints on the expansion of bank credit. This is generally accomplished by reducing their holdings of U. S. securities, thereby restricting member bank reserves, and by raising the rediscount rate, or the cost of member bank borrowing. Member bank reserve requirements may also be increased.

Delayed reactions, however, seriously limit the effectiveness of such "leaning against the wind." Uncertainties over business conditions delay the initiation of such moves; and it takes time to transmit these impulses throughout the system. Business generally is not responsive to small changes in interest cost and, moreover, is not entirely dependent on the commercial banking system for its capital needs. But the considerable elasticity in the *use* of money most seriously limits control over its supply. Between the end of 1954 and 1957, for example, the total amount of currency and bank

deposits increased only 3 per cent: The increased volume of business was facilitated by steadily rising velocity in its circulation, outside the control of the monetary authorities.

The long-run stabilization objectives of the Federal Reserve System also tend to be thwarted by cyclical adjustments, in meeting the demands of Treasury financing, and by concessions to political pressures. Although the System attempts to limit the growth of bank deposits to the growth needs of the economy, excessive reserves may be created in meeting emergency requirements during a recession, thereby limiting control over future expansion.

To be effective, monetary policies need to be supported by appropriate Federal fiscal policies. This entails a countercyclical budgetary policy according to which inflationary excess purchasing power would be absorbed by a budgetary surplus. This was the situation between January 1955 and June 1957, when the Federal cash surplus was about $13 billion. However, governmental budgetary policies are generally dictated by political and social considerations other than price stabilization. While Federal expenditures respond quickly to recession needs, they are less readily contracted during a business recovery. Also, higher taxes appropriate to a business boom are politically unpopular, and have yet to be enacted under peacetime inflationary conditions. Continuation of the sharp rise in Federal expenditures of recent years would appear to call for heavier Federal taxes, rather than tax reductions, if further inflation is to be averted.

Future Uncertainties

Inflation is a response of the price system to the operation of the economic "laws" of supply and demand. Unlike the physical laws of nature, these "laws" are economic tendencies whose control is limited principally by our knowledge of human behavior and predictability of the future. This large area of uncertainty has deterred the effective application of monetary and fiscal instruments of control already developed. By perfecting our knowledge of human behavior this uncertainty can be reduced, and the future can be better shaped by more rational plans and objectives, not simply awaited.

It is by no means agreed, however, that inflation is a clear and present danger, or more to be feared than its possible alternative of underemployment. Held to a creep, inflation is a small price to pay for full employment and economic growth if the risks of attaining price stability are too great. This is particularly true if real incomes continue to rise with economic growth and improved productivity. If this is the dilemma that confronts us, it is at least a happier prospect than the stagnation hypothesis that haunted the last generation, during the Great Depression.

Should We Blame the Unions?

By MARTIN SEGAL, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS

As every beginning student of economics knows, one of the fundamental truisms of our discipline is that everything depends on everything else. And so it is also with the problem at hand. The question whether unions have been responsible for "creeping" inflation cannot be discussed meaningfully without considering some key developments in the economy of post-World War II America.

We begin with what has been the most pervasive, and is likely to be the most enduring, characteristic of the postwar economic environment — the high sensitivity of the American society to the cost of unemployment. The reasons for this sensitivity cannot occupy us here. But it is apparent that the prevailing public opinion has been that unemployment, even if affecting only six per cent of the work force, is a calamity which must not be tolerated. The community has generally accepted the view that the government is responsible for the maintenance of full employment. What is more, a significant body of public opinion has grown to believe that governmental policies can effectively combat downturns in economic activity.

As a result of this climate of public opinion, the pursuit of fiscal and monetary policies designed to maintain a full-employment level of national income has been embodied into the actual program of any administration — whether Democratic or Republican. For all practical purposes the United States has thus become a country committed to a standard of full-employment economy — or at least to a standard of economy with no more than about four per cent of the labor force unemployed.

This development has left its impact on the course of economic activity in the postwar period. For one thing the fiscal and monetary authorities felt obligated to take immediate steps which would reduce the severity of recessions. To be sure, there was considerable criticism of some of these policies, particularly during the recent downturn. But there seems no doubt that the actions of the authorities contributed to the recovery of the economy. Secondly, the apprehension that restrictive monetary policies may be overdone and may lead to some downturn undoubtedly prevented monetary authorities, in some periods at least, from pursuing more vigorous anti-inflationary policies. Finally, and most importantly perhaps, the very conviction that the government will intervene actively to bring a recovery has fostered a general feeling of optimism and confidence in the long-run prospects of the economy.

Yet, though deliberate fiscal and monetary policies, or expectation of such policies, contributed to the postwar prosperity, the main force of expansion was provided by the private sector of the economy. The initial impetus was imparted by the release of idle cash balances created in wartime. But as it continued, the expansion of the economy was reinforced by other factors — expansion of credit and increased velocity of money, inventory accumulation during the Korean war, rising demand for housing, a boom in the producer-goods industry. True, the cumulative process of spending and respending was interrupted by recessions. Yet these were only short-lived interruptions. And the very shortness of the downturns increased the optimism of businessmen and added force to the subsequent recoveries.

It is not necessary for our purpose to give a full story of the postwar prosperity, or to analyze the role of such additional expansionary factors as government spending for foreign aid and defense, or the farm price support program. What counts here is the fact that the postwar period has witnessed a vast expansion of aggregate demand for goods

and services, an expansion which produced considerable strain on the productive capacity of the nation.

During most of the years of this period the nation's resources — labor and capital — were fully utilized. At the same time there was also unsatisfied demand for consumer and capital goods. What is more, this demand was reinforced by expansion of credit and increased velocity of money supply. In these circumstances some degree of inflation was virtually inevitable.

The simplified mechanics of such an inflationary trend can be described very briefly. As business firms and consumers in an already fully employed economy kept bidding for goods, they generated an upward trend in prices. Rising demand and rising prices caused many producers to accumulate inventories, hire new employees and expand output. But as these developments were taking place, workers in general, whether unionized or not, were placed in a highly advantageous bargaining position. To some employers this advantageous position of workers appeared in the form of increased turnover, grumbling in the plant, or actual difficulties in recruiting new labor. But employers in plants covered by collective bargaining saw this advantage in aggressive union demands for steep wage increases.

Expanding demand and high prices made employers highly sensitive to any interruptions in the flow of output, whether in the form of strikes, production "holdbacks" or lower productivity in the plant. In these circumstances, and particularly since cost increases could generally be more than recouped by charging higher prices, employers were willing to grant wage increases which in many cases exceeded productivity gains.

As full employment and a relatively tight labor market continued, these increases spread throughout the economy. Even employers who did not find their markets rapidly expanding or who did not previously raise prices had to follow suit to keep up with the rising wages in their communities. And since the wage increases raised their costs, they too were compelled to make upward price adjustments. Not surprisingly, in view of rising incomes, these employers found that they could generally maintain or even increase their sales at higher prices. Yet, judging from their own experience, they frequently concluded that the basic cause of the inflationary trend was an upward push of wages and a rise in labor costs.

In the absence of restrictive monetary policies, the process described above repeated itself several times during the postwar period. Compensation of employees, i.e. wages and benefits, increased in every year, rising from 1947 to 1957 by about 70 per cent. Because productivity gains offset a large part of this rise, unit labor costs increased in the same period only by about 33 per cent. And prices rose by about the same percentage. In some years the rise in prices preceded labor cost increases; in other years labor cost rises were catching up and exceeding (in percentage terms) price increases.

Thus, over a period of eleven years the result of the creeping inflation was a significant rise in prices and costs. But it is worth emphasizing that for an overwhelming majority of people, a majority which unfortunately did not include college professors, the inflationary period brought also considerable improvement in their real incomes. The reason lies, of course, in the fact that both wages and profits rose much more than prices.

II.

WHAT we sketched above abstracts from many complexities of the actual course of inflation. For one thing, not all industries experienced tight labor markets and steeply rising wages. In the garment and related industries, for example, competition of shops located in rural areas, as well as a high degree of price competition among the producers, kept prices and wages down. Secondly, even excepting the periods of recessions, not all the years of the postwar period witnessed expansion of expenditures which strained the supply of resources in the community. Thus, during the year preceding the last recession we experienced hardly any expansion of real output, and the rising price level was, partly at least, caused by postponed catching up of prices of shelter and services.

Yet even this oversimplified sketch indicates that collective bargaining cannot be singled out as the chief culprit in the inflationary trend. To be sure, union-negotiated wage increases generally exceeded productivity gains and raised labor costs. But this must not be interpreted as being mainly the result of the bargaining power of unions. With a continuous flow of expenditures reflecting demand which could not be satisfied by the productive capacity of the economy, one must expect that costs will rise, whether there are any unions or not. And one must especially expect such cost increases if businessmen and the public believe that both demand for goods and future incomes will continue to rise, and that fiscal and monetary policies will "bail" the economy out of any serious recession. In such circumstances the buying public will not offer much resistance to higher prices. Furthermore, businessmen competing for labor in tight-supply markets will not hesitate to grant wage increases which raise costs and lead to further price increases.

Unquestionably, then, much of the postwar wage rise must be viewed as a product rather than a cause of inflationary pressures. What to many businessmen, and some editorial writers, appeared as the constant wage push of collective bargaining was in a large measure a reflection of the pull of the community's demands for goods and services. But this is certainly not the whole story of the upward trend of prices and wages. In a complex economy one is more likely to encounter interactions rather than one-way causal relationships. The unions must not be singled out for special blame. But, considering their numerical strength and heavy concentration in manufacturing, construction and transportation, it would be surprising if they were merely a passive agent in the mechanics of creeping inflation. And indeed, there are good reasons to believe that, given the highly favorable economic environment of the postwar period, collective bargaining has been a contributing factor to the inflationary trend.

(a) Under conditions of slowly rising prices collective bargaining speeds up the adjustment of wages to the rising price level. Perhaps this would not have happened if inflation had been very drastic and current wages would quickly lose their purchasing power. Under such conditions, union contracts setting wage terms for a fixed period of time might actually slow down the adjustment. But this has not been the situation in this country. When prices rise slowly, unorganized workers are not likely to be as alert to the phenomenon as professional union officials whose reputation and position depend partly on their ability to make gains for the members. Accordingly, collective bargaining contracts, covering four million workers, have incorporated wage escalator clauses which tie wage rates to the consumer price index; other contracts have included wage reopening clauses. Wage adjustments resulting from these arrangements usually spread to the unorganized sector as employers attempt to ward off unionization or reduce turnover in their plants.

Union officials consider it their task to protect the economic position of the members. And they would not deny that their goal is to eliminate the potential lag between wages and

prices. But though their position may have considerable merit on ethical or other grounds, the fact remains that the rapid adjustment of wages to prices contributes to the inflationary trend. On the one hand it increases the purchasing power of the public; on the other hand, it gives more stimulus to further price increases under conditions of continuing high demand.

(b) Unions will also generally behave differently from unorganized workers in periods of continuous prosperity, which is still not strong enough to exert an upward pull on prices. Over a period of years union members have become accustomed to yearly wage increases; union officials are always under some degree of pressure to "deliver." If the businessmen feel confident that prosperity will continue, either because of governmental action or for other reasons, unions can in many cases negotiate wage increases which lead to higher prices.

This is particularly likely to happen in the strongly unionized, mass-production industries — steel, aluminum, automobiles — in which price competition is very limited. Prices in such industries can be set without regard to short-run market conditions. To protect what is considered the accepted rate of return, increases in cost can be passed on to the buyers. If there are no prospects of a prolonged economic downturn, relatively little resistance will be offered to union demands. Indeed, wage changes may be used as a rationalization for upward price adjustments which exceed increase in costs resulting from new contracts.

Again we must emphasize that if prosperity continues unrestricted by monetary or fiscal measures, such wage and price changes will spread throughout both the union and non-union sectors of the economy.

(c) Collective bargaining makes its most significant contribution to the continuation of an inflationary trend during periods of economic downturn. As a rule union wages are very rigid downward. Wage rates and benefits negotiated during prosperity are not likely to be reduced during recession, unless the unionized employer is willing to risk a prolonged shutdown of operations. While this characteristic of union wages is not a new phenomenon, it has gained in importance with the widespread coverage of collective bargaining and the increased sensitivity of non-union employers to the trends of union wages. Prior to World War II virtually every downturn in the economy witnessed some drop in workers' earnings. But this has not happened during the postwar period. In fact, hourly employee compensation rose during every one of the three recessions since the end of the war.

This phenomenon must be attributed to the influence of collective bargaining. In some union establishments workers merely held on to the previously negotiated wage rates. But in many establishments they actually gained in wages, benefits or both. To some extent the wage increases were a result of multi-year contracts which prescribed yearly wage raises. In a great many cases, however, they were part of new contracts negotiated during the recession. For example, during the recent downturn an overwhelming majority of new contracts provided for a wage hike. Significantly, these wage changes spread also to the unorganized sector of the economy.

The wage increases that took place during recessions indicate, of course, the strength of American unionism. But they also reflect the essential fact that the business community has considered recession only a temporary phenomenon. It was clear, particularly during the recent downturn, that if the recession continued, strong fiscal measures would be taken to restore full employment.

The behavior of wages during the recessions has contributed to the long-run inflationary tendency of the economy. The least that wage increases in recession periods do is to limit the possibility of price reductions. To be sure, in the basic manufacturing industries, in which price competition is very limited, such reduction would never come anyway, unless public pressure increased more markedly. But wage increases — even when they only match productivity advances — give management a justification for maintaining stable prices in the face of reduced demand and production cutbacks. And as the steel firms demonstrated, wage hikes can be also used to rationalize uniform price increases in an industry which utilized less than 60 per cent of its capacity.

The impact of these various forces — business confidence in the upturn, limited price competition, union-induced wage increases — was reflected in the behavior of prices. During the 1953-54 recession prices were stable; during the recent downturn they actually went up. This experience suggests that in the present economic environment recessions cannot be counted on to reverse the upward trend of price. And since some price increases are likely to take place during expansions, every upturn in the economy will start at a higher price level than that of the previous recovery. This means, of course, at least some degree of inflation. Thus, in so far as collective bargaining contributes to price stability in recessions it constitutes also a force contributing to a long-run inflationary trend.

III.

We must conclude then that the influence of collective bargaining has been an active force in price inflation. But it is worth reemphasizing that this influence could have been exerted only through interaction with other forces which created an inflationary bias in the economy — the postwar expansion of aggregate demand, stimulated and facilitated by expansion of credit; government monetary and fiscal policies related to the maintenance of full employment; the ability of

Recommended Reading

Inflation by George L. Bach. Providence: Brown University Press, 1958.

Prosperity Without Inflation by Arthur F. Burns. New York: Fordham University Press, 1957.

Inflation in the U. S., 1940-48 by Lester V. Chandler. New York: Harper, 1951.

The Secular Outlook: Wages and Prices by John T. Dunlop. Berkeley: Institute of Industrial Relations, University of California, 1957.

Can Inflation Be Controlled? by Harold G. Moulton. Washington, D. C.: Anderson Kramer Associates, 1958.

The Relationship of Prices to Economic Stability and Growth. U. S. Congress Joint Economic Committee. U. S. Government Printing Office, 1958.

The Mechanics of Inflation. Chamber of Commerce of the U. S., 1957. $1.00.

Defense Against Inflation: Policies for Price Stability in a Growing Economy. Research and Policy Committee of the Committee for Economic Development, 711 Fifth Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. $1.00.

Thinking Ahead: On the Side of Inflation by Sumner H. Slichter. Harvard Business Review, Sept.-Oct. 1957.

The Dispute Over the Variable Annuity by Leonard E. Morrissey '48T. Harvard Business Review, Jan.-Feb. 1957.

management in the key unionized industries to disregard short-run market conditions and to pass on the cost of wage increases to the buyers. These factors provided an environment in which unions have been able to push for higher wages against relatively limited resistance of employers, and without incurring serious risk of unemployment among their members. Under such conditions, individual labor organizations — no matter how socially responsible — must be expected to try and to succeed in winning wage concessions which contribute to an inflationary trend.

Our experience with the creeping upward trend of prices has probably been too short to permit firm conclusions about future prospects of the economy. The period has been too much affected both by results of World War II and the Korean war boom to represent what may be thought of as the "wave of the future." But even so, as we examine the postwar mechanics of price- and wage-setting under conditions of high prosperity, one conclusion suggests itself strongly: If the monetary and fiscal measures keep the economy in a virtually constant state of full employment, an "administered inflation" is a possibility that must be reckoned with.

Some Consequences of Inflation Psychology

By COLIN D. CAMPBELL, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS

A RECENT development in the American economy is the general acceptance of the belief that inflation is inevitable. Just as the long depression in the 1930's resulted in a generally pessimistic outlook and the fear that our economy would again be faced with mass unemployment, so the experience with steadily rising prices during the past two decades has led the majority of the people to believe that prices will continue to rise. From 1939 to 1958 prices in the United States have more than doubled. The experience with inflation has been an extended one, and the public seemingly has become resigned to price increases as a long-term tendency. Chairman William McChesney Martin of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System has frequently expressed concern over this prevailing notion that creeping inflation is inevitable.

Some persons regard continuous inflation — even if it is gradual — as a force that may undermine the economy. Others consider gradual inflation as a necessity if unemployment is to be kept low and the growth of output is to be maintained at high levels. Probably the three most common misconceptions about continuous inflation are: (1) the tendency to exaggerate the redistribution of income from creditors to debtors and from wage earners to entrepreneurs caused by inflation; (2) the fear that continuous inflation will lead to monetary collapse and the resort to barter trade; and (3) the belief that rapid inflation results eventually in the inconvenience of having to use large quantities of currency to make small transactions — for instance, a basketful of paper money for a loaf of bread. But these claims about inflation cannot be substantiated by recent experience in China, in South Korea, and in many other countries. The very rapid inflations in China between 1937 and 1949 and in South Korea from 1945 to the present provide us with some useful experience with conditions of anticipated inflation continuing over more than a decade in each country. An analysis of events there shows that these countries did adjust to continuous and rapid inflation, but that there were many real problems in making the adjustment.

Common Misconceptions

The dangers usually attributed to inflation are based on the assumption that the rise in prices is unexpected or that persons are unable to adjust to it. It is only under such conditions that debtors gain in comparison with creditors, and entrepreneurs in comparison with wage-earners. If inflation is expected and persons are able to adjust to it, the incomes of wage-earners, owners of rental property, and creditors usually lag only a little behind the rise in prices, and entrepreneurs, stockholders and debtors do not receive unexpected gains.

When inflation is expected, financial institutions and persons who lend money typically protect themselves by charging higher rates of interest. If prices are expected to rise 3 per cent per year, for example, a 6 per cent interest rate on a money loan is equivalent to a 3 per cent rate when prices are stable. During South Korea's rapid inflation that started in 1945, unregulated interest rates have been as high as 20 per cent per month; and Korean borrowers have been willing to pay such high rates because they expect that inflation will enable them to do so. In the United States interest rates of all types have risen since World War II. The maximum rate of interest that commercial banks are allowed to pay on savings accounts was raised from 2½ to 3 per cent in January 1957. While some series of United States Savings Bonds yielded only 2½ per cent during World War II, all series now yield 3¼ per cent. An important reason for this rise has been the heavy demand for loanable funds, but anticipated inflation is also involved.

A common method used by wage-earners to protect themselves against inflation is to include in the wage contract a provision that wage rates vary automatically with the government's cost-of-living index. Because it takes some time to gather statistical data on the cost of living, workers will usually still lose a little, but the loss may be small. In Nationalist China between 1937 and 1949 the annual rise in prices was for some years as much as 200 per cent, and wages of all government employees were adjusted *daily* to a cost-of-living index. In the United States many labor unions have recently included escalator wage clauses in collective bargaining contracts. Under such clauses, wage rates are increased when the monthly consumer price index rises. In 1952, 3½ million out of 15 million union members were covered by contracts of this type. The number of persons under such contracts declined between 1952 and 1955 when prices in general were stable, but it has increased again during the past few years.

These attempts by individuals to protect themselves from the effects of inflation tend to eliminate the stimulating effect of slowly rising prices on economic output and growth. When costs lag behind prices, rising prices will raise profit margins, giving enterprises both (1) a bigger incentive to raise output and to add to capital and (2) the means to finance the capital

needed. When interest and wage costs do not lag, gradual inflation no longer has these stimulating effects.

A common error is the belief that continuous inflation eventually develops into a flight from money with inevitable monetary collapse. American economic advisers were shocked by the rapidity of inflation in South Korea following World War II and usually predicted such a breakdown. Despite these fears, the monetary system in South Korea has not yet collapsed, and there has been a remarkably small increase in barter trade. In South Korea and in many other countries in which the public has expected inflation, people have used their depreciating money rather than trade by barter because of barter's extreme cumbersomeness. The reason for the use of barter during the German inflation after World War II was that price controls that suppressed inflation made barter an effective — although illegal — way of evading price controls. During the South Korean and Chinese inflations inducements to use barter as a method of evading general controls over prices did not exist because there were few effective controls of this type. In the United States today there is little danger of a breakdown in the monetary system. The disadvantages of barter would far outweigh the disadvantages of using a gradually depreciating medium of exchange.

In countries in which rapid inflation is anticipated, the velocity of money (the number of times each dollar, pound, or franc is spent per year) is usually very rapid. The normal pattern is for velocity to *increase sharply* when the public first begins to expect continuous inflation and then to *continue* at a high level. In the United States during the past decade there has been a significant increase in the velocity of money even though no sudden rise in velocity has occurred. From 1948 to 1958 the annual rate of turnover of demand deposits rose over 80 per cent in New York City banks and approximately 40 per cent in other cities. Also, the ratio of the national income to the total volume of currency plus demand and time deposits — income velocity — has risen, even though for many decades prior to World War II the long-run trend of this ratio was downward.

Another common error is the belief that continuous inflation results in an excessive bulkiness of the money supply. During the Chinese inflation, reports of the use of wheelbarrows for carrying money were common. Although the use of the old small-denomination bills would be cumbersome as inflation progresses, in Nationalist China the use of such bills was usually unnecessary because the government continuously issued notes in larger denominations. As prices rose, the public exchanged the old small-denomination bills for the new larger-denomination bills. In South Korea, although the quantity of money increased almost 130 times from 1945 to 1952, the number of paper notes in circulation only tripled.

Some Problems of Adjusting to Inflation

There are disadvantages to the economy as a whole, to businesses, and to individuals caused by conditions of continuous inflation. Not all these disadvantages are found in an inflation as slow as is expected in the United States.

In countries in which the public anticipates rapid inflation, people usually hoard goods, coins, and foreign currency. When money does not keep its real value, these assets may become preferable to money as a source of protection in time of emergency. Hoarding of commodities has the disadvantage of causing such goods to be held in reserves instead of being used in production. Also, in the Chinese inflation, production costs were often increased by careless buying because it was the normal practice of businessmen when they sold something and acquired currency to rush out to lay in more stock. When a loan was repaid unexpectedly, even a bank would purchase commodities to avoid holding an excessive amount of currency. In countries in which no more than a gradual rise in prices is expected, the unavoidable risks and storage costs of hoarding commodities would undoubtedly be greater than the loss in the real value of money, and little, if any, hoarding would occur. It is hard to find goods that offer perfect protection because prices of hoarded goods do not always fluctuate exactly as prices in general. During 1956-57, for example, when prices in general in the United States were rising, prices of many metals — which are frequently used as hoarded commodities — declined, and hoarding of metals would have offered less protection than money.

Although persons and business firms can to a certain extent adjust to conditions of expected inflation, the widespread belief that inflation is inevitable creates several sources of instability in the economy. Particularly disturbing results occur when the rate of inflation turns out to be *less* than expected. Because the Federal Reserve System and the Federal government cannot control the rate of inflation precisely, the danger of a lower rate of inflation than expected is always present. Under such conditions a sharp decline in stock prices or farm land values could occur if investors who bid up prices to high levels based on anticipated inflation are disappointed. A stock market crash contributed to the severity of business depressions in 1884, 1893, 1907 and 1929, and the stock market is today a large enough influence in our economy to be of considerable concern. The effect is not only psychological, but the fall in stock values may have a generally depressing effect on spending. A sharp decline in farm land values would also aggravate a general business contraction by creating problems in agriculture.

Then too, if inflation is less than expected, persons and business firms that have incurred debts at high rates of interest discounting inflation will find the debts more burdensome than expected, and some of them may be forced to default. Some business firms miscalculate their ability to meet debt commitments even when prices are stable. But the risks due to a lower rate of inflation than expected are an additional source of uncertainty, and a slowing up of the rate of inflation would probably affect a large number of debtors simultaneously. The increased uncertainty would also probably discourage capital investment financed with borrowed funds.

An example of extreme instability caused by changes in the rate of inflation occurred in Communist China following the defeat of the Nationalists in 1949. Although such disastrous effects would not occur with gradual inflation, this illustration helps to show the risks to lenders and borrowers created by changes in the rapidity of inflation. Between 1937 and 1949, the Chinese Communists, the Japanese in China, and the Chinese Nationalists financed their government operations primarily by printing money. The Communists had thus learned from experience, and partly by recalling their own propaganda about the Nationalists and the Japanese, that price stability required limiting the quantity of money. They were unaware of the difficulty of administering a smooth transition from an economy adjusted to continuous inflation to one based on price stability. In 1949 the Communists twice tried unsuccessfully to stop increasing the money supply. Both attempts stabilized prices for a short time, but then were followed by explosive inflations as soon as the populace realized that the money supply was again expanding rapidly. Communist statisticians estimated that in 1949 prices rose more than 7,000 per cent. These attempts at stabilization were more upsetting to the business community than the steady depreciation to which the Chinese had become accustomed during the previous decade. Lenders lost heavily when

they lent money at low rates assuming erroneously that prices were going to be stabilized. Borrowers were ruined when they borrowed money at high rates assuming erroneously that prices were going to rise rapidly. The monetary policies of the Communist government during its first year in control of mainland China wiped out so many lenders, bankrupted so many businesses, and resulted in such extreme uncertainty that they were a major factor in breaking the power of the business groups.

If the rate of inflation is very rapid, business accounts must be adjusted in some manner. A device used by the Chinese Communists was to require all businesses to keep their accounts in terms of units of corn flour. Their newspapers published the current price of corn flour, and all wages, debts, taxes, and other costs were then paid in Communist currency at a price determined by multiplying the cost in units of corn flour by the current price of corn flour. Even gradual inflation has significant implications for certain established accounting practices and tax policies in the United States — particularly the carrying of assets at their historical cost rather than at current replacement cost and reckoning depreciation on this basis. Present policies based on assets valued at historical cost may result in exaggerated profits and larger corporate income taxes than would otherwise occur.

Anticipated inflation usually means that individuals must find suitable "hedges against inflation." Activity in the stock markets of the large Chinese cities expanded rapidly between 1937 and 1949, even though the precarious political condition of the Nationalist Chinese government was well understood by the Chinese public, and it was known that the Chinese Communists would expropriate private corporations if they took over. During much of this period, prices of corporation stock in China rose as fast as prices in general. In the United States stock prices, as measured by Standard and Poor's index of 500 common stocks, increased more than three times between 1949 and 1958. Part of this increase reflects a substantial rise in corporate dividends and earnings, but since the average dividend-price ratios of these stocks have fallen from 7 per cent to less than 4 per cent, increased earnings do not account for all of the rise. Even though the Federal Reserve System has raised margin requirements, which are now 90 per cent, these moves have not had any apparent effect on the level of stock prices. Although the demands of political leaders to have a Congressional investigation frequently imply manipulation of some kind, increases in stock prices relative to bond prices have probably been the natural result of the search for protection against inflation.

Between 1948 and 1958 prices of farm land in the United States have doubled even though net farm income declined over 30 per cent from its peak in 1948 to the present. Although such a divergence between current farm income and farm land values is frequently described as "puzzling," a sharp rise in farm land values is what one would expect from the development of a public consciousness of rising prices. There are many reasons for the rise in farm land values including the growing demand for farm land for non-agricultural uses and the trend to enlarge farms, but the desire for an inflation hedge is also one of them.

Another problem created by gradual inflation is the insecurity of the small saver. Similar problems are created for persons with large savings, but such persons are more able to take risks because of the size of their savings. Our financial institutions — insurance companies, savings banks, and the debt policy of the U. S. Treasury — are based almost completely on the assumption that the normal situation is price stability. Under present conditions the small saver is provided a choice between corporation stocks and fixed money claims in the form of insurance policies, savings deposits, and various types of bonds. If he selects the former — including most mutual funds — he runs the risk of receiving no dividends and having to sell his shares for practically nothing if his choice turns out badly or if there is a serious depression. On the other hand, if he selects an insurance policy, savings deposit, or bonds, he runs the risk of having the real value of his savings decline through gradual inflation even though he is assured a fixed rate of return.

There is probably a need in our economy for an insurance policy, bond, or savings deposit which would be repayable in a variable number of dollars, but in a constant amount of purchasing power. For example, if the price level doubles during the life of the bond, insurance policy, or savings deposit, the owner would get back twice the number of dollars he originally loaned or contracted for. The interest payments on such a bond or savings deposit might also vary with the price level, but because of the greater security provided, the rate of return would probably be considerably less than currently available. Although the Prudential Insurance Company of America has attempted to sell "variable annuities," there are many restrictions in both federal and state laws impeding their efforts, and other insurance companies and the New York Stock Exchange actively support the legal restrictions against the sale of such annuities. The U. S. Government also has done nothing to provide savers with a constant-purchasing-power Government bond, although such bonds have recently been issued and sold in France and Finland. Under present conditions, many small savers in the United States have no way of protecting themselves against insecurity. In periods of depression this loss of individual security would probably be destabilizing.

About the Authors

PROFESSOR CAMPBELL (Harvard '38, Ph.D. Chicago '50) was with the Central Intelligence Agency, 1952-54, and was an economist with the Federal Reserve System, 1954-56, before coming to Dartmouth. He has made special studies of inflation in China and South Korea.

PROFESSOR LENT (R.P.I. '34, Ph.D. Columbia '47) is Director of Research at Dartmouth's Tuck School of Business Administration, as well as Visiting Professor of Business Economics. He formerly was on the tax advisory staff of the Treasury Department in Washington, and also served in the comptroller's office of the Department of Defense.

PROFESSOR SEGAL (Queens '48, Ph.D. Harvard '53) has taught at Harvard, Columbia and Williams and has been consultant to the Senate Sub-Committee on Anti-Trust and Monopoly. He was formerly full-time and is now part-time staff economist with the New York Metropolitan Region Study. His book on the New York labor market is to be published by the Harvard University Press this spring.

December their younger son and his wife spent a couple of weeks with them.

Last fall **Jim Huntington** had some fine publicity for the "Haunted Huntington House" in Hadley. The Associated Press sent out an illustrated story which appeared in over 400 papers. Jim is still wearing a beard so to quote him "one might almost say that my beard swept the country."

Just before I left home I received the sad news of the death of **Bob Estabrook** in a Plymouth, Mass., hospital. The service was held on Tuesday, December 30, at the Church of Our Savior in Brookline, Mass.

'03

Secretary, JOHN P. WADHAM
1822 Willow Rd., Cedar Village
Camp Hill, Penn.

Treasurer, HAROLD M. HESS
4A Rivermere Apts., Bronxville 8, N. Y.

Bequest Chairman, EDWARD H. KENERSON

It's a couple of days to closing date and no start on class notes. May be it's the holiday season, but that would be stretching it — might as well admit that Mañana has caught up with me.

First I want to thank those who sent along Xmas greetings. They were encouraging and I hope more will come each month as the year advances. When one is of our vintage we need a "shot" regularly, so says my medical advisor.

Spent a couple of evenings recently reading old news clippings from Boston and Manchester papers — the burning of Old Dartmouth — Dedication of Harvard Stadium — Commencements and other items, sent along by **Frank Perham** to be included in class archives. Frank is as trusting as your "sec" was when he accepted this job. When **Kid Cohen** told your "sec" of his appointment and to arrange to have the class records transferred to him he had visions of a mass of records-clippings-photos-copies of early ALUMNI MAGS, etc. He has always enjoyed digging into the past and he at once began to think of the fun playing with such material. Where would he put it — was there room in his den, something would have to give — would it come by freight, truck or express and when? And then one day they arrived by mail, regular delivery, and in a box, 2-lb. Page & Shaw (1903) size with room for paper stuffing to keep from swashing around.

Perham has started something to think about. Said he thought the clippings might be of interest to the class and others and might be destroyed in case of a move or other eventuality. If others have similar thoughts why not attempt even at this late date to build up a class memorabilia? Your "sec" will gladly act as custodian. He has already begun a collection of all the material and letters which he has received since he has been on the job.

Those who may be near Carmel, Calif., during March will find it of interest to look up the local Artists Guild and view there an exhibition by E. Cashion MacLennan, wife of our **Billy MacLennan.** It will include oils-water colors and lithographs. Mrs. MacLennan's (Eunice) work entitles her to be listed in Who's Who in Art and in Who's Who of American Women.

The **Horace Kidger's** winter address is P.O. Box 23, Anna Maria, Fla.

Chester Hadley, 26 Dunklee St., Concord, N. H., turned octogenarian, Sept. 29, 1958, writes of the happiness which he and his wife share in their two sons and two daughters and eight grandchildren. Hadley is another of Mrs. Clancy's gang. All are good correspondents and loyal classmates. Many of the alumni and all undergraduates have missed much in not having experienced the interest and almost parental care which others like Mrs. Clancy took in their boarders, sometimes straight to the point but always kindly. Bill McCarter in Hanover Scene recently paid tribute to Mrs. Smalley. There is seldom a man of the "eating club" era who does not recall with respect mingled with jocularity the club where he dined at $3.50 plus. Mrs. Smalley, Mrs. Clancy, Sally (Prex) Smith, Miss McMurphy and many others come to mind. They all contributed to creating the traditions and the spirit of Dartmouth.

'04

Secretary, HARRY B. JOHNSON
100 North St., Pittsfield, Mass.

Treasurer, THOMAS W. STREETER
Box 406, Morristown, N. J.

Bequest Chairman, D. SIDNEY ROLLINS

One of the most gratifying rewards of being a Class Secretary, especially of such a Class as 1904 of Dartmouth College, is to receive from classmates, and the families of classmates, who have passed on, so many fine messages of good wishes and expressions of appreciation which have come to your Secretary during the past holiday season.

To each of you he sends his sincere thanks. His most earnest wish is to keep fresh in the minds and hearts of each of you the memory of friendship we formed 59 years ago; friendships which have enriched the lives of all of us, and which have become more precious with the passing years.

On June 12-13-14, when we gather for our 55th reunion in Hanover, we hope many will be present. From hopes expressed by classmates far and wide a goodly number will show up. So, good wives, take good care of "The Boys"!!!

One of my prize letters received came from **Kid Vail** from St. Petersburg, Fla., where that gentleman, with his lovely wife, resides. He kidded me about running the mile in shorts in February, temperature zero, on the board track outside the old gymnasium. No thanks, Kid, no more running for Old Man Johnson. I wonder — does he — or any of you remember returning to Hanover after the Christmas Vacation in 1904 — when the thermometer registered 42° below zero? The Secretary remembers seeing the Kid, Dr. Jack, Squid, Jimmie Brotherhood and Don Logan going up to bed on the third floor of the Dragon House, no heat, wrapped in everything but the hall rugs. It was great to hear from you, Kid. Bask in the sun and keep well. Letters too, came from **Bernie Boyle,** the **Sandersons,** Carrie Drew and Harriet Muchemore, all from Florida. Sally and the Secretary hope to see some of them this winter.

Another letter received, came from Connie Pratt, the daughter of Don Logan. How well the Secretary remembers Don coming to Paris, Christmas time, in 1918, to tell him of the birth of little Connie. Word had just come by cable. Connie, we went to the Cafe de la Paix and drank many toasts to you and your dear mother, Marie.

Other letters came from California. **Perk** had his eye operation, and is coming along slowly. **Lester Gibson** and Ida wrote from their new home in Palo Alto. They celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary last August. **Reddy Hatch, the Hills,** Eddie, **Max Lennan,** Mrs. Favour, Mrs. Fiske and **Roscoe and Margaret Smith** all sent notes from California. Great to hear from you. Keep well! May you all be blessed with warmth and sunshine.

From south of the Mason Dixon Line came greetings from the **Fords** from North Carolina. They plan to come to Hanover in June as do the **Fletchers** from Tennessee. A note came from Mrs. Mike Dailey from Baltimore.

George Scales from Michigan writes he is grounded because of health — perhaps his Sally may drive him to Hanover.

From the far West came notes from **Bascom Brayton** from Idaho and **Child Lewis** from Montana. All these good folks, far away from New England, deeply appreciate news from the North and to know that "The Still North remembers them, The Hill Winds Know their Names."

Your Secretary must stop here because of limited space allotted. To all he wishes he might drop in and say Hello — and express his deep appreciation for the letters and cards. It's not too late to say to you again — Happy New Year and a sincere wish for your good health, comfort and cheer.

See you in June on the 12th-13th-14th at our 55th in Hanover, N. H. Take good care and you'll be there.

'05

Secretary, GEORGE W. PUTNAM
358 North Fullerton Ave.
Upper Montclair, N. J.

Treasurer, ROGER W. BROWN
Box 91, Cambridge 40, Mass.

Bequest Chairman, FREDERICK CHASE

A letter dated early in December from **Royal Parkinson** told of the pleasant visit he and Ida had had with Bertha, widow of **Bill Clough,** together with Rhoda, wife of their son Dr. Joseph Clough '31. The latter is an eye specialist in Boston.

From another source I received a clipping from the Boston Herald of a letter to the editor written by Royal. It is on the subject of compulsory union membership. He asks whether it is fair, democratic or Christian to compel employees to pay union dues against their wills or surrender their jobs. "Compulsory unionism," he writes, "is not a favor to union members. Its favor is to a union's officers and to the union treasury." After a clear and logical statement of the disadvantages of such compulsion, he concludes: "Being neither employer nor employee, I have no personal advantage in the elimination of compulsory union membership, and I don't approve of employers being a party to strengthening opposition to themselves." I'm sure many of us are in sympathy with Royal's views.

I regret to have to report that mid-December news of Royal was that he had been taken suddenly ill at his office and had had to be taken directly to the Massachusetts General Hospital. A late report from Ida gives the encouraging news that, after three weeks in the hospital, Royal was home and gaining strength. He had even taken two or three walks.

From his somewhat remote abode in New Mexico, **Shirley Cunningham** keeps an eye on our local scene. It was he who sent me that clipping from the Herald. He also forwarded me interesting notes that he had received from **Stanley Besse** and **Henry Norton,** in response to birthday cards. Further, he sent me a booklet announcing Nat Leverone's '04 book, "We Believe in Prayer," and containing Nat's own thoughtful statement. I trust Shirley will not object to my quoting his closing sentence, to which I heartily subscribe: "As the journey's end approaches, the men of '05 grow decidedly nearer and dearer to me."

Generally well and able to carry on my different activities with reasonable vigor, I mention my own three illnesses this year, none serious, only because of the rather odd coincidence that in each case they interfered with plans for some celebration: first, of my 75th birthday last February, then of Thanksgiving Day, and finally of Christmas. Mildred shared the doubtful honor of being ill at the same time these last two occasions.

An interesting note from **Chet Lawrence** gives the information that he and Jane drove to Oregon by the southern route in the fall

of '57 and arrived at Tillamook two days before Christmas. The following May 5 they left, after attending the first piano recital of their oldest granddaughter, Margaret, aged 15. Experienced drivers both, — the trip back made their seventh by car across the continent — they left Portland, Ore., at 2:30 P.M. on one Monday, and, taking turns in relieving each other at the wheel, they reached home in Woodstock, Vt., at 3:00 P.M. on the following Monday, a distance of 3496 miles.

On January 3, **Walter May** died at the Concord (N. H.) Hospital, after a few weeks' illness. Some years ago he had served as secretary and treasurer of our class and had steadfastly maintained an active interest in the class. Ruth, his wife, had died last April. The sympathy of the class goes to his daughter, Judith, and the other surviving members of his family. **Roger and Jane Brown** attended the funeral service on January 5.

'06

Secretary, EDWARD B. REDMAN
30 Harrison Ave.
New Canaan, Conn.

Treasurer, NORMAN RUSSELL
9 Pond St., Newburyport, Mass.

Bequest Chairman, HERBERT W. RAINIE

Con Chellis writes from Florida that he is a great-grandfather. It does not seem possible that a man out of college only fifty years could be so old. How many more great-grandfathers are there in the class?

The class will be interested to learn that Alma Milham is publishing a book which **Charlie** wrote when they were living in Williamsburg. The title is "Gallant Pelham, American Extraordinary." It is a biography of John Pelham of Alabama, the brilliant young commander of Jeb Stuart's Horse Artillery, who was killed in action in March, 1863 at the age of twenty-four. The publisher is Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C., and the publication date was January 5, 1959.

Warner White is back on the mainland after having spent many years as an outlander on the island of Nantucket. He is working for North Allison and Ettinger, 52 Richmond Terrace, Staten Island, N. Y.

"Henniker in a Nutshell," a talk by **Francis Childs** at the Community Day Convention in Henniker last fall has been printed by New England College in booklet form and can be purchased at the New Hampshire League of Arts, Concord, N. H. Proceeds will be used to purchase new books for the college library.

Katharine and **Eric Kelly** are back in Marinette, Youngtown, Ariz., enjoying the warm air of that state.

Just before Christmas **Cap Pierce** sent me a copy of his 1958 Christmas Hymn, "Come, My Soul," the words and music of which he wrote.

'07

Secretary, H. RICHARDSON LANE
8 West Hill Place
Boston 14, Mass.

Treasurer, SAMUEL C. BARTLETT
25 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.

Bequest Chairman, JOHN R. MCLANE

The death of **Joe Coburn** in Lynn, Mass., on December 24, 1958, was reported in the Boston Herald. "Cobe" had been in poor health for several years and was confined in the Veterans' Hospital in Bedford, Mass., for an extended period. It was a severe blow to him that he was unable to be present at '07's 50th reunion. Your secretary visited him shortly after the reunion and found him in an oxygen tent obviously very ill, but keenly interested in a report of the class gathering.

After an extended illness, **Harry Storrs'** wife died in Hanover shortly before Christmas. His many friends and classmates will sympathize with Harry and his sons.

Waldo Pickett suffered a stroke in early November. He was hospitalized in the Portsmouth, N. H., Hospital for a little more than two weeks. Mrs. Pickett writes that he is making progress, though, from his point of view, slow progress. She is confident that he will recover normal use of his affected limbs, in time. Classmate **Julius Dutton** was confined in the same hospital at the same time, for surgery. **Sam Hale** has also been in touch with Mrs. Pickett during Waldo's illness. Their address is Newcastle, N. H.

A note to **Walter Nesmith,** congratulating him on being the senior member of '07 in age, and inquiring about a possible relationship to a George W. Nesmith, of the Class of 1820, has brought an interesting reply. George W. is Walter's ancestor, but only one of several. A George B. was a member of 1854, a Frank Nesmith Parsons was a member of the Class of 1874, and a Chief Justice of New Hampshire; Edward was a '79 man; and our classmate is the latest representative of an illustrious Dartmouth family. The ancestor who is responsible for this interesting record was James Nesmith, who moved from Ireland to Londonderry, N. H., presumably early in the 18th century. (It might be interesting to know how many fathers of '07 sons were in college with Walter's father, Edward. — Mine was a graduate in '81. —H. R. L.)

The time has come to disclose the identity of the three classmates pictured in the November ALUMNI MAGAZINE. Few submitted their views, and none made a correct answer — until finally, a classmate reported that he had a copy of the photograph in his Memo book, was in the picture himself, and could positively identify the other two in spite of the fifty-plus years elapsed since the snapshot was taken. **Leon Sprague** writes: "I guess I am the only one who would know for I was there. George Dalrymple took the shot; L. A. Sprague, Sid George, and Deke Leighton looking over the sign." Leon wins in a walk. He is not spending the winter in Florida this year, because his wife is not well.

Sid George, recently a resident of Rye Beach, N. H., has reported a new address, perhaps temporary: Route A, Box 801, Tucson, Ariz.

Jim O'Neill is still very much on the go. He has had a six weeks' lecture trip to the West Coast this autumn. For a young man who has just enjoyed his 77th birthday — more power to him!

Dick and Lucy Lane are leaving Boston early in January and do not plan to return home until mid-April. During Dick's absence **George Grebenstein** has agreed to take over the secretarial duties, and will welcome and appreciate news about classmates from any and all sources.

'08

Notes Editor, GEORGE E. SQUIER
16 Clovelly Rd.
Wellesley Hills 81, Mass.

Secretary, LAURENCE M. SYMMES
115 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

Treasurer, ARTHUR B. BARNES
17 Harland Place, Norwich, Conn.

Bequest Chairman, WARREN CURRIER

A note from **Allan Perkins** states that he and Kate are spending the winter at La Jolla, Calif. Californians please take notice.

DARTMOUTH STANDS OUT

An interesting study at the close of the last college year should be a matter of great pride to Dartmouth alumni. It concerns the amount of voluntary financial support given to their alma maters by the alumni of 65 of the leading private universities of the country during the last college year. Here are the figures.

"In seven categories concerned with alumni giving Dartmouth is among the top leaders, ranking tenth in alumni trustee support, seventh in number of living donors to alumni funds, sixth in amount received from alumni bequests, fifth in alumni dollar giving (exclusive of trustee giving and of bequest and estate planning giving), fifth in grand total alumni support, third in amount received from alumni estate planning, and first in per cent effectiveness in alumni fund giving (participation)."

Remembering that 65 leading universities are compared and that Harvard, Yale and Cornell, for instance, have alumni bodies two and a half to four times the size of Dartmouth's, our dollar support from alumni is most impressive of the well-known Dartmouth spirit.

"It is, Sirs, as I have said, a small college but there are those who love it."

The next canto will come from Vero Beach where I trust more news may be available than from this corner.

Word has been received of the passing of another classmate and another cause for sorrow. **Arthur D. Weston** died at his home in Edgartown, Mass., December 19. He was a former deputy Health Commissioner for the state of Massachusetts and served on other important state commissions. Further details will appear later.

'09

Class Notes Editor, JACK CHILDS
141 Pioneer Trail, Aurora, Ohio

Secretary and Treasurer, BERTRAND C. FRENCH
Sandwich, Mass.

Bequest Chairman, LEON B. FARLEY

"It's Hanover for Mine in Fifty-nine"
Stay Alive, '09ers, and
Be with us for our Golden Anniversary
Next June 12, 13, and 14

Just after the turn of the century, before Hockey Coach Eddie Jeremiah '30 was even thought of as a candidate for the human race, hockey got its start at Dartmouth. The first squad was organized during the winter of 1904-05. The arena was on Faculty Pond. Play consisted of scrub games, something like the old game of "Shinny." Remember the expression "Shinny on your own side"?

The next winter, 1905-06, when the glorious class of '09 entered as freshmen (and we use the term advisedly), hockey became an official sport. From that time forward it took on stature. Play continued on Faculty Pond, and games depended on old Mother Nature, the avid players hoping she'd give 'em the cold shoulder. It was not until years later that a regular rink with artificial ice was provided.

'09 was active in hockey, apparently adding spark to keep the game moving along. Our sophomore team won the interclass championship series by defeating '07, 10 to 1; '08, 5 to 3, and '10, 2 to 1. On this team were **Chet Perry,** captain, **Dinny Marston, Heinie Stucklen, Al Newton, Russ Pettengill, Pod Johnson, Johnnie Lawson,** and **Fat Dillingham.** Varsity hockey, by that time, had made considerable progress. In the 1907-08 season it had a schedule lined up that included Princeton, Yale, Columbia, Harvard and M.I.T. Crick Crocker '07 was captain that season, Cleve (Moonface) Foote '08 was manager, and Larry Treadway '08 was assistant manager. The next year Foote was captain, Treadway moved to the manager spot and **Sam King** was named assistant manager.

When King took over as manager our senior year, he was probably the most conscientious manager that ever existed. He'd

A look at Dartmouth hockey in 1905-06 when it first became an official sport at the College. For the identification of the group see the 1909 class column.

get up in the small hours of the morning to flood the rink and was more solicitous of his hockey brood than a mother hen with her chicks.

With the help of **Al Newton,** who gave me the old-time shot of the first official hockey squad, and a big assist from Cully Pierce '07, who helped identify the members pictured, here are the pioneers: Front row: **Johnnie Lawson** (left), Gene Brooks '07, **Chett Brett,** Kid Richardson '08, Cleve Foote '08, **Plum Leighton,** and Bob Wallace '06, manager. Rear row: Norman Cushman '07, **Emile Erhard,** Crick Crocker '07, **Al Newton,** Charlie DeAngelis '08, **Russ Pettengill, Art Doe, Wiley Peck,** Wink Fisk '08, **Dinny Marston, Heinie Stucklen,** Cully Pierce '07, and **Chet Perry.** On the squad, also, but not in the photo, were **Pod Johnson,** Bob Blanpied '08, and Judge McLane '07.

There you are, Eddie Jeremiah. Don't say that '09, with an assist from '07, never gave you any dope on the early hockey days.

A Salute to Joe Worthen

When **Joe Worthen,** illustrious '09 president, was back to Hanover on a visit, one of the undergrads asked him if he could direct him to Crosby Hall. "I ought to be able to," answered Joe, "that's where I was born."

So Joe is a native son of Hanover. His father was the famous and admired "Tute" Worthen, Cheney professor of Mathematics, a graduate of Dartmouth in the class of '72 and a member of the Tri Kap fraternity. That's how-come Joe and his older brother, Thatcher '07, happened to join up with the same frat.

When a guy rubs elbows with various and sundry classmates during his undergraduate days, a lot of times he doesn't realize what some of his classmates are accomplishing. I'll have to confess that I didn't realize that Joe had made such a name for himself during his four years at Dartmouth, although he and I belonged to the Sphinx senior society. Joe was never one to air his triumphs. Joe was early tagged as a leader in our class, showing his executive ability as manager of freshman hockey and sophomore football, and his senior year as manager of varsity football. He was on the freshman and sophomore debating teams; both the glee and mandolin clubs; ranked second in the Class of 1866 prize speaking, and was a member of Palaeopitus. To top it all, he was a Rufus Choate scholar, a Rhodes scholar, and a member of Phi Beta Kappa.

After graduation, Joe attended Harvard Law School for a year, then the next three years he was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford University in England where he completed his law studies. He has been a practicing attorney in Boston since that time.

Take a gander at Joe's other activities and you'll wonder how much can be rolled into one guy. It's all in the record that he was president of the Dartmouth Secretaries Association; president of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Boston; member of the Alumni Council; president of American Club of Oxford University; 25-year membership on committees for selection of Rhodes scholars in New England; member, Middlesex, Mass., and American Bar Association; chairman, Winchester (Mass.) Finance committee; chairman, Board of Selectmen; Town Moderator for six years. Then he has present hobbies of fly fishing, golf, and curling, and past hobbies of tennis, skiing, and mountain climbing.

Joe did find time to get married to his gracious wife, the former Dorothy Bullard, and he did find time to become the father of four children: Mary, Thomas '42, Joanne, and Palmer '49 who's a law partner with his old man.

As a raconteur, Joe has earned a reputation in his own right, frequently regaling listeners with droll bits of humor. One of his favorites is about the drunk who was staggering up the railroad track on all fours, his hands on the two rails. He complained, "This is a hell of a long stairway." That's the guy who leads '09 to bigger and better heights and who will address the Commencement group when '09 has its 50th reunion. Can you wait?

* * *

And here it's appropriate to quote a poem that came from **Sid Hazelton,** who was featured a few months ago in one of these profiles:

I would rather have a rosebud,
While I am here to see,
Than have the costliest flowers
On my coffin placed for me.

I would rather have a friendly smile
From hearts forever true,
Than tears shed 'round my lifeless form
When earth I've bid adieu.

I would rather have the kindliest words
That can be said to me,
Than flattered when my heart is still,
And life has ceased to be.

Then give me a rosebud now,
A rosebud pink or red;
I'd rather have just one today,
Than a million when I'm dead.

In telling about Sid's accomplishments in the field of aquatics, it was not mentioned that he was Varsity and Freshman swimming coach at Dartmouth, so I apologize, Sid, while you can still read about it.

'10

Secretary, RUSSELL D. MEREDITH
501 Cannon Pl., Troy, N. Y.

Treasurer, JESSE S. WILSON
1332 Woodbine St., Clearwater, Fla.

Bequest Chairman, HERBERT A. WOLFF

"Good until 1960". That's what the words on my new 1959 auto license mean in everyday English. And that means that that faraway goal—"Our Fiftieth in '60"—is no longer just gradually drawing nearer; it is picking up speed. Any of you **Tenners** who have been indifferent to the passing of time, and have not definitely figured on returning to Hanover at that time (a little over one year from now), grab hold of yourselves and begin to figure "from now on."

It is between Christmas and New Year's when this Tenner news is being compiled. It is a time for counting one's blessings and one which we rate very high comes to us at this period each year. It is the blessing of friends and is emphasized by the receipt from so many Tenners and their wives of Greetings and Good Wishes. We look forward to these with a great deal of pleasure of anticipation. We are truly grateful to all who help to make it easier to carry on the chores of this class officer job.

Just before the Holiday Season, an unexpected business trip took me again to Wyoming. That meant time for a few phone calls in Chicago. I was able to contact **Paul Albert, Don Bryant** and **Lew Williams** and pleased to find that all three seem to be on the ball, all right, and looking forward to Hanover "by jiminy, by '60." **Mac Kendall** had left for Florida, I was told when I called his home.

Not every Tenner has had or will have his 70th milestone publicly acknowledged and acclaimed as did **Maurice Blake.** As previously told, Maurice was elected president of the Dorchester (Mass.) Historical Society. When the regular meeting of the group was held in November, the president was given a surprise birthday party. Said the news account, "Mr. Blake, who is a direct descendant of the early Blakes who first settled in Dorchester about 1630, was pleasantly surprised and his enthusiasm belied his three score and ten years. He is today one of the tireless workers for the Historical Society and can point to a full life of activity in many fields." Maurice presented the Society with a water color painting of the 1648 Blake House.

Several of our Tenners send out Christmas letters which review the activities of themselves, their children and grandchildren. Then some use their letters to pass on to their friends, their comments on current events and trends. The letter from **Charlie Noone** is of this latter type. It contains some matter we feel should be passed along. After outlining the old, old story of the events of the "Silent Night," the author says:

> Does it not seem strange that with the rich knowledge of successive generations we cannot accept the teachings of Jesus Christ? Christ's teachings, however, are not intended to make pacifists out of us. We must not forget that the same Good Book which teaches us to work for peace, and reminds us that the Prince of Peace said, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God," is the same book which quotes from Christ: "When the strong man, fully armed, guards his courtyard, his property is not disturbed, but if the stronger than he attacks and overcomes him, he will take away his whole armour upon which he has been depending and will divide his spoils." (Luke 11:21)

On November 4, this year, politicians with the aid of millions of dollars contributed by labor leaders, deprived citizens in five out of six states of their inalienable right to join or not to join a labor union. The freedom of choice has been taken away. Do you intend to permit labor to take over our country? Senators Kennedy and Ives, after many months of personal publicity, introduced an amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act, which proposed nothing for the employer.

Are we going to sit prostrate because we want national peace, and let Reuther, Hoffa, and many others of the same ilk, take over? Monopolistic unions are a far greater threat to American freedom than business monopolies. These unions should be made subject to the Sherman Antitrust and Monopoly laws of the United States.... Hoffa has proposed a giant union of all workers in all kinds of transportation... thus, Hoffa could paralyze the nation in an instant, which is more than Khrushchev could do.... The combination of unprincipled politicians and labor chiefs, through economic monopoly and political power, is laying groundwork for a communism more effectively than the communists themselves are doing.... We want peace, but do we want it at this price? Should we not become militant and let our state and national politicians know how we feel? We should arouse our friends and acquaintances to the danger to which our quiescent attitude is contributing. If we present a unified front we probably can bring about that peace which a strong country can maintain, and thus enjoy for ourselves and our posterity.

A letter from **Jess Wilson** and a newspaper clipping from **Ralph VanZant** brought the sad news about the deaths of two Tenners, **Hal Benjamin** and **Fred Brooks.** Fred passed away at his home in Denver. Hal suffered a heart attack while on the golf links, was rushed home and then to the hospital where he died shortly after arrival. Hal had been living for less than two months in his recently completed home in Largo, Florida. He had sold his home in Pipestone, Minn., intending to become a permanent resident of Florida. Our deep sympathy goes out to these bereaved families of two loyal Tenners.

The 1910 group in Clearwater at last report, was just about complete as a duplicate of last season. They had Christmas Eve dinner at "Old Denmark," a Madeira Beach restaurant and a really Yankee Christmas dinner cooperatively cooked and served in splendid style at the Bankart home. Present: the Bankarts, the Kendalls, the Scarletts and the Wilsons of 1910 plus the Burleighs '11 and the Englishes '12.

That retired Missionary to China, Rev. **Harold Robinson** of whom 1910 is so proud, is less than retired nowadays in and around San Mateo, Calif. In the Robinson Christmas letter-review of activities, Harold's wife, Mary, lists extracurricular activities for Harold of meetings of Northern California Council of Churches, the Peninsula Council, various meetings on Civil Rights issues, participation in a Mental Health Organization and a part in a forum in 'Frisco on "A New Foreign Policy for the U. S." These are in addition to his regular work as minister of pastoral services in the church. Well, Harold is carrying on as most Tenners do upon retirement—working harder and putting in a longer day than before retirement.

'11

Secretary, NATHANIEL G. BURLEIGH
218 West Rogers St.
Clearwater, Fla.

Treasurer, ERNEST H. GRISWOLD
Seaside Ave., Saco, Me.

Bequest Chairman, SAMUEL ARONOWITZ

Each month it is the hope of this secretary, as probably of all others, to present a blank space in the necrology section. This time the sad news is about **Aubrey Butler** and **Bill Curtis.** Bill was a stalwart Dartmouth Eleven, quiet and unassuming but always for everything that was for Dartmouth. His wife, Betty, can vouch for it in these words, "Bill's love for Dartmouth was great and undying. I appreciate your sending the word about the contribution to the Memorial Fund. I should like to continue to receive the ALUMNI MAGAZINE and I will continue giving to the Alumni Fund as Bill always did. I love Dartmouth too."

Aubrey's death only a few days after Bill's and the sixth within a period of not much over a month was about all the bad news we can take for awhile. Because the names Butler and Burleigh brought the two together in adjoining seats in many classes, a warm and lasting friendship developed. It was always a pleasure to stop off and say "Hello" whenever driving through Northampton. Many classmates did the same. He never changed, his sterling character was never marred. Many reunions and class gatherings were graced by his beautiful roses that he gave for the girls. His chair whenever 1911 meets will seem empty indeed.

If you want more testimony as to the loyal interest of 1911 wives here is a message from **Betridge Stucklen: "Carl** would have been pleased with your expression of regard for him and I appreciate deeply the fact that there is to be a contribution to the Class Memorial Fund in his memory. He would have been very gratified to be honored in that way. He loved Dartmouth and all you people and maintained an interest to the end in reading the ALUMNI MAGAZINE and following the football games, hockey and other activities. Owing to the nature of his illness we were not able to attend as many reunions as we had hoped to but always interested to know what went on, so as you suggest I should like to consider myself Carl's representative and keep up his contacts. I should feel lost without the ALUMNI MAGAZINE and would appreciate receiving it."

Clearwater is proving to be a great migratory center for our generation of Dartmouth grads. In 1910 there are the Bankarts, Kendalls, Wilsons, Scarletts and until a few days ago the Benjamins. Add to this list Jim English and Sarah of 1912 and from 1911 the **Dick Chases, Eben Holdens** and the **Burleighs.** Harold Benjamin's death was a blow to us all regardless of class but we are delighted that Vera is to stay on in the handsome new home that she and Ben had just moved into. The Holdens are at present in Delray but will be moving over shortly.

At last account **Bolivar Sherwin** was still in Fitchburg, Mass., 107 South St. But there are some other shiftings about. **T. Franklin Dudley** may be addressed at Apt. 14, 436 Leesburg Pike, Falls Church, Va. So far **Bill Maynard** and his wife have been unsuccessful in changing the French statute which forbids ejection of tenants so that they have remained in Hanover until their apartment in Paris is available to them. Upon retirement **Ted O'Leary** changed his residence to Pleasant St., Bass River, Mass.

Jim Irwin '11 with one of his backyard tomato plants that is taller than he is.

Larry Odlin says he and Dorothy have again been messing up the "O" page of their friends' address books. He got to the MOWW convention at San Juan in October where he was reelected regional commander. Until January 15 they will be headquartered at his sister's, 3214 Riverside Ave., Jacksonville, Fla. Their next move will be back to Pasadena, Calif., where they have engaged an apartment at 2475 Vista Laguna Terrace.

Both **Jim Malley** and **Dan Porter** were reelected to the New Hampshire legislature for the next two years. In the last session Jim was on the ways and means committee and Dan on the Public Health Committee. Because Jim was hospitalized for a time during the session a resolution was unanimously adopted hoping for his early return and containing such phrases as "value and rely upon his great knowledge, constructive criticism and high integrity... consistently placed the welfare of the people of New Hampshire above all other considerations."

Jim Irwin has been having a wonderful time heading up the Asheville American Field Service International Scholarship. This includes the responsibility of finding homes for the foreign students and raising funds to support them. He has already arranged for a wonderful young girl and was preparing the way for a boy. In July he looked out for 65 of these foreign students from 17 different nations, while they stopped over on a sightseeing trip. Jim adds these comforting words, "You have no idea the inspiration I get from dealing with these high school kids in working up ways to raise money, find host families and do all the odd things necessary to bring a foreign kid over here for senior year in H. S. With all these grim tales of gang warfare between teen-agers it is refreshing to work with these kids and know that they are 98% solid citizens with brains and high moral standards and abilities that (to me) put our generation to shame."

From a July edition of the Boston Herald "To be a 'self starter,' understand human nature—these are the traits needed to succeed in real estate, says **Mahlon Hill,** veteran Wellesley Hills realtor." The interview with him is then continued after these words: "Through his aggressive, skilled selling, Hill has built up a reputation for competency in the trade and among clients. He has also built up a business employing six persons; sales between 65 and 100 houses a year costing anywhere from $16,000 to $75,000, plus rentals."

Cap Hedges was Dartmouth's official representative at the inauguration of Dr. Joseph E. McCabe, Coe College's new president. There was much excitement during the ceremony when the police received word that a bomb had been secreted in the auditorium. All filed quietly out of the building while the place was searched. When it was found to be a hoax the ceremonies were resumed. Excerpts from Cap's letter tell of their moving from Eastland Acres which is ten miles distant from the city to a new ranch-type house within the city limits. The new address is 3224 Terry Drive, S.E. There is solace for the pangs of sorrow in abandoning their charming hill-top home in that it was bought by Ed Williams, a Tuck School grad and a grand guy. Coleen is fine and she and Cap are by this time again at their favorite southern hide-out spot in New Iberia, La. Cap's closing words: "With Dartmouth winning the

Ivy League championship, and Iowa, the Big Ten champs, I have had a perfect football fall."

P.S. Writing this letter must have been too much for Cap as just as the above was included in these notes a letter from Coleen said that on that same Sunday Cap had a slight stroke and the following Tuesday he was taken to the hospital where the doctor said he seemed to be improving.

Late word from the **Walter Morgans** is that they are now living at 282 Summer St., Lynnfield Center, Mass.

'12

Secretary, WYCKOFF L. GARRISON
612 Embree Crescent Ave.
Westfield, N. J.

Treasurer, FLETCHER CLARK JR.
4 Bank Building, Middleboro, Mass.

Bequest Chairman, HENRY B. VAN DYNE

Sydney A. Clark is reported to be authoring a new book (no title just yet) but it will cover all the sun and sea-washed shores from Bermuda down the Antilles to Trinidad, Surinam and Venezuela.

Our sincere sympathy is extended to **Dr. Henry R. Viets** on the recent loss of his mother, Mrs. Annie Rebecca (Tufts) Viets, 98, wife of the late Henry R. Viets of 57 Burditt Avenue, Hingham, Mass. Mrs. Viets was believed to be the town's oldest resident, remembered the Civil War clearly and was very active in the Daughters of the American Revolution in Hingham.

Art and Grace Burnham, Roy and Florence Lewis and **Quechee and Bertha French** had dinner at the Norwich Inn the evening of Dec. 8 to lay plans for our "Informal" 47th Reunion this June. **Art Burnham** is heading up the plans which are evidently well under way, more details later.

Arthur E. "Art" French phoned from Mountainside, N. J., where he and Mrs. French had stopped off, on their way to Washington, D. C., to spend a short time with their son, Charles D. (class of '42) and his family who make their home at 1217 Wyoming Ave. in Mountainside.

Frances and "Stan" Weld used the Cornell game at Ithaca this fall to visit their daughter, Barbara, and her family; they also saw the proprietor of Tree Top Lodge, **Henry Van Dyne,** and his guests from 1912 at the game. While in Minneapolis as a delegate to the American Medical Association in Dec., Stan spotted **Bill Middlebrook** in the hotel lobby there "after 46 years no see," says Stan. Needless to say he enjoyed a grand dinner with Bill and his good wife, Margaret, that evening.

Sam Hobbs reports he has retired but is busier than ever planning a National Convention and acting as Secretary-Treasurer for the first chapter of the American Concrete Institute. He is also doing some consulting engineering work. Marion and Sam now can boast of their seventh grandchild, James Charles, who is the fourth child of their son, Sam and Arlene of Alhambra, Calif. If early plans will do the trick we can count on seeing Marion and Sam at the 50th in 1962.

Heinie Urion is feeling fine and reports his arm has healed so that he can punch the typewriter again. He and Irma are taking an apartment in New York for a few weeks and planning on taking a trip to Florida this winter.

Change of address; **Horace E. Allen,** 22 Brittany Road, Longmeadow, Mass.

Dr. Royal J. Haskell, "Roy" to his classmates, died at his home in Rochester, Mass., Dec. 4 after a long illness. Roy retired Nov. 1 last year as chief of the plant industry branch, Federal Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, returning to his home in Rochester last February. During World War II he helped develop the victory garden and food production programs. He conducted many field trips for the Dept. of Agriculture including recent ones to Alaska and Hawaii. Last year he was honored with the department's Superior Service Award and was cited for outstanding contributions to the Nation's plant pathology and horticulture programs.

The Class has lost a steadfast member and the sincere sympathy of all his classmates is extended to his wife, Myrta, his son, Royal Jr., and his sister, Ethel.

Ralph Twitchell whose death was reported in the last news letter has received a warm accolade in the Town Crier, a column by Mark Beltaire, in the Detroit Free Press of Sat. Nov. 22. The lead paragraph in Beltaire's column follows:

"One of the real pillars of education in Detroit died recently in Bethel, Vt. He was Ralph Twitchell who retired last June as head of the mathematics department of Cooly High. He was one of the most colorful teachers in the Detroit system, brought a robust sense of humor to what is ordinarily considered a very dry subject. He was so well liked by his students that they gave him an Oscar not long before his retirement."

'13

Secretary, WARDE WILKINS
Box 2057, Boston 6, Mass.

Treasurer, ROBERT O. CONANT
Hanover, N. H.

Bequest Chairman, WILLIAM B. GUMBART

Barbara and Chuck Riley are at Englewood, Fla., again this winter, Sabal Lane, R.R. 1, 30 miles south of Sarasota. A dip in the Gulf every day.... **Eddie Sides** has a new address at 10474-118th Place North, Largo, Fla. They are most enthusiastic about the climate and the lack of creaking joints, arthritis or what have you and to be free of ice and snow, sleet and slippery driving on the West Coast.

Ralph and Florence Samuel were in Europe again last summer but Ralph succumbed to the Asian flu in Brussels. All three sons are married and as he says "we boast 10 grandchildren ranging from not quite three to fourteen."

Jeannette Adams from Holyoke reports that Ruth, Rocky and their two children and Dave Senior's sister, head of the Circulation Dept. in the Dartmouth Library, visited her in November.

Martha Hugus in Wheeling, West Va., has a kindergarten started in September. She was a teacher before she and Judge were married and now one of the children is a 4-year-old grandchild of a former pupil.

Harry French's son Arthur and Peg have a new daughter, making ten grandchildren. Another ten strike.

General **Harry H. Semmes** was the lecturer on November 25 in 13 Carpenter Hall on "Post Stalin Russia" presented by the Dartmouth Lecture Series. Harry has been directly concerned for several years with intelligence work on the Soviet Union. As you will remember he has served as the Vice Chairman of the National Security Committee.

The secretary following his annual Thanksgiving flight to Dallas, Texas, returned via Miami and West Palm Beach. In June **George and Hattie Davidson** urged a visit to their Flower Ranch, Route 1, Box 204, West Palm Beach, and advised **Cap and Emmy Avery** in Boynton Beach, P. O. Box 11832, I was to arrive Saturday the 29th. We all had dinner at the Davidson's Saturday night and at the Avery's Sunday. You who live in Florida and able to see your next door neighbors, sometimes they are even closer, would be interested in George and Hattie's five acres of gardens and fruit and flowering trees. They are raising, or will when finished, everything that will grow in Florida. It will be and is now a show place and they welcome visitors. You never saw such a variety of palms, flowering shrubs and trees, fruits of all varieties, some most unusual. We will not attempt a list. Perhaps we'll dare try in the News Letter.

Steve and Mary Jewett in Laconia have a third daughter, Samantha Mary born December 13; 7 lbs. 10 ozs. **T. D. and Marian Jewett** both doing well.

Earle Bidwell and Marge spent the holidays in Mexico. Bruce and Liese went down from Fort Bliss to join them at Mexico City and go on to Acapulco.

Edmund Freeman, who retires December 31, reported that **Don Gilchrist's** son was in Buck's Library in December. He went to Princeton, did graduate work at Harvard and is now at Johns Hopkins for his Ph.D. in History. He is a very personable young man and a diligent worker.

Howard Stoughton and Grace are living in a little cottage on a private estate up in Newfoundland, N. J., a little cottage elevation 1400 ft. and a magnificent view of four mountain ranges, with the use of a large swimming pool, greenhouse and 155 acres of fields and woods.

The **Wallace McCoys** sent their annual Christmas letter and report of family conditions. Since last year Wallace's mother passed away as she neared 90, on March 9. Ruth and Ronald Forrest presented them with a second son. Clark is a unit manager in Production Design, Computer Dept. for General Electric Company. On a July trip he drove from Los Angeles to Boston in a Ford Thunderbird, 10 days, via Grand Canyon and Salt Lake City.

'14

Secretary, JOHN F. CONNERS
Box 83, Candlewood Isle, Conn.

Treasurer, CHARLES S. BATCHELDER
165 Marlboro St., Wollaston 70, Mass.

Bequest Chairman, MARTIN J. REMSEN

Our two dependables, **Aborn** and **Batcheldor,** plus word from **Brown, Humphrey, Drake, Remsen, Maddalena, Larmon, Palmer, Hands, Hinman, Westcott, Sisson,** and **Knight** proved more holiday spirit than class news. It is inconceivable that we have gone so much out of character, so that we are all just sitting, but so it would seem.

A call from **Rosie Hinman** was pleasant. He reports having had all of his teeth out, and the big problem concerned his inability to whistle. I had visited our old bailiwick at New Britain and it was nice to be able to tell him that **Dick Pritchard** was now in the pink. Rosie is planning on Florida again in late January. This is the type of news that **Ducky Drake** had in mind when he suggested a check on winter migrations.

Mart and Kathleen Remsen are leaving soon after the holidays for Scottsdale, Ariz., then to California, and back to watch the Red Sox make another start.

Harold and Martha Brown report on **Lize Wheelock's** activities. Lize and Polly are at Avon Park for about six months, and as guest minister at Vero Beach, there resulted a very pleasant gathering of the clan.

Bob and Anne Noble live at the family home at Bethel, Vt. Bob has been retired for two years, and enjoys being near his two sons, one a lawyer and Vermont Commissioner of Taxes, and the other the high school principal.

And **Bino Knight** bemoans that Hanover Plain seems so far, far away.

Now back to Ducky again. How many have planned on Sno Bird? It would be fun to have a good representation at the Inn over Washington's birthday. Do come.

Change of Address: Roscoe DeWitt, 4657 Mockingbird Lane, Dallas 9, Texas; Richard

Mayovox

On a visit to the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn., Dr. John P. Bowler '15 of Hanover (seated) got together with Dr. Stephen D. Mills '27 (center) and Dr. Waltman Walters '17. Dr. Bowler, a former Fellow, was president of the Mayo Foundation Alumni Association in 1933-34.

C. McAllaster, Bungalows "Bellavista," Playa Azul, Manzanillo, Col., Mexico; Howard H. Potter, 1410 West Glenn Drive, Phoenix, Ariz.

'15

Secretary, PHILIP K. MURDOCK
Apt. 7-G, 245 Ave. C
New York 9, N. Y.

Treasurer, RUSSELL J. RICE
60 Stevens Rd., Needham 92, Mass.

I feel somewhat like the harassed housewife whose voice comes over the air occasionally (in a commercial): "What'll I get for dinner!" With a scarcity of news, what'll I put in this column (written just before New Years) for reading in February!

To put us all in the right mood, here's a random quote lifted from the Rotary Club Scandal Sheet: "Pappy says an optimist is a man who whistles at a girl through false teeth." Hey, what am I bragging about?

The **Ralph Browns** certainly have an attractive looking home up in Maine where he has retired and it would appear their first winter up there is a real snowy one. Ralph and Esther are sailing from New York in February for a couple months' trip that will take them East to Greece and home via Ireland.

Kay Mason's home in Woodstock is quite inviting seen through the trees in the distance.

John Healy writes that he and his sister enjoy their new home down in Kissimmee, Fla. — more house and less land and nearer to town. No need for a power mower now, John?

Shorty Gray says there is still no news from the Pentagon except what you see in the papers. (In case you didn't know, Shorty, we haven't seen a newspaper here in New York for 20 days!)

Charlie and Susan Griffith strike a familiar and nostalgic musical pose in their Christmas picture. Can you fiddle in Spanish, Charlie?

The Potters down in El Paso write: "Hooray for the Ivy League Champs."

All our hearts are filled with sorrow at the passing of **Kell Rose.** Never was a classmate more universally loved, admired and respected. His activities in behalf of College and Class were many and varied and carried on with the same highmindedness that became characteristic of his accomplishments out in his chosen field. The heritage he leaves us is one to be cherished. Our heartfelt feelings go out to Helen and the family.

Paul Gibson sends thanks for being remembered on his birthday even though he's out of touch down there in Richmond, Va. Says he hasn't seen a '15er down his way since World War I, although some probably go through on their way to Florida. They have a Dartmouth Club of 25 members and he was chairman of a luncheon held during the holidays for local schoolboy prospects and undergrads home for the occasion. He and his wife were in New York in October to see some shows, et cetera, but time went too fast to look anybody up. Paul is still in real estate but is toying with the idea of retiring.

Pete Pray pays tribute to "the tickler file and extra effort you must have to use" and says it's appreciated by many like himself who see classmates all too infrequently. Pete says **Johnnie and Jean Mullin,** with Jean's attractive daughter Bobby and her Dartmouth husband, Dick Olmstead, were at their house for cocktails the day before Thanksgiving. Johnnie and Jean were in fine fettle on the start of their 6-month trip around the world — "why wouldn't they be?" Both were so enthusiastic about the Interim that Pete was all the more regretful he didn't make it. Pete saw the Dartmouth-Princeton game and was particularly gleeful as he sat on the Princeton side with two Princeton men.

George Martin says he too hated to miss the Interim but that things were just too hectic in his business to get away that early in the fall. He and Mae had their daughter Eileen down from Portland for the Harvard game, though more for **Kike Richardson's** party than for the game — they all look forward to that famous party! Marty says they also enjoyed the **Chan Fosters'** hospitality at its finest — "enough food to feed an army." After the Princeton game they stayed over in New York for the Giants pro-game. When they quizzed Bob Blackman about some of the penalty-calling, he flashed that big smile and said: "You know, we were lucky to win some of the earlier games!"

Rumor has it that **String Downing** did a swell job promoting the North Shore Dartmouth Club dinner at the Hawthorne in Salem, for there were over a hundred there.

The Patten Chowder gang in Boston scrambled 'round at a pre-Holiday luncheon and sent a box of goodies to **Stick Parnell** via S. S. Pierce Co.

It seems to be the consensus that New York Dartmouthers are responsible for putting Nelson Rockefeller in the Governor's chair. Be that as it may, we all wish him well!

Marv Frederick advises that he and Marian were scheduled to fly from New York on January 5 for a two-month trip to Hawaii.

I still say: "New York's a great place to live, but I wouldn't want to visit there!" After piloting a couple youngsters over the sight-seeing roads of the Empire State Bldg., Macy's, 5th Avenue's shops, United Nations, Rockefeller Center, Radio City, Times Square and the Statue of Liberty, I'm sure they slept blissfully all the way back to Maine. Once in a lifetime is enough! P.S. — I quit on the last two spirals up Miss Liberty!

And so — on to next month — with its spring around the corner!

'16

Class Notes Editor,
WILLIAM L. CLEAVES
7 Swarthmore Pl., Swarthmore, Pa.

Secretary, F. STIRLING WILSON
Box 1998, Ormond Beach, Fla.

Treasurer, RODERIQUE F. SOULE
15 Ravenna Rd., Boston 31, Mass.

Bequest Chairman, CHARLES E. BRUNDAGE

The Class expresses its deepest sympathy to **Burt Lowe** in the death of his wife, Kathryn, who died November 17, after a long illness, at their home in Dover Plains, N. Y.

It also records with regret the death of Ed Kiley's mother, Mrs. John Payton, who died September 25 in Wellesley, at the age of 95 years. Many of the Class knew her and she lived with **Stirling and Betty Wilson** one winter after Ed's death. Stirling described her as a most remarkable woman. And speaking of Stirling, how did you like his recent travelogue? I dropped "Doctor Zhivago" like a hot potato and read through the Newsletter once, . . . then got out the atlas and had a re-

run of their journey. I would consider a trip abroad most worthwhile if I could be as observant as Stirling and get as much out of it as he and Betty did. At any rate we are glad to have them home all in one piece after their bloodcurdling bus and taxi rides along the Grande Corniche and such other places.

By the time you are reading this your reporter, if he is lucky, will have had a nice visit from **Gil and Mabel Tapley.** Gil, as perhaps you have heard, is now feeling much better than for a long time. Their daughter, Ruth Axon, who lived in this vicinity some years ago, moved to Atlanta. Her husband has now been transferred to Wilmington, Del., and the old folks are just itching to get their hands on those grandchildren. So Gil and Mabel's good luck in having them that much nearer Winchester may also prove to be my family's good fortune as well.

Stew Paul was re-elected president of the Retired Officers Association at its biennial convention held in Washington in November. When Congress passed the recent Career Compensation Act, raising pay for most of those on active duty, it refused to apply the increases to retired officers, though it did approve a 6 per cent cost-of-living increase in retirement pay for some 130,000 former officers.

Dick Parkhurst was one of six delegates President Eisenhower recently appointed to a new United Nations organization dealing with the Merchant Marine. The delegates were named to the first session of the Assembly of the Intergovernmental Maritime Consultative Organization which opened in London in January. As you may know, Dick is a former member of the Federal Maritime Commission. It doesn't look as if time would hang heavily on the hands of this partially retired gentleman.

Our good-will ambassador extraordinary, **Gran Fuller,** has been out in the hinterland (that is, hinterland from Washington) and has run across numerous 16ers. At Buffalo he had dinner with **Ernie Frey** and **Dave Shumway.** In Chicago he was also entertained royally by **Ken Henderson, Joe Larimer** and **Hugo Gumbart.** Although Ken has retired as president of Ditto, Inc., he is kept busy with a job of teaching in business policy at Northwestern. Ken says that he has to spend a lot of time preparing for classes, but that it is good fun and he thoroughly enjoys the association with a fine group of students. Joe looks fine and still serves as secretary of the Chicago Bar Association. Hugo had planned to attend our Fabulous Fortieth, but his company, Bethlehem Steel, had other plans for him. He has been with the company thirty years and is Western sales manager, with headquarters in Chicago and territory covering eight states. Gran did not see Hugo's wife, Virginia, because she was called away to Indiana by the birth of a grandchild. However, they can be firmly counted upon for our Forty Fifth. At Williamsburg at Thanksgiving Gran and Ruth saw **Irving Wolff,** his wife and daughter, Peggy, and had dinner with them. A few days later Gran lunched with **Bill Brett,** Director of the Mint, in Washington. Incidentally Gran's son, Howard '51, is minister of Old Salem Church in the center of Buffalo. Gran recently had the pleasure for the first time of hearing him preach. Gran's parting shot: Why don't more of you fellows look him up (as Dick Parkhurst does) when you come to Washington? He is listed in the phone book.

Alec and Estelle Jardine spent Thanksgiving with their daughter, Marion, and her big family in Alexandria, on their way to Tucson, where they are spending the winter.

This item is being written just before New Year's, and it voices a wish which is perhaps entirely impossible of accomplishment, but which would be most wonderful if it could be achieved. It would be to have, in 1959, at least a word, direct or otherwise, from every member of the Class. There are dozens of men whose names never appear in these columns, and it is about time they did. Think what pleasure it would give the Class to hear from the likes of **Gus Emery, Howard Buffington, Herb Stiegler, Joe Cheyney, Charley Everett, Roly Wass, Bob Dana, Lew Murphy** and **Warren Tapley,** to pick just a few names at random. In the words of our old pal, the Bard: " 'Tis a consummation devoutly to be wished" (and I have some plans in mind to bring it about).

Next month look for a report on **Hobey Marble,** which lack of space does not permit your correspondent to make at this time.

'17

Secretary, DONALD BROOKS
South Pomfret Rd.
Woodstock, Vt.

Treasurer, VICTOR C. SMITH
315 Oxford Rd., Havertown, Pa.

Bequest Chairman, GILBERT N. SWETT

Here's another Florida address which should have been included in my original list: **Harry Hawkes,** 204 12th Avenue, No., Jacksonville Beach. (Permanent).

When last heard from, **Ralph Sanborn** was looking forward to another busy session of the New Hampshire legislature which will require his presence in Concord for a good part of each week. Incidentally, another of Ralph's gorgeous color photographs was published in the December issue of "Horticulture," illustrating an article on the culture of episcias, otherwise known as "flame" or "trailing" violets.

While in Washington recently **Duke Howe** contacted **Harold** (Friday) **Bean** by phone and reported that he found Harold to be in good health and still working for the Geodetic Survey. Eventually, he intends to settle in New Hampshire where he now has a summer home at Lancaster.

Word has been received that **Heinie Wacker** still is engaged in the construction business and at present is working on a major project in one of the Massachusetts State Forests.

Howard and Dorothy Stockwell are enjoying another winter at their favorite spot at Ellinor Village, Ormond Beach. In a recent letter Howard told about a trip they had taken with **Bob and Anita Scott.** The Stockwells drove to Fort Lauderdale and stayed there with Bob and Anita from Monday to Friday and while there, the four of them drove to Key West for what Howard described as a "most delightful and lovely ride." They stopped off at Islamorada in the hope of seeing **Norm and Mary McCulloch,** but they had not yet arrived. Returning to Fort Lauderdale, they all visited aboard **Charlie Wolff's** yacht and to celebrate the occasion, toasted their Dartmouth days.

Early in December **Gene Towler** made a quick trip to Atlanta and while there had an hour with **Hen Sturgess.** Gene reports that in spite of the very serious and almost fatal illness Hen experienced during the summer of 1955, he looks wonderfully and is feeling fine. During 1958, Hen closed up his own real estate office, joined forces with an old friend in another concern, and today heads up the company which is engaged in real estate developments and also has a large rental and sales business. Hen Jr. is with him, building up the commercial business.

Mott Brown, my roving reporter, writes that he and Fran recently spent a very interesting evening with Vic Smith Jr. '45, and his wife, Vesta. Vic Jr. is connected with the Turner Construction Company and presently is engaged in a large construction operation in Columbus.

At this point, in sheer desperation, I am turning the writing of this column over to Helen, so here is HFB. "With the hi-fi in the background and a peaceful Saturday evening ahead of us, I am glad to add my two cents worth. (I know that some of the good 17'ers think that I have had more than two fingers in this column off and on, but on a stack of Bibles, I have done little more than check the punctuation for the past five years.) But I suggested that some might like to know how we like the north country and why some prefer the south. A really good letter from **Gil** (Demon Handyman of Sarasota) and **Marie Swett** tells of their arrival and settling in Florida. For years the New Jersey 17'ers have kicked around this business of retirement and some have chosen to go north and others south. The Swetts chose the south and have lush gardens, swimming every day, no heating problems that can't be licked by a hat box of a heater, many friends who enjoy a benign climate and a multiplicity of interests in their town of Sarasota. The Brookses chose the north and have snow, temperatures of 25 below on occasion, a heating plant that copes adequately, lovely pine-covered hills, skating, skiing and innumerable activities at Dartmouth to enjoy. Incidentally, Don has a Vermont car license, DB 17, and one of the natives asked, "What's that stand for — Dartmouth Boy 17?" To sum it up, the Swetts are happy in Florida and the Brookses in Vermont, but we are each hoping to take seasonal advantage of the other's location. The back door is always open here (everyone uses the kitchen door in Vermont) so come see us on your way to Florida, or any other time."

Speaking of the Swetts, Gil says that they see a lot of **Angus and Belle Black** who have taken an apartment in Sarasota for at least a year.

One final word — **Bob and Gail Boynton** left for Florida just as the old year was ending and they had high hopes of seeing many of you Floridians.

Here are two new addresses for you to note:

Robert E. Adams, 793 Palmer Rd., Apt. 2-B, Bronxville, N. Y.; Leonard A. Shea, The Talmadge, Suite 101-102, 3278 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles 5, Calif.

'18

Secretary, THOMAS E. SHIRLEY
67 Annawam Rd., Waban, Mass.

Treasurer, W. CURTIS GLOVER
Write Inc.
420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Bequest Chairman, RICHARD P. WHITE

Please remember 1918's Florida luncheon, Tues., March 31, 2 days after the long vacation weekend of Good Friday, Sat., Easter Sunday. Sitting comfortably in rockers, looking out over lovely Biscayne Bay, or sampling the attractive bar in **Bill Bemis's** Flamingo Hotel, Miami Beach, about 13th St. Our guess as to those who might be there quite probably are **Bemis, Earley, Gottschaldt, Fat Hardie, Paul Miner, Syl Morey, Dan Shea, Ev Young** and many more — of course with wives. Plans are to send a double postcard to the whole class and hope for a good turnout.

... **Johnny Cunningham** says — "expect to go to Nassau April 15, then to Jacksonville, about the 20th so can't make it." **Dan Shea,** as usual, enjoyed the holiday season in Miami; Dan's Christmas card was very worthwhile and unique, in that what he normally spends for Christmas cards he sent to the Divine Providence Shelter of Franciscan Missionaries.

Helen and Paul Miner had a nice visit with **Edythe and Cap Hanley,** and Cap, al-

though he's had a couple of heart upsets since his gall bladder operation, is, as Edythe says, "with God's help, is improving. I feel that this New Year will be better than the last — keep rooting for it, we need good friends." (J. L. Hanley, 2474 Boulevard, Jersey City 4, N. J.) From **Les Granger:** "left in Nov. with Lefty, for attendance in Tokyo at International Conference of Social Work (I'm V.P.), thence around the world via Philippines, Thailand, Burma, India, N.E. and West Africa, returning in the spring." Respond to the banshee howl of '18ers for a new, simple, small, compact up-to-date directory of '18ers — so when you get the call from **Phil Sanderson's** Newsletter, give him a fast comeback on your up-to-date addresses, etc.

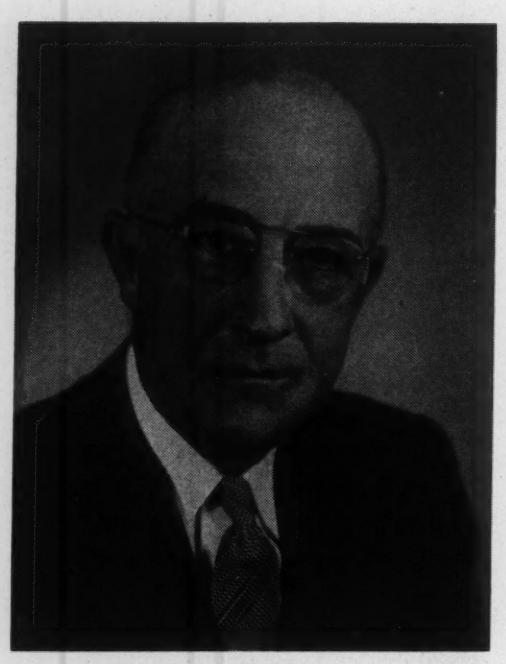
Golden Gloves, New Hampshire heavyweight champion, Bob, son of **Tom and Priscilla Shirley,** medic at Harvard, had the great bout of his life in Dec. at his wedding that was really a big Dartmouth affair. Mr. Hershey (father of the bride) and his son Elliott are both Dartmouth people and there were many Dartmouth guests. In the midst of it all charming daughter Betty announced her engagement to a Colgate man who was an usher at daughter Patsy's wedding a few years ago. Priscilla and Tom will be rattling around in that homey big house at Waban. Says Tom, "I got out of my hospital job in Dec., so am as prepared as I ever will be to take over the Feb. 5 deadline of class notes for the ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

The great Dane, **Al Sib,** still does as well spreading manure on his Nebraska farm as he does when he's having tea at the Plaza in N.Y.C. — and there he draws no little attention. Commenting to **Stan Jones** about inflation, Sib says "out here it's really very mild, we don't have to buy their industrial goods." Sib, you know, is a Director of the Immense Union Stockyards in Omaha.

Betty and Herm Smith of Keene, N. H., jaunted out to a bank convention in California, and spent 3 days at Yosemite and 2 weeks with son Leonard at Santa Clara. Says Herm "my legislative duty began Jan. 6; it was a tough campaign, no Democrats running." "Thrown off the sled," was our **Col. Florimond Duke** (World War I fighter pilot; in World War II, for 5 yrs. Asst. Military Attaché, Cairo, paratrooper and German prisoner 13 months) so F. D. and Ellen bolted the town for 3 weeks and enjoyed the warm sunshine in Phoenix, Ariz.; before going back to Hanover, zero weather and snow. Good to know that Duke has agreed to serve as a consultant for the Regional Airport Commission, and will work to explain the need for airport legislation to the Legislature.

Sad news came from **Al Piper,** that his wife Lucy passed away Dec. 13 after an apparently successful operation for cancer in Oct. Lucy was a great leader, who led the women's team to victory over the men in a huge fund raising program for their Elliot Hospital — also she was one of six to receive the 10-year service award, from the N. H. Cancer Society. The class extends their sympathy to the family. '18 lost a very fine member on Christmas Day when **Charlie McCarthy** passed away after a happy day with his family. **Chris and Tom Shirley** on behalf of the class sent flowers and letters of sympathy to sons Dan and Charlie Jr. '48.

'Twas the night of the Imperial Ball at the Astor Hotel, when some oaf stepped on Princess Grace's white slipper, that '18 at the Dartmouth Club was having one of its greatest class dinners — a tribute to **Paul Miner,** one of Dartmouth's great track men; president of the '18 class, sophomore and junior years; a staunch prodder for '18 gatherings for many years. It was sort of a farewell party to the man who wrote us saying "We hope to be in our new house late March or perhaps April and hope we will have many



Richard A. Aishton '18, senior vice president of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co. of Chicago since 1954, has been elected president of that bank.

visits from you all. Our address will be 3020 Pinehurst Drive, Largo (Clearwater), Fla. Bring your wives and children and don't hesitate to stay with us for a week or a month."

Attending was **Francis Clahane,** the only '18 Phi Beta Kappa there — and **Dave Skinner,** who paid a wonderful tribute to Paul. Phi Doodles turned out to a man. Old crocodile **George Dockstader,** who took 400 ft. of beautiful colored film on his 30,000 mile trek around the world, — India, Pakistan, a couple of years ago, enjoyed it immensely. Old roommate of **John Dessau, George Cavis,** and **Bill Mudgett,** ordained to the Priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the foundation stone of New Rochelle, N. Y., was '18's **George M. Davis,** and it was a treat indeed to see **Eddie Felt** from Buffalo, the old roomie of **Bob Morrison, Al Gottschaldt,** and **Otto Kubin,** fresh from a Phi Psi Convocation at Mackinac.

Never ever missing an '18 gathering, if he can help it, is **Johnny Johnston,** executive V.P. of the far flung Belding Corticelli Co., who in '49 was put in charge of their entire production. Christmastime Ann and Johnny flew to Texas and Tennessee, to enjoy the holidays with their grandchildren and sons; Gordon (U. of Maine; then Georgia Tech), engineer for Nat. Biscuit Co. in Houston, and son Doug, top salesman for Belding H. After 3 yrs. at Norwood, Mass., H.S., 2 yrs. as postgrad., the then Gov. of Mass. told Johnny to come to him when ready and he would give him money whenever he needed. With an occasional check Johnny got from him, taking shorthand from 8 profs at Hanover, waiting on tables, the KKK'er with roommates **Cliff Daniels** and **Amos Blandin,** worked his way through college. Some one said **Rat Pelton** wanted a connoisseur to look at his son's paintings, and quickly **Steve Mahoney** and **Stan Jones** offered to get him intelligent critics to review his work. **Wart McElwain** (without his pal **Spud Richmond,** whom we all miss) formally congratulated Paul Miner on his retirement. Paul occupied many pages of the house organ of the Underwood Co. in the 1950s, showing him in his many different phases of work, which put him to the top of their organization, as one of the great salesmen of his time.

Syl Morey (Drive with care — drive with Sinclair — use Power X gasoline) is the chairman of the board of Geyer, Morey, Madden and Ballard, Adv. Agency, doing a $30 million business. And to our Syl the highest tribute possible was paid, when the press said of him "soft-spoken and pleasant, Mr. Morey has been called by one former associate, the most gentlemanly agency President in New York."

Tagged for the door prize that evening of '18's dinner was **Howard Park,** who recommended organizing the Park Parking Plan. Each '18er would have in his home a fully equipped efficiency apartment and '18ers all over the country would do the same. The system would work this way: **Helen and Lou Cousens** would occupy the **Amos Blandin** apartment for a couple of weeks at Hanover with their grandchildren, then move on to **Ray Smith's,** then on to **Dick Aishton's** in Chicago, then to **Lymie Black's** on the coast. This is the man, Howie Park, who has built up the huge real estate department of Socony Mobil Co. and roams the Americas for their interests. Also at the dinner, the man who worked from the bottom up, then married the boss's daughter, was **Shamus Shea.** Loyal Phi Doodle **Andy Ross,** 2nd V.P. Chase Manhattan Bank, Naval Aviator, World War I, and Asst. Biz Mgr. Dramatics on the campus was also present.

One of the treats of the class dinner was to see the genial **Bill Ryan,** who with Margaret were enjoyed so much at Reunion. Look at his family — William, Jeffrey, Christopher, Peter, and Mary Elizabeth — they live in the art colony of Silvermine, Conn. Many of us think of the days when Bill and Dave Skinner and Ray DeVoe '16 were selling bonds for the National City and the bank couldn't have got along without them. After his fine tribute to Paul Miner, Dave Skinner stoutly maintained that Elizabeth and he will retire in Hanover. Rugged, fit and weatherbeaten, **George Stoddard** had been out to Wyoming near Kill Pecker Creek, where Rosie Weed killed her six husbands. The old Mgr. of the Jacko made little comments about the tribute paid to him when the Bangall Art Guild, Stanford, N. Y., gave an exhibition of his paintings last October 11-12. To see Pat and George's charming home with paintings not only of their own but other distinguished painters, one might feel that they were in a wing of the Metropolitan Museum.

In the next listing of attendance of '18 gatherings the alphabet will be reversed and then Red Wilson, Pres. of Tricontinental Financial Corp., formerly V.P. of Union Securities Corp., will lead the list. Red, the old roomey of Doc McBride, Johnny Cunningham and **Chuck Hilliker,** was thoughtful to read the warm letter from **Walter Ross** who had been recovering from a hernia operation and '18 looks forward to seeing more of Walter's beautiful colored slides. And so winds up $21^5/_9$ years of writing class notes. — No — let's all keep passing news on to Tom Shirley.

'19

Secretary, GEORGE W. RAND
1273 North Avenue
New Rochelle, N. Y.

Treasurer, F. RAY ADAMS
184 Summer St., Springfield, Vt.

Bequest Chairman, HOWARD W. COLE

First of all, many thanks for the Christmas, New Year's and birthday greetings; they are greatly appreciated. Your Secretary doesn't seem to find time to send them out but sure likes to get them, selfish? yes. Acknowledgment is hereby made to the following Dartmouth classmates and friends — Larry Eastman, Hattie and Bob Paisley, Paula and Jim Stone, Betty and Jack Clark, Pat Leonhard, Jessie and Eddie Fiske, Lou Stone, Dick Kelley, Sally and Herb Fleming, Hal Parsons, Marie Drane, Bea and Ed Martin, Marj and Ken Huntington, Claire and Tom Bresnahan, Anne and Bob Lewis,

Sylvia and Jack Taylor '22, Adele and Briard Greeley, Dot and Stu Russell, Catherine and Paul Halloran, Jane and San Treat, Charlie Widmayer, able editor of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE, Lilian and Harry Colwell, Dorothy and Nick Sandoe, Red Murphy, Hester and Jack McCrillis, John Chipman, Lisa and George Bingham, Edna and Dick Werfelman from Florida (where we all should be at this time of the year), Edna and Bill McMahon, Mary and Larry McCutcheon, likewise from Florida, Jane and Lou Cody, Ruth and Norm Jeavons, Gertrude and Fred Daley, other Floridians, Jim Wilson, Mary and Jim Robertson '20, now of Centerville, on Cape Cod, Hon and Fat Jackson, Adele Ives, who takes such good care of '19ers when in Hanover, and everyone else for that matter (**Special Note** — our annual fall Woodstock-Hanover party this year will come on the weekend of October 9-11, same program as last year with luncheon at the Ski Hut on Saturday the 10th. The game this year is Brown, the only October game in Hanover). More acknowledgments — Virginia and Chet Demond, Kathleen and Dick Dudensing, Mary and Sam Ewart, who promise to be on hand for the relaxing 40th reunion in Hanover June 15-17, Florence and Ray Legg, Chuck Eaton of the Cohasset, Mass., Eatons, Adelaide and Paul Clements, Alice Earle and Rock Hayes, Harriet and Win Batchelder, Leonora and Budd Welsh, Elisabeth and Norm Sterling, Doris and Jack Ross who likewise promise to be on hand June 15-17, Bill Stedman, Fran Little, Casey and Toni Bevan, Harriet and Lou Munro, and Elmer Phelps, who conveyed the sad news of Bill White's sudden death.

Sam Ewart notes: "Still with Hornes (Pittsburgh). My branch is coming along O.K. The 'rag' business, as you know, is no rosy bed. Mary and I plan to be at our 40th." To **Ray Adams** from **Ken Gilchrist** of North Haven, Conn.: "All well, Ray, but still working on my first million, so can't be classed as prosperous. Good to hear from you and hope you are well and have Vermont under control." Also to **Ray** from **Bill Goldberg:** "It is cheering to get a personal note from you — you are good to take the trouble to write it. I have not been in close touch with the class except in my thoughts and I look forward to renewing acquaintances at our next reunion." Bill, in common with many '19ers did a lot of work on the Special Gifts Campaign in Manhattan.

Another note from **Dr. Bob Loring** of Springfield, Mass.: "Have been ill for nearly five months but on the mend now, and returning to practice shortly. Had an operation which was O.K. but then had every complication in the book." **Eddie Seward** of Pasadena, Calif., writes: "It gives me a good feeling each year to receive a card from you and the class when my birthday rolls around. Being so far away, I do appreciate being remembered. I am definitely planning on being in Hanover next June."

Budd Welsh of Morristown, N. J., in a letter to your secretary says:

> It was a surprise to hear your voice on the phone ten days ago and I regret that you conveyed a message of sorrow. I had lost track of Bill Hooven until 1945 when we met unexpectedly along the Jersey shore. Since then, we have exchanged greetings at New Jersey Bankers meetings and last June, we were both in attendance at a session in Princeton. At that time, he appeared to be in perfect health. It is fortunate that none of us know exactly what our span of life is. Your annual birthday greeting arrived on schedule and I appreciate it even though it is a reminder that the time is passing. The card was very much in keeping with our training of our college days. Chug Sears has already been advised that we plan to be on hand for our 40th and will arrive probably on Sunday, June 14.

The demon editor of 1909's class notes, Jack Childs, of Aurora, Ohio, comes up with a good story of our undergraduate days as told to him by **Norm Jeavons:**

During your sophomore year, Phil Goettel, who gained quite a reputation as a promoter of sundry ideas, learned that by shipping a pig via the Boston & Maine Railroad, he could get the use of a cattle car cheap. This sparked the idea of organizing a peerade to the Amherst game. He made a package deal with a bunch of his classmates for transportation to Amherst (via the cattle car) plus tickets to the game for six bucks or so. By fast talk he got a sufficient number of classmates to go along with the idea. The freight train was supposed to leave the Junc. at around 9 in the morning, the day of the game, and was supposed to arrive in Amherst by game time. The schedule was set without reckoning on the Boston & Maine. The train did not pull out until after 10, and, after numerous stops along the way did not arrive in Amherst until after the game was over. The gang was cold, dirty, and disappointed. They hopped off the cattle car in the freight yards, leaving the pig to an uncertain fate and returned to the Junc. on day coaches. Phil, who was with your class for two years, has since passed into the Great Beyond. Maybe he's organizing safaris the other side of the Styx. I hope you guys have a big 40th. The week preceding your reunion we'll be having our 50th. As I expect to be in Hanover the week after our reunion, I may have the pleasure of seeing you.

Dr. Denis Sullivan of Lansdowne, Pa., says: "Taking first things first, please let me thank you for the card which you, as the representative of the class have sent me. I am deeply appreciative of this honor, and I am quite sure that nobody appreciates it more than my family and myself. As to news, there is nothing to mention except that I have six college graduates among my own children, and only one has made Dartmouth — Ned 1952. We are now concentrating upon our grandchildren, all eighteen of them." (Secretary's note — Denny is hereby nominated, and sure to be elected, as the champion grandfather of the class).

Once again, two big dates for 1919 in '59 — our 40th reunion in Hanover June 15-17 and our annual Woodstock-Hanover get-together at the time of the Brown game, October 9-11.

'20

Secretary, CHARLES F. MCGOUGHRAN
350 East 57th St.
New York 22, N. Y.

Treasurer, PROF. ALBERT W. FREY
Tuck School, Hanover, N. H.

Bequest Chairman, H. SHERIDAN BAKETEL JR.

It's Christmas Eve as I ready up these notes so it doesn't make much sense to send Christmas greetings that will reach you in February, but nonetheless I do just that and I hope each and all of you and your families will have enjoyed the best of everything at Christmas time and that you are all off to a good start in 1959.

In the Christmas mail came a striking color photograph of the spanking new home recently completed by **Stan and Grace Newcomer** at Monroe, Mich. The house itself is a thing of beauty and the setting, a large plot facing Lake Erie, is really something to see.

Our Florida correspondent, **Dorothy Hamm,** who receives this man's nomination for President of the Pen Pal Club, sends the cheering news that **Freddie** is somewhat better. The **Rayner Hutchinsons** stopped in on a recent Florida trip and that, of course, called for a get-together of the Dartmouth-Florida East Coast Clan.

I reported on **Jim Robertson** and his son-in-law, Kim Kimball, as having set up shop a few months ago at Cape Cod. In the mails recently there arrived a catalog setting forth the wares purveyed by the Country Store which they operate. If you didn't receive a copy I am sure Jim would be glad to mail one to you. His address is The Country Store at Centerville, Cape Cod, Mass. A very interesting color postcard of the Country Store bears out the fact that Jim is really in business. One of the joys of operating the store, according to Mary, is that their daughter and grandchildren live just next door. We certainly plan to stop in should our travels take us anywhere near Cape Cod.

With a heavy heart I record here the tragic passing of **Frances Stone, Jerry's** much loved wife. Frances had been in failing health for some time but her passing came with shocking suddenness. It was our good fortune to have known Frances all through the years and in her passing the Class has lost one of its loveliest and most charming ladies. Frances came from the deep south, Atlanta, in fact, and brought with her the radiance, vivacity and personal charm traditional in the old south. With all these gentle and graceful qualities she was endowed with a ready wit and sense of humor that endeared her to all who were privileged to enjoy the warmth of her personality. The services at the Scarsdale Congregational Church on December 18 were fittingly and touchingly beautiful. I know that I speak for all in the Class when I extend to Jerry sincere and heartfelt sympathy.

We also are sorry indeed to report the recent deaths of two members of our Class.... **Elliott Ward Cheney** on November 24, 1958, and **William E. Tracy** on December 19, 1958. To their respective families I take this opportunity to express the sincere sympathy of all members of our Class.

Spence Snedecor reports belatedly on his trip to Hanover for the Columbia game. Mary and he, with their son and his wife, made the trip and got together with **Rog Pope, Ken Spalding, Wade Smith** and **Frank Moulton.** I was sorry I had to miss that one! By the way, Spence, who is President of the New Jersey Chapter of the American College of Surgeons, recently presided at its Annual Meeting in Asbury Park, N. J. This boy Snedecor is quite a guy! You will recall that I mentioned some time ago that he and Mary spent two months early in 1958 in Africa where Spence worked in ten mission hospitals. One of these days we are going to get a look at his collection of color pictures of life in Africa including wild animals, Pygmies and all that sort of thing.

The old fire buff **Cy Rounseville,** checking in from South Swansea, Mass., recently took over as Executive Vice President of the Union Savings Bank, Fall River, Mass. A dangerous man with a firehose, this Rounseville! And the same goes for **Bung Roland!**

Al Palmer has joined the rapidly growing ranks of the retired and may now be reached at 726 South Center Street, Eustis, Fla. Take it easy, Al!

Jack Allenberg, who lived formerly in Des Moines, Iowa, has pulled up stakes and moved to the West Coast where he may now be reached at 434 West 27 Avenue, Spokane 41, Wash.

John Beranek reports in from Seattle, Wash., that he is getting along all right despite a serious operation last April. Good luck, John.

Paul Johnson, now living in Sioux City, Iowa, promises to make the 40th reunion in 1960. Do so by all means, Paul. It will be good to see you.

Paul Richter registers a peeve concerning Dartmouth athletic public relations. He says that week after week he picks up the Sunday Boston Herald and finds no mention of Dartmouth or any other Ivy League football scores, but apparently the western and southern colleges are given the full treatment. When last heard from Paul was writing out a complaint to the editor of the Boston Herald.

All the way from the West Coast, where he is Professor of Modern Languages at California Institute of Technology, came **Paul Bowerman** whom I last saw in 1920. He is still the dignified amiable guy whom we all knew as an undergraduate. When pressed for news of our classmates on the West Coast he reported seeing very few of them and

then on rare occasions. He did say that he had seen **Ralph Roberts** quite some time ago which leads me to suggest to Ralph that he take pen in hand and let us know how he and Dorothy and the children are getting along in far-off California. Paul was in New York for a meeting of the Modern Language Association and stopped in for what proved to be a very pleasant and interesting visit.

Maury Dewey's daughter Judith will graduate at Smith College in June. That will give Maury the incentive to make the loop up to Hanover and have a look at the old stand.

Len Davis' boy Harry is ploughing a straight furrow at Tuck School. **Howard Pullen's** boy David is getting along fine in the sophomore class and his parents are hoping that he'll come under the benign influence of **Al Frey** in one of his classes.

By the time you read these notes the Twenties here in New York will have ganged up with the Classes of 1919 and 1921 for a stag dinner at the Dartmouth Club. The "piece de resistance" is the full length color movie of highlights of the 1958 Dartmouth football season that brought to Dartmouth the Ivy League title. The occasion promises to be quite an evening.

'21

Secretary, JOHN HURD
33 East Wheelock St.
Hanover, N. H.

Treasurer, LINCOLN H. WELD
Rm. 1200, 195 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

This is the true and almost tragic story about Mrs. Willis McDuffee when in her home town of Rochester, N. H., she ventured forth on a rainy night in October to mail a letter of thanks to a 1921 class officer. You recall that she, the mother of **Franklin McDuffee,** and Maud Wheelwright, his sister, were honored guests in Baker Library during the Holy Cross weekend when Franklin as man and poet was remembered by the presentation of "Dartmouth Undying" with comments by **Harry Chamberlaine, George Frost, Ellis Briggs,** and Edward Connery Lathem, Assistant Librarian. Let Mrs. McDuffee, that charming, witty, and spritely woman well along in her eighties, tell the story:

> The mail box was so close to my home that I left my front door open. Suddenly a reckless driver, who had lost control of his speeding car, swerved on two wheels and left me no choice but to run backwards on an icy crossing or to lose my life. I chose to run but slipped and fell backwards with a terrible thud. Prostrate on the icy concrete walk, the rain pouring down on me, I blacked out from the shock but suddenly heard a voice, "Is there anything we can do for you?" "Oh yes," I groaned, "Please mail my letter to 1921. Don't let it get wet." Whereupon I released my precious burden into unseen hands. The next thing I knew I was in an ambulance heading for the hospital where I remained six weeks.

Still in North Africa, **Bob Wilson** continues to earn his living by selling rugs, fruit dates, copperware, blankets, and olive oil. A fascinating new sideline is 100 locomotives priced at $500,000 apiece, but as Tunisia is now all Diesel Bob might make a deal with a 1921 man providing good bank references to let him have one at $350,000. Bob sold off 15 airplanes in 1952, but locomotives are tougher to move. He plans to stay indefinitely in Tunis, Paris, or Marseilles. "I have often thought," he writes, "that ripe old age would solidify me, make me more wise, more contented, but nothing like that has happened. If anything, the driving mechanism is more discontented than when I left a sleepy New England town and started via Dartmouth to roam the world. I never wanted to be a sailor, but here at 60 I am even more of a roamer than a sailor."

St. Vincent's Hospital likes **Abe Weld.** Welcoming him back in December, it promised him as entertainment another operation with festivities to last over December 25 and January 1, but Abe managed to get home for Christmas and New Year's. Here is how. The new operation, for nothing malignant, thank God, which was to be done with fantastic delicacy of touch, required, alas, two cleavages. Number one was performed December 17. It seems that Abe has very aristocratic blood, it's nitrogen 35 instead of a bourgeois 15, and it refuses to be hoipolloied even if the surgeon promises Houdini subtleties. After recuperation in Jackson Heights for some weeks, his blood appeased by royal treatment, Abe will bow in again for Number Two, Operation Excision, to be followed by complete recovery and squash games with **Ort Hicks.**

Bob Mayo has a talented daughter Phyllis, who not only gets around but stimulates her father and mother to do likewise. On the stage in New York for over a year, she signed on for production work with CBS and then with the Army Special Services as a civilian entertainment specialist. As such, she spent five years in Europe, and thus Bob and Polly found a perfect excuse to plan a ten-week journey about the Continent. When Phyl sojourned for a year in Arizona, her parents dropped down to see her, and they included a swing around Mexico. During the past year she has been gracing Fort Ord, Calif., and you can hardly register surprise that Bob and Polly shot off to the West Coast.

Like Bob Mayo, **Doc Fleming** has quit private flying but for a different reason: the Idaho countryside is too rugged for single-engine planes.

Ellwood Fisher had a good winter vacation visiting his son Woody at Fort Knox, Ky., where he celebrated his 21st birthday. Elwood found him in an excellent frame of mind, glad to be getting his military service behind him, alert as ever, taking his tough existence in stride, and hoping for an assignment in the Food Supply Branch of the QMC. It is no wonder that Woody longs to return in April to Dartmouth; he is a popular and respected member of the class of 1960.

The Christmas card from **Sandy Sanders** welcoming a 1921 man for golf in Texas in 70 degree temperature arrived in Hanover just after the mercury had dropped to 20 below zero.

Perhaps the warmth in the South will do some good to **Joe Folger,** now on sabbatical leave from Dartmouth where he teaches Spanish, and to Marian, both of them dogged by physical disabilities in the past year or two.

Frank Livermore has no regrets at having put up for sale his beautiful home in New Canaan, Conn., and settling at 124 Dartmouth St., West Newton 65, for now he and Barbara are back among old friends, and old friends are best. Frank's work is unusually interesting and challenging. He prepares Home Economics educational programs teaching teen-agers, future homemakers, the merits of food products. He not only creates the text material but also effects distribution of the educational unit to every school and college of the country teaching Home Economics and to every student in these classes. Frank is deliberately finding more time for gardening, bridge, canasta, domestic repair jobs, and social activities at the Brae Burn Country Club just down the road. Frank sees something of **Tom Cleveland,** who lives around the corner; and Betty Cleveland is one of Barbara's best friends.

Connie Keyes reports that Jimmy in addition to running a paper route is President of the Student Co-Operative Association in his Washington school. He played on a Little League baseball team which came in first. Connie tends to say Dartmouth when you say Jimmy.

With an accounting background and with her own law office, Pearl, the wife of Newc **Newcomb,** has been handling estates and trusts, drawing wills and other legal documents, and handling sales of real property. She does not care about trial work but in court she has been very effective. She reformed one bad man who refused to pay his wife alimony and made himself generally a nuisance. She put him in the cooler where he did some cold thinking about his and his ex-wife's dignity and honor. Because she has made a study of Parliamentary Law, women's organizations call on her to serve in one capacity or another.

Hal Braman and Doris spent the Christmas holidays with Marcia in Florida.

Here are what the three sons of **Dick Hill** are doing: Dick Jr. '47 is now manager and stockholder of WNOW, York, Pa.; John, UNH '56, is covering Maine for Aetna Life; and Arthur, a junior at Dartmouth, is doing well in his studies this year.

The reason why **Kent McKinley** was recently awarded the Citizen of the Year Scroll and Medal from the American Legion in Florida is that the Legion looks on him as an outstanding fighter against the menace of World Communism.

To honor her husband, **John Gordon Ives,** an engineer by profession and a sculptor by avocation, who died Jan. 3, 1944, Roma E. Ives of 65 North Fullerton Ave., Montclair, N. J., has sent a check to Baker Library to be used for the purchase of a volume to be added to the 1921 Memorial Library.

'22

Secretary, LEONARD E. MORRISSEY
46 Myrtle St.
West Newton 65, Mass.

Treasurer, CARROLL DWIGHT
111 Laurel Rd., Chestnut Hill 67, Mass.

Bequest Chairman, EUGENE HOTCHKISS

As regional activities progress in the Capital Gifts Campaign several classmates in New York's metropolitan area are working with diligence and distinction for Dartmouth. In northern New Jersey, **Jack Dodd** is chairman of the campaign for Essex county where 500 good Dartmouth men live. Similarly in the Essex area, **Harry Bruckner** gives his able assistance as a division chairman. **Stan Miner,** another of our loyal Jerseyites, is chairman of the area including Bergen-Passaic counties. Over in New York, **Rog Eastman** as a division chairman is leading a group in the central Westchester area. Let's have an Indian Yell for these Twoters and make them hear it!

The College's current roster of alumni officers shows many Twoters around the world loyally serving in alumni club activities. **Don Donavanik** in Bangkok, our dean of Dartmouth men in Siam (dates one, doesn't it?), is president of the Dartmouth Club of Thailand. **Modie Spiegel** is president of the vigorous Alumni Association of Chicago. In Wellesley, **Dick Litchfield,** honored by the College as Club Officer of the year, is secretary of the energetic Charles River Club which Dick has developed over the years. **Hal Clark** is secretary of the Holyoke club. **Wally Mountcastle** similarly serves the Greater Miami club and **Russ Putney** does likewise in Keene. And **Frank Hutchins** in Hanover serves on the advisory board of undoubtedly your favorite periodical, this ALUMNI MAGAZINE. How about a Wah-Hoo-Wah for all of them!

More honor for the clan in the North country—our **Dr. Dick Wood,** Director of the Vermont Historical Society, has been chosen chairman of the governor's committee for the Civil War Centennial. Dick is also on the committee for the 100th birthday of the Vermont State House which (pardon your scribe's opinionated reporting) is unsurpassed in beauty and historic interest.

All of us will sadly appreciate an excerpt of a letter received from Edith, wife of our departed **Cecil Goldbeck:** "I am especially touched by the card telling of the Class Memorial Gift to the Library—nothing could

be more appropriate and thank you one and all. I shall always be interested in Dartmouth and the Class of '22."

Despite toothaches and toupees we Twoters are still quite a young clan. Believe it or not — young enough to have twelve sons currently attending Dartmouth. We have four freshmen, three sophomores, one junior, three seniors and one post grad. Our pea green freshmen and their parents are: Charles F. Henderson — Larry and Mary Alice; Alden James Jr. — Jim and Barbara; John E. Mann — Bill and Betty; Joseph F. Sackett — our Dr. George. The gay young sophomores are: Louis B. Fauver — King and Annie; Anthony H. Horan — Frank and Betty; David W. Zuckerman — our departed Harvie and Mary. Our only junior is Harry Bruckner Jr. — Harry and Margaret. And we proudly claim three grand old seniors: John R. Horan — Frank and Betty; Robert G. Sands — Walt and Doris; Thomas C. Waterman — Sterry and Frances. Our post grad John F. Blunt '58 — Jack and Barbara — is working for his master's in the Tuck-Thayer program. The clan is naturally proud of its sons and their parents. May their joys be many and their heartaches zero.

Among pre-Christmas pleasures were chance meetings with two of the prominent A's in our clan — **Jack Aborn** in Providence and **Elmer Ardiff** in Boston, both in fine fettle, hale and happy.

All Twoters including, of course, wives and families now hear this: Our annual little reunion this year will be in Hanover as usual but at much more favorable dates — April 24, 25, 26. Previously held in March, when Hanover weather could occasionally be capricious, this year — thanks to **Carroll Dwight** — arrangements for the get-together have been made with the Hanover Inn for the new dates — the last weekend in April. That means Hanover in the springtime. If you want to know how relaxing such an occasion can be and how welcome any Twoter is, ask any classmate who has been back to Hanover for one of these completely do as you please, informal little reunions. Mark your calendar now for April 24, 25, 26 and while you're at it send your reservations to the Hanover Inn.

'23

Secretary, CHESTER T. BIXBY
170 Washington St.
Haverhill, Mass.

Treasurer, CHARLES H. JONES
Commonwealth Shoe and Leather Co.
Whitman, Mass.

Bequest Chairman, TRUMAN T. METZEL

Sammy Sammis releases the following plans for our June 15-16-17 reunion.

1. We should arrive in Hanover Sunday afternoon, June 14.
2. We will be residing in North Massachusetts and Hitchcock halls.
3. The class cocktail party and dinner will be Monday evening.
4. Class meeting, picture and Alumni luncheon, Tuesday.
5. Top feature is scheduled for Tuesday afternoon when we rendezvous at the Lake Morey Inn for an afternoon of golf, swimming, tennis for the young and frisky, and shuffleboard, croquet and elbow bending for the old crocks. Prizes will be given all winners and then comes a delicious outdoor buffet.

Sammy wants to hear from you at once with a personal letter, containing name of spouse, sex and ages of children, addressed to: Howard D. Sammis, 195 Mountain Rd., Pittsfield, Mass. He wants suggestions and new ideas that will make this "Thirty-Sixth" one of the best.

Sammy scheduled the first meeting of his reunion planning committee at **Charlie Zimmerman's** home in Hartford on Saturday, January 17. Watch for further announcements in **Irish Flanigan's** "Skiddoo" and in the 1923 section of the March issue of the ALUMNI MAGAZINE.

Stuart L. Robinson's name is a very welcome one in this column. It has never appeared before. Stuart and Agnes live in Akron, Ohio. They have one son, Stuart, who has three children and another, Russell, who is single. Stuart operates the Robinson Clay Products Company in Akron.

Johnny Harkins has really co-operated in his efforts to fill in the last thirty years since the name Harkins was mentioned in this MAGAZINE. His letter, too long for this column, will appear soon in Skiddoo. Briefly he drove west in 1923 in **Sum Sollitt's** patched up Ford with Don Moore and Ev Baker. John and Don spent a very enjoyable month at Sum's farm at South Haven, Mich.; then went to work briefly as a reporter on the Baltimore News. From 1924-1927 it was work on the New York Journal, Morning Telegram and American. In between newspaper jobs John toured North Africa and the Mediterranean for a shipping company and spent a hectic spell as press agent for Billy Rose. In 1937 came his shift to the movies, doing publicity first for Warner Bros. and then for David O. Selznick and United Artists. In 1947 John lost his health and since then he has devoted his time getting back on his feet physically. Two years on the Mojave Desert, sixty miles from the town of Mojave and the past ten years at San Clemente, Calif., in an apartment across from the beach there. Here John does free lance writing, doing a couple for Marford, the T.V. subsidiary of the Mary Pickford Company.

Roy Hayes is connected with Hershey Chocolate Company and lives, with wife Marion and their two daughters Lois and Karen, in Kenmore, N. Y.

Ted Swartzbaugh is now foot loose and fancy free having gained his divorce last June 6. He now has his five-and-a-half-acre property back in his name after a sizable settlement, is thirty pounds lighter and is in excellent health.

Doug Curry's whereabouts was last noted March 1930. After graduation he went three years to Harvard Law, graduating in 1926. Doug has his own law office in Harrodsburg, Ky. His wife's name is Kathleen and they have two sons, Frank D. Jr. and William D.

Thomas P. Durivan lives in New London where he has a dental office at 302 State Street. His wife is Lorraine, they have a son Donald and a daughter Nan.

Bill Evans represents the Baker Furniture Company in the South. **Pete Jones** met him in a New Orleans restaurant in 1934 when he took his first swing through the South for this Grand Rapids Company. Since then Bill and his wife Clifford have raised two children in Columbia, S. C. Fran is a Junior at U. of Carolina and George entered Proctor Academy last September. With a son in a New England prep school Bill, at long last, may be expected to bob up at the reunion in June.

Warren Gladstone, for many years in the mortgage business on Lexington Avenue, New York, has for the past two years been a patient at Central Islip State Hospital, Central Islip, Long Island, N. Y. He would deeply appreciate a visit from a classmate.

John H. Keenan and wife Virginia live at 41 Hillside Ave., South Portland, Me. John is head of the Economics and Sociology Departments of the University of Maine, in Portland. They have three children, Stuart, Ann and Martha. We are all pleased to hear about John's activities after 26 years.

Clint Raynor and **Hollis Riddle** were ushers in each other's weddings in 1926. Since then Holly moved away from his native New England to Akron, Ohio, and has been associated in many capacities with Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company. In its foreign department he journeyed to South America in 1932; India, Sumatra, China, etc. in 1936, and then to Africa. In 1942 Holly was transferred to the Goodyear Aircraft Corp. and is now assistant controller of the company. There are three sons and one daughter in the Riddle entourage.

Clint Raynor lives in Westmoreland Hills, Washington, D. C. He has been in department store work since graduation with Jordan Marsh Co., Boston; and Lord and Taylor, New York City; Wolf and Dressauser, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Broadway Department Stores, Los Angeles; and since 1936 Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C., where he is now one of their vice presidents. Clint and Dorothy have two sons, Clinton Stuart Jr. and Donald.

Frank Roby breaks a long silence when he writes that he has found a fun and sports-like place to live in Battle Creek, Mich., where he fishes off his front porch daily but catches few fish. He is an accountant for Michigan Carton Company. Frank and wife Ione Ardell think time is drawing near when they can fly every fall to their California home as continuous winter is too much for their advanced ages.

Our super analyst, **Jim Broe** furnishes us with the following interesting statistics. There are 133 sons of 1923 who followed their father's footsteps to Dartmouth. Of the 121 fathers 83 were graduates and 29 non graduates. One father, namely Art Little had four sons, '51, '53, '55 and '57. Two had three sons; namely Lew Putnam, '50, '54 and '59; and Colin Stewart, '48, '52 and '55. Fourteen had two sons, namely Thomas Burch, '47 and '49; Frederic P. Clark, '51 and '54; Sherman Clough, '50 and '57; George Ferguson, '50 and '51; John Foster, '44 and '58; Walter Gates, '50 and '54; Frederick Haigh, '49 and '53; Kerchival R. Holt, '51 and '56; William Kimball, '47 and '50; Leon Sargent, '51 and '53; Sumner Sollitt, '48 and '55; Louis Van Orden, '46 and '51; William H. Wallace, '50 and '55, and George F. Weston, '53 and '54.

In the March issue we will print the fathers with one son.

'24

Secretary, CHAUNCEY N. ALLEN
2 Brewster Rd., Hanover, N. H.

Treasurer, WALDON B. HERSEY
29 Woodside Rd., Winchester, Mass.

Bequest Chairman, JOHN R. WHEATLEY

Before time gets too far out of hand: Christmas greetings, in various forms and shapes, were received from you-uns to the Allens, and for all such our warm thanks. Of them all, the one from the **Bevo Beerses** was tops with its picture of the beach and invitation to come for a look-see, as the **Spud Spauldings** did (as reported earlier). Thanks again, and a good 1959 for you all.

Hank Hartshorn made a very good recovery from gastric surgery and convalescence in Dick's House — with President Dickey a patient next door. We enjoyed seeing him occasionally, and also wife Pauline on her visits.

We regretted having to go to press last time with little about the passing of **Dick Leonard,** and thank his brother Eugene, '21, for the following: After prepping at Shattuck Schools and Mercersburg, he came to Dartmouth, was a member of Psi Upsilon fraternity; he did not graduate. Prior to his retirement, because of ill health, he was in the Security and Insurance businesses in Minneapolis. He died last June after a long illness. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. C. B. Little and by his wife, Clara Pearson Leonard, and by his brother Eugene.

It has been encouraging to have a few more replies from you to my invitations on your birthday cards — which I enjoy writing after Margaret has addressed the envelopes

for me. Thanks Frank — and others. **Van** will tell you, as he has to some who've seen him or written him, that he was also warmed by the card many of you signed at **Dick Morin's** party after the Penn game. The word is that Van is recovering nicely from his aching back.

We have our first application for quarters at the 35th reunion, and all the more welcome because it comes from one who is about to have his first such privilege and pleasure: **Dutch Diehl.** I'll find out how to give him the #1 priority he deserves; and let this be an inspiration to many more of you. **Fred** and **Mary,** you're in. And delighted to hear that your second son may be a freshman here next fall. We wish him and you both well.

Reports from distant climes, other than from **Bevo: Jerry Sutton** with Warner Brothers in Johannesburg (as previously noted); and **Fat Daum** from Australia with General Motors. There are many more of you out a far piece from here; letters would be very welcome.

Cryptic note: **Bernie Toland** writes from the Boston area saying he is no longer on a "set schedule"; wonder what that would be like? How about some details?

Fellow West Hartfordite, **Rolly Taylor,** sends a clipping — for which tremendous thanks — about the testimonial dinner given by some 400 of his friends to **Art Watson** on the occasion of his retirement as committeeman on the Republican State Central Committee as noted last issue. (There were even Democrats there.) I won't repeat the many nice things that were said about Art, but they all sounded right from this listening ear. Rolly sells real estate; reports one son engaged. Fuller report when the big day comes around. That day came for the **Brad Hersey's** daughter Althea on December 20. She is now Mrs. Robert L. Shirley. He graduated from Dartmouth and is now doing graduate work at Harvard. Sorry we couldn't be there; we wanted to.

Joe Butler, whose Art Institute is in Youngstown, Ohio, passes on the good word about **Mike Watkins,** Vice President (sales) for Youngstown Sheet & Tube Co., speaking optimistically about the future for his business and telling a drooling group of purchasing agents about a 50-million-dollar "improvement program" being set up by his firm. A very good picture shown in the company Bulletin. Two visitors at the Butler Institute were **Joe Egolf** (with whom I occasionally played the drums in jazz outfits our freshman year) and **Charlie Boss.** The **Joe Butlers** are in Antigua as you read this, after shoveling the path as I did just before writing these notes. Hog John Bay, if you'll believe there can be such a place.

I can't pass up the opportunity to again doff my hat to the growing list of 1924s who are on the Roll of Honor — prominently: Read the figures as published and note with pride where 1924 stands. And so an orchid to **Van Huyck** and his helpers, not to overlook Lou.

Jimmy Reid, whom I never could beat in handball, has been made a member of the Ridgefield (Conn.) Board of Education; on the democratic sweep, perhaps? He's editor-in-chief of the Textbook Department of Harcourt Brace, despite which fact I rarely see him on the campus. Better correct that, in June, Jimmy. The Reids have two children in school and a son who graduated from Cornell. No comment. You can lead....

We have reported the fact that **Sumner Robinson** had moved to become President of Loomweave (business in Lawrence, Mass., but living in Andover). If you see his firm's ads you'll see our boy, and the copy is signed by him informally and in person. Good likenesses. Many thanks to my spy for passing same on.

Al Brown, who ought to know (if he doesn't) that history repeats itself here in Hanover. We now have a student advertising agency again. Al talked the kind of language I like to hear (and use) when he addressed the Assn. of National Advertisers in mid-November at their annual convention at Hot Springs. His theme was centered about the need for better and constant exchange of information (communications) between clients and the creative agency people; and less talking about the need for more creativity. (Applause from here, and he'll be quoted in my classes in Advertising along about in March.)

'25

Secretary, EDWIN B. PEASE
225 Wyman St., Waltham 54, Mass.

Treasurer, EDWARD W. ROESSLER
R.D., Old Mill Rd., Chester, N. J.

Bequest Chairman, FORD H. WHELDEN

Just a reminder for those who intended to make a note on their calendars last month and forgot to do so. The 35th Roundup of '25ers will take place at Hanover on June 15, 16 and 17. Incidentally, it is expected that the distaff side of the family will be included in your plans.

A small reunion of '25ers occurred at a recent stag sports night dinner sponsored by the North Shore Dartmouth Club at Salem, Mass., when **Bill Sleigh, Whitey White, Ben Bowden, Bob Bishop, Frank Wallis** and yours truly met with a large group from other classes to view movies of "The Dartmouth Ski Way," featuring Ralph Miller '55, after a few preliminary remarks from Howard Chivers '39, and of the Cornell and Princeton football games with comment from Wilbur Wolz, head backfield coach.

At the last meeting of the class executive committee, it was voted to purchase as a memorial for the Dartmouth College Art Collection, a **Wendell Jones** painting, "The Blue Door," at a price substantially reduced through the gracious benevolence of Wendell's widow, Jean Jones. In acknowledging our check Churchill Lathrop, Director of the Carpenter Art Galleries, wrote as follows:

On behalf of the College and especially of the Carpenter Hall Art Galleries I wish to thank the Class of 1925 most deeply and warmly for this very generous gift that both honors a creative member of your Class and enriches the cultural resources of the College. We are very happy to add this outstanding example of Wendell Jones' work to the group of paintings by other Dartmouth men who have been professional artists.

I hope very much that when the Class of 1925 has its next reunion in Hanover many of Wendell's classmates will enjoy seeing this valuable gift on exhibition in Carpenter Hall or, when the happy opening day arrives, in the new Hopkins Center.

Again thanks to each and every member of the Class for this very desirable and important addition to the artistic resources of Dartmouth.

People continue on the move. Here are the latest address changes: Linc Price, 163 Wiltshire Avenue, Louisville 7, Ky.; Harlan Statzell Jr., Delta Apt., 1670 Penn Ave., Wyomissing, Pa.; Charles M. Annis, 434 South 11th St., New Castle, Ind.; Richard K. Pierce, 2412 Northview Road, Rocky River 16, Ohio; Carl Smith, Arlington Towers, Arlington 9, Va. **Al Perkins** wrote recently "I took a long, long chance and retired from business at age 53, preferring to do it while broke but alive, rather than well-to-do and dead." His address appears as "The Cork Tree," Somerset Bridge, Bermuda.

Jim Andrews, former State Senator from Adams, Mass., is reported to have submitted his name to Governor Foster Furcolo for appointment to the labor and industries conciliation board vacancy created by the death of former Governor James M. Curley. **Ralph Jameson** apparently has gained some political influence since moving to Wayland, Mass., in 1953. He was recently named by the selectmen to fill a vacancy on the town's finance committee. The newspaper article announcing this appointment indicated also that Ralph has a son, Craig, at Dartmouth.

Edward W. Roessler

We are extremely fortunate in having a man of the character, ability and resourcefulness of Eddie Roessler to serve as our class treasurer. He is among the foremost of those who should get unlimited credit in this column for unselfish devotion to affairs of the class. And it gives us great pleasure to present a "profile" on him this month.

Eddie was born in Washington, D. C., and prepared for Dartmouth at Taft School, Watertown, Conn. While at Hanover he earned a Phi Beta Kappa key. After graduation Eddie obtained a B.S. degree in electrical engineering at M.I.T. in 1928. While there he roomed one part of a year with **Sky Foster** and another year in the same house with law school contingents from '26 and '27. During this period he served as secretary of the Dartmouth Club of M.I.T. In the fall of 1928 he went to work for General Electric in Schenectady, becoming active in the air conditioning department when it was formed in 1932. Meanwhile he had taken an advanced course in engineering during which he recalls having been introduced (!) to **Bill Jenkins.** Three years later he was transferred to Bloomfield, N. J., where he remained until his retirement in 1953.

In 1937 Eddie married Miss Susan O. Olmsted of Yonkers, N. Y. They lived in Caldwell and Essex Falls, N. J., where they remained until 1949. By that time the noise of trucks and buses drove them out to the country and they settled in Mendham Township about ten miles west of Morristown, to the great confusion of all with their Chester mail address. Driving 60 miles a day to work proved too great a chore and finally Eddie retired to a more leisurely life after having earned his 25-year service pin with G.E.

Shortly after moving to Mendham Township Eddie joined the local volunteer fire company, serving as engineer and later as chief. His experience in driving a piece of apparatus into the city are a proper subject for Puck. He also served on the local election board and apparently exercised enough influence and respect to be elected to the Township Committee in 1956 and to become chairman (mayor to any outsider) in 1958.

While Eddie and Susan have no children, they do have four nephews, three grandnieces and one grandnephew, together with four dogs, five cats and a "sufficiency" of chickens, which together with the duties he performs as class treasurer and other activities not listed here give them plenty to do. In addition to the fire trucks which are available to them on occasion, they also ride around in a foreign "bug," Eddie having adopted a virulent resolution against the modern, "overexpensive, overdecorated, overgadgeted" American automobile.

'26

Secretary, ROBERT L. MAY
9301 Hamlin Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Treasurer, EDWARD J. HANLON
6 Stanwich Rd., Greenwich, Conn.

Bequest Chairman, BRUCE W. EAKEN

In this great-white-cold season ... post-football, post-holidays ... news is scarce, and letters, clippings, even tiny tidbits, are extra welcome.

Particularly *LETTERS*... like this welcome word from that colorful comedian, dancer, and man-about-mid-New-England, **"Red" Boyce.** From Houston, Texas, on the letterhead of "Trevor Boyce Associates, Manufacturers Representatives, Corrosion Resistant Storage & Handling Equipment", "Red" writes: —

"I act as a Manufacturers Representative for three nationally known firms selling to the oil and chemical industry in the Southwest. I also am manager of a firm which fabricates equipment for the pulp and paper and chemical industry.

Trevor "Red" Boyce '26 of Houston, Tex. is manufacturer's representative for three big companies selling to oil and chemical industries in the southwest and also manager of a firm making industrial equipment.

We have a plant in Houston, and primarily we fabricate rubber lined tanks, piping components, rubber covered rolls for protection of the corrosive materials handled by these industries. Some large paper mills, headed by Dartmouth people such as International Paper Company and Champion Paper and Fibre Company have been very kind to me.

I am married to a girl from New York State, and we came to Houston after being in the South Pacific and in the European Theater during World War II. I had no particular reason to enlist, other than an innate desire to learn the hard way.

After leaving Dartmouth, I attended the University of Buffalo and U.C.L.A. and majored in Petroleum Chemistry and went to work for Union Carbide Chemicals Company. I was one of the original few technical men employed in their very first plant. This work and that which I am now performing is a far cry from being in show business. After hearing Elvis and other so-called performers today, I believe the whole bunch of them would have gotten the hook in a Green Key Show.

Pictures I see from time to time of you and some of our other classmates show you looking like young men — about the way you looked in College. On the other hand, during the action in the South Pacific, my red hair suddenly turned snow-white, it makes me look at least 75.

And this letter-of-correction from Allen MacDuffie: —

"The Class Notes in the November issue refer to the Springfield (Mass.) Republican report of an interview with me. The reporter was in error when he used the phrase "former lawyer" as I continue in the profession, being associated with Gordon, Brady, Caffrey & Keller, 120 Broadway, New York.

At the time of the interview I was working on a program of the private mortgage lending institutions to bring about a more equitable distribution of home mortgage credit — to help people in small communities and minority groups everywhere obtain home mortgage loans. This program, known as the Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program, was run by committees of lenders, builders, retail lumber dealers and realtors. Bob Morgan '24 of the Boston Five served on the National Committee and Reg Miner '21 of John Hancock was on my Regional Committee which served the area — Maine to New Jersey and Puerto Rico."

CLIPPINGS, Too. A news-release from New York reports that: —

Dr. Richard M. Haywood, associate professor of classics at New York University, has been named the new instructor for Classics H1, the Legacy of Greece and Rome, one of the University's four "Sunrise Semester" Courses given via television, on Station WCBS-TV. He has previously appeared several times on NYU's "University" television series, and has also participated in radio programs.

A native of Lynn, Mass., Professor Haywood received a bachelor of arts degree in 1926 from Dartmouth College, and a doctor of philosophy degree in 1932 from Johns Hopkins. Before joining the NYU faculty in 1950, he taught at the Hotchkiss School and at Johns Hopkins. He and his wife, the former Margaret Rider Mobray, have a son and two daughters. They live at 16 E. 8th Street, in Manhattan.

The Newark (N. J.) "News" reports that: —

The Horticulture Society of New York, Inc., have announced their plans to establish one of the country's finest botanical gardens, on the Duke estate, near Somerville. Charles D. Webster, society president, visualizes the New Jersey project as the society's greatest challenge. At 51, after a successful business career, Webster retired to become the society's unpaid president. Born in Iowa, his deepest interest is in broad-leafed plants and shrubs.

And *TIDBITS:* —

Bill Hughes, Director of Employee Relations for Socony of the Middle East, at Istanbul, Turkey, is now serving as Professor of Employee Relations at Istanbul University. Bill will be returning to the U.S. on sabbatical leave, late this spring. **Ken Johnston** is now the proprietor of The Mobile Kitchens of College Park, College Park, Md. **Fred Wenck,** as president of Chicago's Agate Club, oldest advertising club in America, had the honor of introducing guest speaker Richard Daley, Mayor of Chicago. When we asked for a picture, for use in this publication, Fred replied: — "None were taken; I had the photographers thrown out. After all, where I live (Wilmette) there are three political parties: Republican, More Republican and Most Republican. So just imagine what the neighbors would say, if I had my picture taken with a DEMOCRAT!"

Tidbits in both solid and liquid form were consumed in generous quantities when **Tubber and Mary Weymouth** threw a Welcome-West party for visitors **Bob and Pensé Cleary.** The consumer group included: — **Carle and Betsy Blunt, Warren and Dot Fellingham, Dick Gunthorp** (and sax), **Al and Ellen Louer, Mod Moderwell, Tom and Grace Murdough, Jim and Madeline Oberlander, Hank and Jane Parker, Art and Elaine Seibold, Fred and Ginny Wenck,** and **Del and Billie Worthington.**

Ed Hanlon, our hard-working Class Treasurer, reports Class dues payments running slightly behind a year ago. If YOU are one of those who have let it slide, please write a $6 check to Dartmouth 1926 (NOW, while you're thinking of it) and mail it to Ed, at 6 Stanwich Road, Greenwich, Conn.

'27

Secretary, CARLETON G. BROER
West River Rd., M.R. 1
Perrysburg, Ohio

Treasurer, HARRY B. CUMMINGS
Apt. 10C, 3908 N. Charles St.
Baltimore 18, Md.

Bequest Chairman, LEON C. GREENEBAUM

According to a bulletin from **Cug Daley,** chairman of our Father and Son weekend, otherwise known as the spring get-together, this event will be held either on the weekend of February 20, or that of April 17. Since the choice depended on a vote of those interested in attending, and since the result of that vote hasn't yet been announced, it isn't known at this time whether the devotees of skiing or the golfers won out. As it will probably be late in February before this reaches you, if the winter weekend is chosen, you will have to depend on other sources for your news. If the vote is in favor of April, you will read more about it in this column. In any event, those of you who make the trek to Hanover will be rewarded by a weekend of good fellowship with your classmates, and the opportunity to meet the sons of 1927 currently in college.

Cliff Randall returned recently from a trip around the world, during the course of which, as president of Rotary International, he visited Japan, Formosa, Ceylon, the Philippines, Thailand, Burma, India and Pakistan, and returned home by way of Egypt and France. Cliff was accompanied on the trip by his wife, Renate, and his daughter, Judy. He feels that the people of southeast Asia will not willingly adopt the Communist system, but that they may be forced to by the tremendous economic and military power of Soviet Russia and Communist China. To quote Cliff:

At a dinner for the rugby team given by Dartmouth alumni from the London area Bob Breyfogle '26 hosts Art Cockburn '60.

The peoples in Southeast Asia are individualistic, and want to find their own destiny, but in order to succeed, they have to make great economic progress. They fear the economic power of Red China and the ability of the Chinese to ruin their economies by underselling and flooding the market. Most of these countries have only one or two items to export and if there is no market for them, they are in real trouble. The Chinese already are disrupting the economies of Burma and India by dumping large quantities of wool and rice on the market. With the exception of India, the governments of the countries in that area are unstable and uneasy. They are fearful of the rise of China as an economic and military world power.

The peoples of southeast Asia want to build up the industry and agriculture of their countries, and although the philosophy of Communism doesn't appeal to them, they are greatly impressed by the rapidity with which Soviet Russia and Red China have moved up in the world through their collective system. If India, with its democratic approach, matches the progress that Red China makes through its communistic system, the southeast Asia countries will be bolstered in their resistance to the domination of international communism. The United States could help these countries by better understanding the grave economic problems facing them. By getting more qualified men to administer our aid and technological assistance programs, we could gain this understanding.

Thanks to **George Friede** and **Sam Martin,** we have learned that **Frell Owl,** who is Superintendent of the Fort Hall, Idaho Indian Agency, spoke on December 5 before the Portland, Ore., City Club. Frell's subject was "Moccasins to Shoes," and his talk was concerned with the problems being encountered by the Indian in adjusting from his traditional way of life to the white man's mode of living. Hoot is well qualified to talk on this subject, having devoted his entire life since graduation from college to working among the Indians, and now occupying the highest administrative post held by anyone of his race. He has always argued for the greater acceptance and integration of the Indian as an equal citizen, and believes that education is the key to this transition.

George Friede, who made the arrangements for Hoot's talk, gave a small all-Dartmouth cocktail party in his honor, which was attended by **Sam and Ellen Martin, Dud and Sue Sercombe, Paul and Sue Woelfel,** making up a 100% representation of 1927 in Portland, as well as by Henry Morton Jr. '39 and Paul Hanlon '43 with their wives. George is editor of the Multnomah Lawyer, the journal of the Multnomah County Bar Association, and co-moderator of the Portland Chap-

Charlie Goldsmith '29, MGM executive in London, played an important and very helpful role in the successful visit of the Dartmouth rugby team to England during Christmas vacation. With him are John Hessler '59 (left), team captain, and Dick Liesching '59 (right), president of the Dartmouth Rugby Club.

ter of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. Last summer, returning from a six weeks' vacation in Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Norway and Ireland, George was booked on the ill-fated KLM airliner which fell into the Atlantic, with all 99 persons aboard killed. Fortunately, at the last moment he decided to prolong his trip, and changed his reservation to a plane leaving two days later.

Hank Copeland has been appointed as legislative assistant by New York state senator Harold A. Jerry Jr., of Elmira.

Although we are supposed to be at the age where we are settled down, some of us still seem to be moving around. The latest moves: Ledlie H. Berry, from Bowdoinham, Me., to 564 Pineapple Ave., Eau Gallie, Fla. (Does this mean that you are planning on taking things a little easier, Led?) Lt. Col. Elmer H. Worth, from Lackland Air Force Base to 214 Springvale Ave., San Antonio 27, Tex. (Looks as though he finally found a decent house.) Henry F. Hale from Jamaica Plain to 23 Converse Ave., Newton 58, Mass.; Lee N. Slinkard from Whittier, Calif., to 594 G St., Chula Vista, Calif.; **Col. Charles M. Townsend** from an APO to 8614 Hartsdale Ave., Bethesda 14, Md.

'28

Secretary, OSMUN SKINNER
Van Dyne Oil Co., Troy, Pa.

Treasurer, CRAIG B. HAINES
First National Bank, Boston 6, Mass.

Bequest Chairman, CHARLES F. BRUDER III

Dana Condon, United Fruit Co. Traffic Manager for Central America, writes of another 1928 reunion in Guatemala:

A gentle tingle of the phone and a strange voice applied for a job in my office as "Sweeper or lower" during the afternoon of December 31. Being somewhat mellowed for the occasion I settled that problem in a hurry. Finally he identified the voice as that of Bob Reid. Shortly after graduation Bob took a trip through Europe while I was pitching hay on my father's farm to pay him back the $50 I had borrowed to bring Verna up to graduation. Then Bob and I joined the United Fruit Company independently and by a wild coincidence became housemates out in the jungles of Costa Rica for a few months. He apparently couldn't stand the gaff (or maybe wanted more money) and finally quit, in favor of selling hand-made paper scratch pads and similar.

We were both single when last we parted — and now I boast two grandchildren. That's what can happen in a mere 30 years between visits.

A year ago Bob made a similar business trip for American Pad & Paper Co. which included just about all of South America. Formerly Manager for United Fruit in Havana, Dana was promoted and moved to Guatemala two years ago.

John and Ethel Nixon's son, Jack, has become engaged to Jane Petersen of Kirkwood, Mo., who is a junior at Washington University in St. Louis. Jack is a senior at Babson Institute, a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon and a member of the Naval Reserve.

Charlotte and Red Edgar have moved from 21 Oxford St. to 20 Stowell Road, also in Winchester, Mass., going from a large house to a smaller one, adequate for the two of them and a pair of cats. Their son Bill is a freshman at Hanover and is currently the freshman hockey goalie. His previous net-minding experience was acquired in one year at Hebron. Their daughter, Carolyn, now Mrs. Peter T. Goodrham, is living in London and has a daughter named Charlotte. The grandparents are going to England for three weeks in April.

Lane Dwinell will step down as Governor of New Hampshire in a few days, after serving two terms. He told Red Edgar recently that he really regrets leaving public office.

Mutt Jennings, as president of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Boston, will preside over the first annual dinner at which wives and girl friends are to be included.

Jack Phelan, following the trend from central cities to suburbs, has moved his law office from Boston to Needham. His son Jack's picture appeared in the New York Herald Tribune of January 5 with a write-up about the St. Mark's hockey team, of which Jack is captain. On Dec. 22 at Madison Square Garden, Jack's team walloped Hill, 9 to 0.

Don and Carolyn Norris are the proud parents of a daughter born late in November. They now have a lively family of three boys and three girls, the oldest being 23.

Craig Haines Jr., '58, is now at Newport, R. I., doing his active duty stint with the Naval Reserve.

Larry Sleeper died on December 30 of a coronary thrombosis at the Mary Fletcher Hospital in Burlington, Vt. Larry was manager of the Hotel Huntington in Burlington and lived in Essex Junction, Vt. The funeral was in Lynn, Mass., and **Craig Haines** went to the funeral home and conveyed the sympathy of the Class to Larry's widow, daughter and son. Larry had no warning — on the afternoon of his death he was working in his office, felt a little uncomfortable so went home and told his wife he felt a little discomfort in his chest. Helen called the doctor who suggested that she drive him to the hospital. They gave him an examination and did not seem to find anything, but put him to bed. A few minutes later he died.

Larry's death brings to five the number of '28ers who passed on last year — three from heart attacks, one from a bee sting, and one from an auto accident. In 1957 eleven of our classmates died, all of heart attacks.

Howie Payne, a top authority on tuberculosis, is now superintendent of the Middlesex County Sanatorium in Waltham, Mass. He is glad that he gave up the 14-hour-a-day grind of practice and teaching in Washington. His oldest son, Howard, is playing his third year of varsity basketball at Mackin High School in Washington, Bill attends school in Waltham. Howie says, "We have Harvard junior medics out here for clinical training and I have been pleased to see quite a few bright young men from Hanover."

Bill and Greta Cogswell leave January 22 on a two-month cruise on the "Augustus" to the Mediterranean.

A telephone call to the Nestle Co. in White Plains, N. Y., to arrange a luncheon date with **Jerry Pitts** revealed that he retired a year ago, has been traveling a lot, but still lives in Riverside, Conn.

Harold Moody resigned as superintendent of schools of Athol, Mass., to accept a similar position in Dartmouth, Mass. He will assume his new duties January 12. His older son, Dick '54, is with the Employes Group Insurance Co. in Boston. Their younger son, Clifford, graduated from the University of New Hampshire last June and is now a freshman at George Washington University in Washington.

The '28er most frequently seen in the newspapers these days is **John Turkevich,** distinguished physical chemist at Princeton. John is in great demand as a speaker — his latest appearance was as the featured speaker at a science forum for 100 high school science teachers, held at the Esso Research Laboratories in Linden, N. J. In addition to being a Princeton professor, John is a consultant to the Atomic Energy Commission and the National Science Foundation.

'29

Secretary, CHRISTIAN E. BORN
Center Rd., Woodbridge, Conn.

Treasurer, EDWIN C. CHINLUND
2 Gateway Center, Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

Bequest Chairman, JACK D. GUNTHER

We are extremely sorry to report that **John Dickey** has had to undergo surgery for a recurrence of his phlebitis of the leg. We are most pleased, however, to be able to state, at the time of this writing, that he is convalescing at home. We hope that he will be back on both legs at an early date. We have also heard that prior to his trip to Dick's House, John did a masterful job in replying to questions, at the inaugural of WDCR's "Forum" series, put to him by WDCR Station Manager Ronald F. Kehoe '59 on topics

ranging from publication of faculty salaries to the admission of Red China to the intercourse of free nations. WDCR, as most of you know, now has an FCC license and broadcasts to the surrounding countryside in lieu of transmitting only over the College's electrical wiring system to the dormitories and other buildings as in former years.

News has also come in that **Bob Monahan** has recently announced, in Hanover, the opening, for the seventh season, of the College's Golf Course ski tow, while in Concord, he has teamed up with another state representative to file a bill in the new Legislature to help local communities with water pollution control costs in a manner comparable to laws already effective in Vermont and Maine. Coincidentally, from Bob, we have a couple of clippings concerning **Joe D'Esopo.** One of these quotes Joe as saying "I just can't imagine getting nearer to the magic carpet" of his recent familiarization flight on the B.O.A.C. Comet 4 Jetliner over Cape Cod and New York at 36,000 feet. The other concerns the fact that Joe made a visit to the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital for a hernia operation (from which he also is convalescing). The local newspaper inadvertently said "Mrs." D'Esopo had gone to the hospital which caused considerable consternation among those townspeople who met her on the street or found her on the office phone during the following few days.

We have just seen a newsphoto from the Manchester (N. H.) Union showing **Art Bergeron** conversing, on the USS Boston, with the Boston's commanding officer, Capt. Luther C. Heinz, USN. The Boston is the world's first guided missile cruiser.

Dr. Wayne Bryer, of Hampton, N. H., was awarded, this year, a 10-year Certificate of Appreciation by President Eisenhower, and endorsed by Governor Dwinell, in grateful recognition of service to the nation as an uncompensated member of the Selective Service System of New Hampshire. Wayne has been serving as Medical Advisor to Local Board 8 in Exeter.

"Not too good" was **Karl Michael's** way of describing the prospects for this year's swimming team. Ten lettermen who were on last year's squad cannot be counted on this year — five were lost through graduation and five have not gone out for the team this year, for one reason or another, and these include "the top backstroke and breaststroke men in the school" according to Karl. In addition, sixteen men who had won freshman numerals in swimming during the past two years did not come out this year.

A very nice note was received from **Hank Stein** enclosing a clipping from the Jan. 4 New York Times concerning the successful Dartmouth Rugby team's visit to England and the following quote — "The visit of the team to Britain had some official sponsorship under President Eisenhower's 'people-to-people' program. But during the team's twenty-one days in Britain, its expenses have been met largely by the community of Dartmouth alumni. Among the leaders in that effort have been **Charles Goldsmith** of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Pictures, Ltd., London, and Norman Crabtree '31, of the Schaefer Pen Company." Also, in mentioning that five of the members of the team had been on the 1958 Ivy League championship football team, Al Krutsch of Denver, captain of the football team, 5 feet 11 inches tall and weighing 212 pounds, was likened by a British sportswriter to "a caterpillar tractor, only more mobile." Hank also mentioned that daughter Connie graduated from Connecticut College in 1957 and is now employed by Polaroid Corp. in Cambridge, and younger daughter Clare is a senior in high school and beginning to look forward to her college career starting next fall.

Carter Strickland, president of the Smith-Lee Co., Inc., of Oneida, N. Y., announced, just before Christmas, a profit-sharing plan for the 400 employees of Smith-Lee and the Milwaukee Lace Paper Co. (Milwaukee, Wis., a wholly-owned subsidiary), who had been regularly and continuously employed for one year or more prior to Dec. 12.

Imagination and Liberal Education

Thirtymen interested in analyzing the work of the College as it operated upon them, and as it has continued to affect succeeding generations may wish to recall some comments of a wise Princetonian, Hoyt Hudson. His posthumous little book *Educating Liberally* (1945) revolves about an apt and simply stated thesis. It is useful as a gauge for measuring in retrospect the Dartmouth tradition and accomplishment as evidenced in our own educational experiences in Hanover.

Hudson noted three enemies which have continually attacked mankind, and which persist in our own time. And these enemies are not, as one might think, Russia, Cancer and the Atomic Bomb. They are more powerful, more widespread, and more difficult to defend ourselves against. The first is *ignorance;* the second *muddleheadedness;* the third *crassness.*

The defense against ignorance is knowledge — and the world forges ahead on that front with more success in some areas than in others, but is gradually pushing back the cloud of ignorance. The defense against muddleheadedness is the establishment of an operative logic. This can be done, and in some areas is being done. Thoughtful planning, administrative know-how, and the application of method, are things with which we as Americans have concerned ourselves, perhaps have taken unjustified pride in.

Crassness, however, is something else again. It is activity based on lack of understanding, lack of sympathetic imagination, lack of appreciation of another's point of view. It has led, and unfortunately continues to lead, every man-jack of us from time to time not only to the brink, but over the brink of stupid blundering deportment. The only defense is the creation of a sympathetic understanding, and of imagination in as many of us as are capable of attaining these qualities. Anything, therefore, that can administer to the imagination and can exercise it may in the end acquire a utility undreamed of by most of us.

But these enemies are apt to come upon us as a combined force, rather than by single instance. They must be met by combined force, and not by any single and overdeveloped antidote. Upon this base the liberal education takes its stand. "Let us not too early, or on too light grounds," wrote Professor Hudson, "divert students or allow them to be diverted into a partial intellectual experience. Limitations enough will be imposed by the circumstances of life outside and after college. Many young people never see college at all, and many will be caught in an illiberal mental life — though not merely because they miss college since the liberal attitude, and the essentials of a liberal education, can be arrived at outside of school or college. But within the circle of education let us not consciously and systematically maim the intellect itself. To do so is to condemn our student out of hand to the fate of being a fractional person, a fate which the liberal education is designed to avert."

How stands Dartmouth amid the defenses against these perennial foes? A question to be asked and a question to be answered as we search our hearts, minds and pocketbooks for the support the College needs. If we believe, as so many of us do, that our liberalizing experience at the College in the late '20s is continuing, we'll help the faculty and administration gird for the expensive future. The College needs more and larger gifts. Thirty hopes, we hope, that they will flow from appraisal of the way the College continues to fulfill its function, and in anticipation of continued educational leadership among liberal arts colleges.

G. W. STONE JR. '30

'30

Secretary, RICHARD W. BOWLEN
Reading, Vt.

Treasurer, WALLACE BLAKEY
30 Boxwood Dr., Stamford, Conn.

Bequest Chairman, JOHN F. RICH

Your Class Notes this month, fellows, will be remembered more for their brevity than their inclusiveness. Few are the bits of news for the column.

We are more than pleased, though, to be able to report that **Wally Poorman** has just been elected a vice president, director and member of the executive committee of Esso Export Corporation. He has been an Esso Standard vice president since 1956 and a director since 1954.

Promotion has also come to **Jim Tyler** who has become manager of finance for the large motor and generator department of General Electric. Jim is living in Schenectady where his headquarters are located.

In New Hampshire the Class has been twice honored recently. Once when **Read Lewin** was awarded a Certification of Appreciation for fifteen years of uncompensated service to the nation as a medical advisor to the Selective Service Board of his county. Second, when **Bill Putnam** gave another of his well-known talks, this time on "Personal Stewardship," before the members of the Congregational Women's Guild in Lebanon, where he is also president of the medical staff of the local hospital.

Dick Tilt in Ridgewood, N. J., has just been awarded a special plaque by the New Jersey Society of Certified Public Accountants in recognition of his service as vice president of the group. The award was made at the annual dinner at the Down Town Club in Newark.

From the All Pets magazine comes an excellent review of the accomplishments of **Harold Kaplan:**

Harold M. Kaplan is a professor of physiology at the Southern Illinois University, and is active in various animal-life groups. Among the latter are the Herpetologists' League and the American Society of Ichthapologists and Herpetologists. Dr.

Kaplan is also a member of the Animal Care Panel, vice president of the American Society of Professional Biologists, and on the animal research committee of the Illinois Academy of Science.

He has written over thirty published papers on blood and animal diseases, a book, "The Rabbit in Experimental Physiology," published by the Scholars' Library, and has a second book under contract with the McGraw-Hill company, called "The Anatomy and Physiology of Speech."

And now, before concluding, we want to direct your attention to the third splendid paper by **Win Stone** about the College, the Capital Gifts campaign, and you. He has done a grand job in the adjoining columns, and you'll be a better Dartmouth man for reading it.

'31

Secretary, FRED A. SLAUGHTER
734 Keystone, River Forest, Ill.

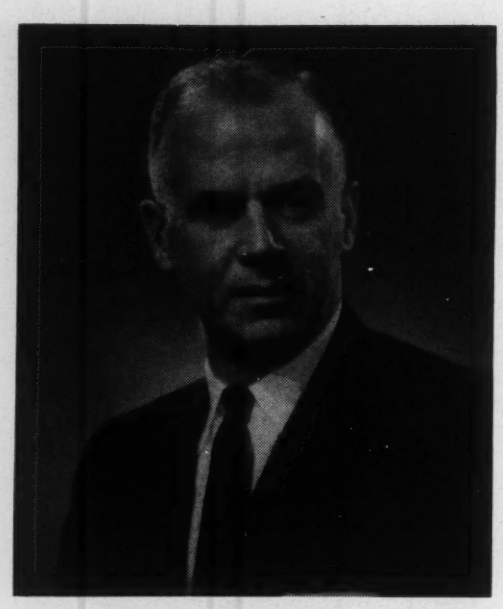
Treasurer, PETER B. EVANS
The Elms, 2701 S. Dort Highway
Flint, Mich.

Bequest Chairman, JAMES B. GODFREY

Last month's report to my class constituency ended with the announcement that the Chicago Alumni Association would have as its guest speaker at the January luncheon **Gale Freeman,** vice president of the First National Bank of Chicago. Because the luncheon meeting took place today, I will begin this month's chronicle by recording that Gale gave the Chicago Alumni group an exceptionally fine talk in which he painted the business picture for the first half of this year. As I listened to Gale I had a strong inner wish that many of you classmates could have heard him — for two reasons: first, that you might have heard at first hand from a senior vice president of a major banking institution his predictions for a strong six months of business activity, and second, that you would have been proud in the realization that this solid appraisal was being delivered by a classmate. Sandwiched in with Gale's preparation efforts for his six-month business predictions was the marriage of his daughter Nancy during the holiday season. **Oz Bliss** and I heard Gale's talk and although **Dr. Sey Burge** had planned to attend he had to miss because one of his maternity clients had reached the point of imminent delivery. Sey reported that **Dr. Swede Nelson,** Denver pediatrician, was in Chicago recently attending a meeting of the American Society of Pediatrics. Continuing in the maternity field, permit me a personal item to the extent that my daughter Ann, who is married to Anthony Newey, Dartmouth '56, is expecting and is under the care of **Dr. E. Seymour Burge.** Certainly when Sey and I first met as members of the freshman soccer squad in the fall of 1927 neither of us had the remotest idea of this latest family relationship.

From Harry B. Johnson, secretary of the class of '04 and a resident of Pittsfield, Mass., comes a thoughtful personal note accompanied by a clipping about **Rex Fall.** The article covers Rex' abundant civic activities and includes a picture suggesting that he is still as lean and lithe as in his undergraduate days when he captained the varsity tennis team. Rex, who parlayed his English major into newspaper work immediately after graduation and is presently news editor of The Berkshire Eagle, is, in Harry Johnson's words, "your distinguished and very public spirited classmate, highly respected by his fellow townspeople and held in affectionate regard by his Dartmouth associates in Berkshire county."

During the recent holiday season Ruth and I attended a party given by Doug Keare, Dartmouth '56, to introduce to his Chicago friends his fiancée Virginia "Ginger" Clark, daughter of our **Len Clark.** Ginger is a Skidmore senior and by an interesting coincidence she and her Dartmouth man are following the same matrimonial pattern as her parents, for her mother Dorothy is a Skidmore graduate.



James D. North '32 has been promoted to the newly created position of assistant general manager, marketing, of the Birds Eye division of General Foods Corp.

A couple of months ago in this column I quoted **Johnny Johnson's** report that **Beany Thorn** was "quietly hibernating." A substantial rebuttal is now at hand from Mr. 100 Yard Dash of 1927 to 1930 inclusive, reporting that affairs are quite otherwise than previously recited. Beany clears his record by reporting that he and Eleanor have been in New Orleans for the National Convention of Insurance Agents; at Crawford Notch as guests of the New Hampshire State Insurance Agents Association; and that Craig 4th, their third grandson, arrived three weeks ago — all of which clears the record and proves again that Beany is not yet to be classified as a Catskill Rip Van Winkle. Beany reveals an impressive statistic in the direction of **Johnny Feltner** who at this writing is the father of eight children of whom five are boys, including twins. Their oldest is attending the University of Rochester and their youngest was born last May. John and his wife Barbara were at Lake Placid recently with four of their tribe for a week of skiing. Johnny is an orthopedic specialist in Rochester, N. Y., and we all remember him as manager of Winter Sports and a genuine DOC enthusiast. Beany remarks that he remembers Johnny as a very serious guy — from the above record there is no evidence that he either has or dares to change at this stage. In all seriousness, Johnny, congratulations to you and your spouse on heading up such a great cadre.

A recent announcement reveals that **Doug Morris,** whom we know most recently as a tireless class secretary as well as an indestructible 25th Reunion auctioneer, has been named senior vice president of Lambert & Feasley, advertising agency. In addition, Doug is chairman of his company's planning board.

Nothing could have pleased me more during this winter solstice than the letter received from **Chuck Mendell,** written from the salubrious environment of Winter Park, Fla., where he has been a member of the faculty of Rollins College in the department of English for the past 23 years. Armed with a professional lifetime in English literature, Chuck and his wife Phyllis spent three months last summer driving all thru England and Scotland. The full text of Chuck's fine letter will appear in a forthcoming issue of **Russ Beckwith's** Wah-Hoo Wampum.

And now, gentlemen of the Class of 1931, I urge you to send me a bit of class news about yourselves, your families, and classmates you see frequently, or rarely but recently — written in longhand, in pencil or invisible ink, on butcher paper, scratch paper or filter paper. Give it a try — now!

'32

Secretary, ALBERT E. ZINGGELER
27 Hamilton Dr., N.
North Caldwell, N. J.

Treasurer, WILLIAM A. LIESON
120 Bridle Path Rd., Springfield 9, Mass.

Bequest Chairman, JAMES D. CORBETT

From **Mike Cardozo** comes a detailed account of the trip which he and the family took last summer through the romantic Middle East and Southern Europe on their roundabout way to Brussels, where Mike is spending his sabbatical year on a Fulbright-Guggenheim fellowship studying the workings of European international organizations. He tells of voyaging to Naples and Athens, then driving a Consul (British Ford) station wagon to Istanbul. Leaving the family there, he flew over to Tel Aviv to attend the International Lawyers Convention. Returning, they drove back through Greece, Yugoslavia, Italy, Switzerland and France to Brussels, where they are now bedded down at 55, ave. de Tervueren. Any of you who may be contemplating a similar junket had better write to Mike for details.

Ralph Elias arrived in New York from sunny La Jolla for a brief visit during the latter part of December. Ralph is an old New York boy, and the big city still looked attractive to him despite one of the bitterest cold spells we have had in quite a while. After taking some professional examinations, however, and taking in a few shows and visiting old friends, he headed back to the west coast where he has a flourishing practice as a psychiatrist and neurologist.

On the day after Christmas **Fred Gage** died at Kingsbridge Veterans Hospital in New York, following an illness of nearly two years. He leaves his wife Jeanne and two young children, Dorothea and Petersen, for whom our Class feels the deepest sympathy. Fred's interest in the College never lapsed, and it was by his expressed wish that "Dartmouth Undying" was among the musical selections at his funeral service. An "In Memoriam" by **Art Allen,** who knew Fred perhaps better than any of us, will appear in this or a later issue of the MAGAZINE.

Two '32ers broke into the local news by making public addresses recently: **Ping Ferry** gave a talk in his home town, Briarcliffe, N. Y., on "The Role of Private Corporations and the Role of Political Parties in a Democracy." His talk was based on studies made by the Ford Fund for the Republic, of which Ping is a vice president. In Claremont, N. H., **Bob McConnochie** was the speaker at a meeting of the Industrial Management Club. According to the news release, Bob is assistant director of training for Eastern Gas and Fuel Association of Boston, and is an instructor in Creative Thinking and Business Conference at Northeastern University.

An address change received in December from the Alumni Records Office indicates that **Don MacPhail** is back from Tunis, where he was deputy director of the U. S. Operations Mission, and has settled down at 3110 Hawthorne St. NW, Washington 8, D. C. Perhaps this notice will prod him into giving us the scoop on some of his recent activities.

'33

Secretary, WESLEY H. BEATTIE
80 Mooreland Rd.
Melrose 76, Mass.

Treasurer, GEORGE N. FARRAND
Young and Rubicam, Inc.
2 Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

Relax fellas and gals. No less an authority than **George Rideout,** vice-president of Babson's Reports, has just predicted a 5 to 7% increase in business over 1958. George did his "crystal-balling" at the 45th Annual Business Conference of his organization's clients. He looks for improvement in all lines except foreign trade and railway equipment, but anticipates declines here will be more than offset in other lines. His outlook is for an increase of 1,000,000 cars over 1958 production with its attendant favorable effects throughout the economy.

A quick correction of particular interest to **Gay Milius** and all you radio hams — Gay's call letters are W 4 N J F — and not as erroneously reported in December.

If you haven't seen Time's article on **Ted Okie,** dig out the November 24th issue and turn to page 83. Ted is president of J. M. Mathes, Inc., a New York advertising agency, grossing over $20 million annually. He is described as "warm, handsome . . . easy-mannered man" who believes in people and in what he calls "the citizenship side to advertising." It points out that he "makes Madison Avenue fictional stereotypes seem as contrived and unreal as vaudeville backdrops." That should be enough to whet your appetites and get you to read the full tribute to Ted whose picture (for those of you who haven't seen him recently) accompanies the article.

Kent Rhodes, director of manufacturing and distribution for Reader's Digest, is the new chairman of the Magazine Publisher's Association. Kent has been in magazine production work ever since graduation — with Time and Life, production manager of Fortune in 1936, and then to the Digest in 1944. He is credited with fostering his publication's use of a new rotary web offset press for high speed printing in five colors. This was back in 1946 and represented a gamble of some $1,000,000. Kent's faith in this type of press, originally adopted for printing of overseas issues in countries where color reproduction facilities were limited, has paid off many-fold both for his company and the graphic arts industry, since it represents one of the major factors in the industry's post-war adoption of offset printing. Another innovation by Kent was the installation of a Univac to increase efficiency in the accomplishment of another of his responsibilities — subscription fulfillment. As a result, the Digest was the first in the industry to have such a device and is well on its way to having its subscribers' names all on magnetic tape.

Actions of this nature lie behind his selection to this high post in the publication field. In this additional assignment, two of his goals are: the increase of magazines as advertising media; and, the promotion in Washington of an atmosphere more understanding of the problems of advertising and publishing. Kent and his wife, Christine, live in Bedford, N. Y., with their two boys and a daughter, aged five, four and two. His hobby is skiing, both snow and water, the latter of which we understand he uses as an excuse for frequent jaunts to Nassau.

Johnny Monagan, in acknowledging the official class congratulations on his election as Congressman, says election day "was the first time, since the Republicans stole the election to the Presidency from Tilden, that the Democrats got control of the House in Connecticut — 1876 that was." John got a big bonus on his paid admission to the Princeton game by sitting on the Princeton side next to the Tigers 1934 football captain and watching him gnash his teeth.

R. L. Dickson '33, formerly Administrative Vice President of the Walter Kidde Co., has been named Kidde's new Executive Vice President. He is also currently president of the Controllership Foundation Inc.

Another victor in the field of politics is **Bob Coulson** by his reelection to the Illinois State Legislature. After leaving Hanover, Bob graduated from the University of Chicago Law School in 1936. He was assistant State's attorney for four years and subsequently Mayor of Waukegan for eight years. This is in addition to five years as an infantry officer, Lt. Colonel, and an OSS agent in China during WW II.

Stan Colla has been appointed as Resale Sales Manager for the New England Division of Socony Mobil Oil Incorporated. He has been with Socony Mobil for 26 years and lives with his wife, Adele, and their son, Stanley, at their new address — 2 Ivy Circle, Wellesley, Mass. His other son, Coleman, graduated from Dartmouth last June.

Johnny Rockwell writes that he recently had lunch with **Sam Black** in Chicago where Sam was involved in some patent litigation for the Stanley Works for which he is General Counsel and Secretary. John, a partner in a Chicago law firm, says Sam is one of the younger looking members of the class. One of the luckier members of our class is **Bob Fairbank** who has two sons in Hanover: Robert L. Jr., a junior, and Jonathan T., a freshman. Bob Jr. is majoring in geography and history and is on the varsity basketball squad. His Dad says, "he is fighting for a position as guard and hopes to see some action this coming season." We hope so, too. From what we understand, he will see quite a lot. The younger son, Jon, participated in wrestling as his main sport in high school and plans to engage in freshman wrestling when it starts. An outdoor enthusiast, he is already in the D.O.C. and Cabin and Trail, has already been on several trips and is looking forward to learning how to ski. Both boys feel that the new three-semester system makes real sense by permitting greater concentration on three courses, instead of five, at one time.

Two other '33ers with the magic touch are **George Davis** and **Mel Katz.** Both have two sons in attendance. George has Dix F. in the senior class and George A. in the sophomore class. Mel's boys are Leonard W., a junior, and Robert S., a freshman, about whom you read in the December Newsletter.

According to our records, **Bob Taylor** has the distinction of being, not only the first '33er to have a son at Dartmouth — Robert R. '55 — but also, the first grandfather in the class with a grandson born November 23, 1955. Can anyone beat that? He has another born May 3, 1957. **Bob Doscher's** son Crile was the second '33 son of Dartmouth, being in the class of 1956. With the class of 1957, we began to roll and had four '33 Dads represented: **Phil Byers** — Philip C.; **Burt Hack** — Bruce H.; **Sam Lovejoy** — Sam, Jr., and **Dan Rollins** — Philip A.

Proud fathers with sons in the class of 1958 are: **Bill Clark** — Stuart C.; **Stan Colla** — Coleman P., now at Thayer School; **Al Gemberling** — Bruce A.; **Fran Harrington** — Fran Jr.; **Ken Spang** — Aubrey M. Marchard at Tuck; **Van Van Deusen** — Hobart D.; and **Charlie Webster** — Philip C. 1933 is further represented in the classes currently in school by two in the senior class, nine juniors, five sophomores and twelve freshmen. We'll list those by name in subsequent issues. In the meantime, we'd like to have these fathers write us about their respective sons' Hanover activities so that we can include this information in these columns for the rest of us who are naturally interested.

Incidentally, you fathers with sons in Hanover and too far away to get to Hanover to see them should let your secretary know if you would like us to make personal contact with your sons for any reason. We can do it either personally or through classmates in Hanover or others in this area who get to Hanover frequently.

One of our brethren, who shall go unnamed, reports that a recent issue of Skiing carried a picture including **Dick Goldthwaite, Tom Mann** and **Bill Dewey.** The sub-caption mentioned them as some of the "original prototypes of the wide-open technique." Our informant's comment, "Very appropriate, I would say," is subject to your own interpretation.

Bun Mudge, guidance counselor at Boston University and former football great at Amesbury, Mass., High School, was scheduled to emcee the annual citizens' complimentary banquet to the football squad and present the letter sweaters.

Latest address changes are: Edwin H. Jackson, P. O. Box 27, Fort Worth, Texas; Edward S. Lord, 173 Summit Ave., Upper Montclair, N. J.; Robert S. Sands, Superior Oil Co., Apartado 168, Maracaibo, Venezuela; and Ferdinand G. Galbos, R. D. #1, Newbury, Ohio.

'34

Secretary, HENRY WERNER
120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.

Treasurer, WILLIAM L. WILSON
Hovey Lane, Hanover, N. H.

I would like to acknowledge my thanks to so many of you who were kind enough to send **Bill Wilson** your class dues and append an item or two about yourselves. In looking over the Treasurer's shoulder I see that **Dan Bordett** who hasn't been heard from in many moons came through with his dues and we cordially welcome his return to the loyal group of '34. The same fine sentiments to **Bob Reschke** also a nongraduate but a contributor to the Alumni Fund. It's always good to see a rallying of the tribe. We hope it's the approaching Reunion that brings out the best.

Our literary globe-trotter, **Ernie Barcella** flew to Brussels in seven hours and nineteen minutes from Baltimore. He was on the pre-inaugural jet clipper flight of the Pan-American Overseas Airways. We saw another world wanderer, **Jerry Danzig,** on a two-hour television show. He was recounting his experiences on his recent trip to Russia. Jerry was far more interesting and observant than the two other travelers who were also on the program. Too bad this occurred during the newspaper strike in New York City with the resulting lack of publicity. We told a lot of people to look in at the wrong hour.

From likable and lovable **Phil Glazer:** "Following the Big Green via newspaper. They seem to be doing right well but I wish I

had the opportunity to see them in action." From always amusing and a maestro in any field, **Jack Gilbert:** "Sorry Jane and I couldn't get up to Hanover this fall. We had just returned from a wonderful trip to Colorado Springs. See you in June." Also planning to "reune" is **Bill Gilmore** whose oldest boy, Bill, is at school at Verde Valley in Sedona, Ariz. His son, Tom, is the top backstroke swimmer in the state in his age group as well as being one of the best junior horsemen. Tracey (the nine-year-old girl) is almost as proficient. Bill says that **Dick Benedict** has moved into the neighborhood from Los Angeles and they get together once in a while.

Dick Wells back in October wrote: "The ducks and pheasants are flying up here (Wayzata, Minn.) and golf clubs are being put away. Thermal longies and storm coats are brought out of the mothballs and winter is on the way. The ALUMNI MAGAZINE and Newsletters are so welcome as we seem sort of far away."

A short note from **Tom Cass:** "Still doing business at the same old stand and as the older members of my harem approach college age there seems to be a renewed interest in Dartmouth around the house."

A somewhat longer and very welcome letter from **Dr. Johnny Spiegel** with a new address, 10 Channing Place, Cambridge, Mass. Johnny and Babette have three children in college. Heli is at Swarthmore '60, Adam at Haverford '62 and Mary at Barnard '62. Their youngest, Polly, attends Shady Hill School. Last year Johnny received an appointment as associate clinical professor of psychiatry and divided his time between teaching at the Harvard Medical School and in the Department of Social Relations at the college. This year he is taking a leave of absence from all teaching and lecturing in order to write a book about the four years of research which he has carried out with Dr. Florence Kluckhorn on the relation between mental illness, family structure, and the social background of the family.

We missed the presence of Gert and **Nelson McClary** in Hanover last fall. This was satisfactorily explained in a note which said they were passing up the Penn game for the victory at Cornell. Life goes on serenely in their neck of the woods, Constable, N. Y. An almost identical explanatory card from Marian and **Mike Joseph** looking forward to and promising to be back in June.

The Practicing Law Institute in New York City has been featuring the lectures of **Sey Lewis** partner in the well known law firm of Rosenman, Goldmark, Colin & Kaye. Sey who was formerly Special Assistant to the Attorney General in the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice has been clarifying the interrelation of the Sherman, Clayton and Federal Trade Commission Acts for both lawyers with little experience in the antitrust field and for the experienced practitioners. Hope to be able to hear one of his talks in this very important area of the law.

John Foley in his capacity as personnel counsel of the New England Electrical System spoke to the guests of the Lynn Industrial Management Club. This organization is composed of men in supervisory capacity representing top management of the Greater Lynn industries. We have never congratulated John (and we apologize for the oversight) for receiving the Berlin Award given each year by the Holy Cross Institute of Industrial Relations to those men who have made significant contributions to the field of industrial relations. We also take this opportunity to felicitate **Jack Dineen** on adding another directorship to his already impressive list. This time he has been elected a director of the Rockingham National Bank of Exeter.

I read in the Hanover Gazette that **Spike Fulton** is exceedingly happy with his new work as teacher of social studies in the Hanover High School. He has always taught where outdoor living could be combined with school work. Deer hunting is a favorite pursuit of his with bow, rifle or 8mm movie camera. Effie, his wife, is active in Girl Scouting and a full time job looking after Judy, Tom and one-year-old John. I think **Dick Gruen** is counting on them to help with some of the youngsters in June. My intelligence scouts tell me that another scholar of ours is **Joe Slechta** who is now teaching at Tulane and is a candidate for a Ph.D.

Am sure that the recent strike among the New York City papers permitted some of you to catch up on your book and magazine reading. I enjoyed "From The Terrace" by John O'Hara and "Exodus" by Leon Uris. Hope the rest of you saw the "Sports Illustrated" special holiday issue of December 22, 1958. The article on the Silver All-Americas was a honey. **Bill Embry** received one of the 25 awards made to those college seniors of a quarter of a century ago who won their letters in football and who have most signally distinguished themselves in American professional, business and community life in the generation since the fall of 1933. Bill richly deserved this honor although I'm sure some of his Dartmouth team-mates were equally well considered. Bill recently merged his own company, the Embry Container Corporation into the Alton Box Board Company. He is now the General Manager of their Louisville Container Division. I don't know where he finds the time to handle all the civic and philanthropic work and at the same time serve as a member of the Dartmouth Alumni Council as well as President of the General Association. Also selected were Art Lane of Princeton and Larry Goodyear of Yale, both of whom were classmates of ours at Harvard Law School. Bill is only the second Dartmouth man selected. As I recollect **Rolly Morton's** brother, Bill, was the first.

At the risk of being called a name dropper I will now mention two wonderful guys who have recently dropped me a line. One was **Sam McCray** a senior partner in the Dayton, Ohio law firm of Vradelis, McCray and O'Hara. He thanked us for our interest in his son Alfred, a member of the present freshman class. The other w.g. was **Bill Haist.** He, too, is the father of a Dartmouth freshman, Dave Haist. He and Dorothy have a daughter Linda, who is a junior at Skidmore. Bill has moved from Connecticut to Michigan and his stationery bears the emblem of Detroit Controls, a division of American Standard.

John H. Irish '35 who has been manager of the Swift & Co. plant at Scottsbluff, Neb. since 1956 has been made manager of the New England Dressed Meat and Wool Co.

The punch line from my January column was excised. That's why it looked so bare. My editor should know the only person who likes to have his sentence interrupted is a convict.

'35

Secretary, MILBURN MCCARTY
17 East 45th St.
New York 17, N. Y.

Treasurer, FRANCIS C. CHASE
62 Prince St., West Newton 65, Mass.

Far different from the usual routine of our friends who are businessmen in New York, or lawyers or doctors in Boston or Chicago, is the life of **Morris P. Sherman,** a classmate of ours who now lives in Mayaguéz, on the western coast of Puerto Rico.

Morris (known as "Mush" in undergraduate days) originally came from Westchester, but by the time he got to Dartmouth he had developed a very definite interest in the Spanish language and Spanish-speaking people. He worked for a short period in New York after graduation, but in '37 struck off for the Caribbean, ending up in Mayaguéz with an $80 a month job, and the opportunity of living with a native family so he could perfect his Spanish.

Morris now has a handkerchief manufacturing business under his own name in Mayaguéz, and lives high up in the mountains outside of town, where he also manages a chicken farm.

When Nell and I were in San Juan recently, Morris invited us to fly over one Sunday for a party. The trip from San Juan to Mayaguéz took only thirty minutes, and Morris met us at the airport and drove us the short distance up the mountains to his home. There we were greeted by his attractive wife, Helen, and the Shermans' two children, David, 14, and Ann, 12. Their modern ranch-type house nestles in a sea of giant poinsettias and waving sugarcane, and from their veranda you get a magnificent view of the Caribbean and the Atlantic — at the same time!

Morris' handkerchief business is principally one of converting materials sent down from the States. He has 40 to 50 regular employees, and 100 or more part-time ones. The chicken-raising was started principally for fun, but has developed into a real business, and Morris proudly took us on a tour to show us some 5,000 chicks and the modern scientific methods he uses in raising them. Generally, Morris has baby chicks (only a few days old) flown in from Florida, and after raising them to fryer or broiler size, sells them in the local markets.

Besides the chickens, the Shermans keep horses and cows, and also raise boxer puppies. Growing in abundance about their house are bananas, papayas, several varieties of beans, mangoes, and various other fruits and vegetables.

Helen was the daughter of an American Army officer who had retired in Puerto Rico, and she and Morris met and were married back in the late '30's. She was a commentator on a local radio program for several years, but now gives her full time to running the house and helping Morris with the chicken business.

There is a saying in Puerto Rico that a party in Mayaguéz, once started, is likely to last a week. The measure of the Shermans' hospitality that day, and the conviviality of their friends who gathered to greet us, was indicative that this might be so, but unfortunately we had to catch a late plane that afternoon back to San Juan. If any of Mush's old friends get to Puerto Rico, we suggest they give him a call....

Helen and Morris Sherman '35 entertain Nell and Milburn McCarty '35 (center) at the Shermans' mountaintop home outside of Mayaguez, Puerto Rico.

Two other '35's who have spent some time in Puerto Rico are no longer there: **Howie Croninger** was moved on down to Montevideo, Uruguay, by his company, General Electric, and **Elmer Adkins,** formerly with the F.B.I. office in San Juan, has moved on to another post and we were unable to get further information on him.

'35 REPORTS

Bucks Weil, from Montgomery, Ala.: "Still in cotton business and in midst of one-year term as president of the American Cotton Suppliers Assn. **Win Garth** is doing big job for Deering Milliken."

Bill Lionett, who was voted "busiest" man in our class in our senior year, keeps up the same pace. He reports from Worcester, Mass., that he is currently "Wage Administrator of Norton Company, world's largest manufacturer of abrasive products; Treasurer, Wachusett Regional School District; writer of a weekly editorial for local paper; and instructor in Worcester Junior College. . . ."

Dr. Phelps Luria writes from Far Rockaway, Long Island, that he has "moved to a new house at 218 Broadway, Lawrence, L. I. Intend to have my office in wing of the mansion. Please come down for a visit. I won't charge you."

Marvin Rauch, also from Far Rockaway, writes that "Luria and I have been desperately clinging to our past and our hair. **Charlie Lebeaux** is my sister-in-law's professor in Detroit. Been keeping busy with orthodontia and teaching at N.Y.U. Dental."

From **Sam Milesky,** a specialist in teaching handicapped children, and who is headquartered in Madison, Wis.: "Spent a week recently in Northampton at a meeting of American Executives of Schools for the Deaf. Now I'm going to Minneapolis in January to help advise University of Minnesota on training teachers of the Blind."

NOTES FROM HERE AND THERE

From Galesburg, Ill., comes the news that **Charles William Kempf** was recently married to Miss Betty Jeanne Grahn. Kempf is a supervisor at Gale Products in Galesburg, and the new Mrs. Kempf has also been working with the same company. This column has no record of Kempf having been previously married, so must conclude that he is one of the last of the bachelor hold-outs.

Ted Harbaugh reports that he spent an evening recently visiting **John and Lee Howe,** who are temporarily back at their home on Long Island after a sustained tour abroad for the United Nations. "John has done a great deal to build respect for the United States among foreign people who don't know us well," reports Ted. "I think the class should take note of men like him who have performed a service which benefits us all."

Dick Muzzy, mentioned recently as an officer of the Daggett Chocolate Company, has, according to a late report, been made president of the Cambridge, Mass., candy concern.

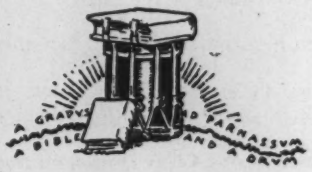
Stan Britten, sales director of the Rubberset Company of Newark, N. J., has been elected second vice president of the Sales Executives of Northern New Jersey. Stan also serves on the board of the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Westfield, N. J.

Nationally known ski consultant **Sell Hannah** has been one of the developers of the new million-dollar ski center scheduled for Saddleback Mountain at Rangeley, Me.

Al Sherwood, New York CPA, was recently publicized in the Westchester newspapers for his fine performance in an amateur production of "The Man Who Came To Dinner."

Doc **Cliff Mills** elected President of the Norwald Medical Society, also appointed to the Westport Advisory Board of the Connecticut National Bank.

Brad York left McCall's Magazine to become a sales executive with Life.



'36

Secretary, JOHN A. SAWYER
287 Rutledge Ave.
East Orange, N. J.

Treasurer, FRANK T. WESTON
753 Upper Blvd., Ridgewood, N. J.

Christmas cards and news gathered from mutual friends at Christmas parties have refreshed my mail bag. Thanks to so many of you who sent cards to Nancy and me this year. Two former '36 class secretaries, **Dick Morton** and **Norb Hofman,** have been very considerate in sending along news of classmates. Norb, who is promotion director for McCall's Magazine sent me the photograph of **Charlie Brooks** and his family that appeared in this column in December. **Dick Morton,** who is an advertising representative for the Saturday Evening Post has sent a number of clippings throughout the year including a recent photograph of **Steve Stiles** and two associates in the National Wholesale Hardware Association of which Steve is president.

Wedding bells have rung for **Jim Gidney.** One of our most desirable bachelors took the step on November 16 when Jim married Mary Ruth Ritchey in a Baptist ceremony at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. & Mrs. Jesse S. Ritchey of Wellsboro, Pa. The bride is a graduate of Mt. Holyoke and has a Master's Degree from George Washington University. Jim has a Master's Degree in psychology from Columbia and is employed by the Cuyahoga County, Ohio, Juvenile Court. His brother John A. Gidney '41 was best man. Mr. & Mrs. Gidney will reside in Shaker Heights.

Clarence Mark Jr., who is now vice president and director of his family's multi-million dollar water well supply company, Clayton Mark & Company in Evanston, Ill., has two sons who have made their "mark" at Notre Dame. The older son, Tom, graduated last June and is now working on his Master's Degree at Northwestern in Business Administration. The number two son, Jim, is a freshman at Notre Dame. Clarence also has three beautiful girls in his family, one is his wife, the former Germaine Dreis, whom he married in 1935 and his daughters, Mary Jean and Kathleen, who are in high school and grade school respectively.

Joe Berman has been appointed vice president of the New England Football Officials Association. Joe is a teacher in the high school at Hull, Mass. — **George McCleary,** who was formerly manager of advertising and sales promotion of the Film Division at the Olin Mathieson Chemical Company in New York City, has been transferred to their paper plant near Asheville, N. C. — **Gil and Fran Balkham** have moved into a new home at 153 Tahlulah Lane, West Islip, Long Island. Gil is on the Dartmouth Club of New York's bridge team this year, continuing his masterly interest in the game. — **Dr. Joe Haddad** has returned to our old home town of Waterbury, Conn., to practice. His home is 603 Bunker Hill Ave., Waterbury 8, — **Al Bunker,** who is with the Marketing Division of Standard Oil Co. of California, has moved from Seattle to 19 Coleman Place, Menlo Park, Calif. Al's office is at 225 Bush St., San Francisco, in case you're travelling near the Golden Gate. — **Dick Crosby** leaves on February 1 for England on his sabbatical year from Colby Junior College where he is a professor of English — **Gordon Gregory** has moved down to 504 South Highland Avenue in Champaign, Ill., and **Blair Rainey** is out at 2472 East 23rd St., Tulsa, Okla. — **Oliver P. Brown** is division merchandise manager of the Carlisle Allen Co. in Painesville, Ohio. "O.P." married Mary Hart in Salem, Mass., in 1942 and they have six children. The sixth, is news to this column, and is a girl to follow the five boys. The older two sons, O.P. III and Stephen Russell, aged 17 and 16, have their sights set on

the Hanover Plain. The Browns live at 812 Marshall Drive, Painesville, Ohio.

If you know what Ophthalmic Inventories are you know what **Bob Eaton** manages, for that's what he does at the American Optical Company in Southbridge, Mass. He also serves as instructor of advertising and statistics at Nichols Junior College in the nearby town of Dudley. Bob has just reactivated the P.T.A. in the Junior High School in Dudley, Mass., and for his efforts he has been made president and his wife, the former Caroline Stewart of New Haven, Conn., has been made corresponding secretary.

Joe Schaeffer is Director of the Rehabilitation Institution of Detroit. This is a move by the good doctor from Peoria — **Fred and Lib Gonnerman** with their four children are settled down at 5701 Rockmere Drive, Washington 16, D. C. Fred commuted from Saddle River, N. J., to Washington for nearly a year, before he sold his beautiful home in the country. Fred has his own company in the Munsey Bldg. representing industrial firms to the Federal Government — The Cummins Engine Company, Inc. of Columbus, Ind., has placed **Reece Hatchitt** at the top of their Cummins Diesel Export Division to explore the possibilities of establishing additional manufacturing plants in Europe, the Far East and Latin America. Reece was formerly director of foreign operations of Dresser Industries in Dallas, Texas. — **Roy Adams** passes along the information that you can always tell a lady because she will sit side-saddle on a bar stool.

'37

Secretary, ALAN W. BRYANT
25 Old Stamford Rd.
New Canaan, Conn.

Treasurer, ARTHUR H. RUGGLES
17 High St., Greenfield, Mass.

As I promised last month, **Frank Danzig** was trapped into writing this month's column. To gather his information, he ran a "West Coast Survey," the results of which, in Frank's own words, are presented herewith:

From the Far West, where 46 members of the Class of 1937 pitch their teepees, greetings. Seldom seen, not often heard, some have smog in their lungs, others rainwater in their thinning hairlines. But 83% of them believe that the West Coast is by far the best place in which to live, and these and other facts come from the just completed Class of 1937 West Coast Survey, with slightly less than two-thirds of all precincts reporting.

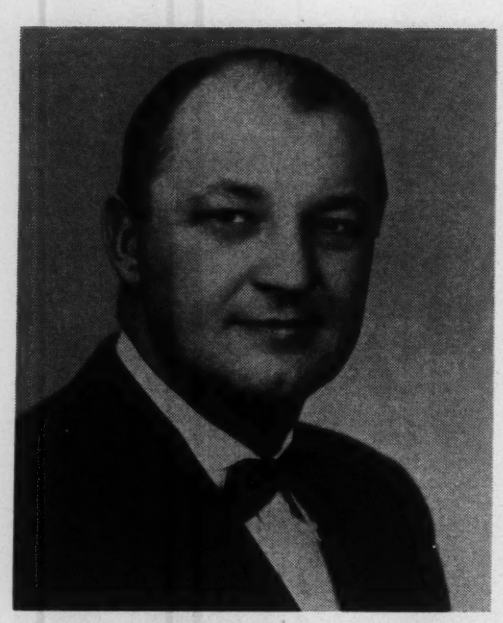
Nevertheless, 63% voted "yes" to the question, "my wife says I wear the pants in the family" and 60% voted same to, "I believe I wear the pants in the family." Figure that one out.

Out in the Far West, your classmates expect to retire at 70.6 years of age; now have 2 children; own 1.6 cars; 1.3 TV sets, 4.5 radios; expect to vacation 2.7 weeks this year; are 83% Republican; widely favor the Dodgers and the Rams; overwhelmingly read Time Magazine; smoke eleven cigarettes a day; and prefer Bourbon.

Up San Rafael way, **Art Falk** is now Superintendent of Disability Claims with Fireman's Fund Insurance Co. in Frisco. He reports that he and wife Bette visited **Connie** and **Mary Schuck** in Buffalo awhile back. And attorney **Eric Rafter** in Hermosa Beach has another grandson and/or granddaughter on order for April, 1959. He challenges **Hal Evans** to match that one.

Fifty percent of your classmates from out this way hope to attend the 25th reunion; 64% are bullish about the stock market; and 91% claim "my boss is a good guy."

Speaking of apples, up Washington State way, **Phil Swain** says he ran into **Dave Rainey** (of Mansfield, Ohio) who in turn ran into **Bob Hahn** (of Fair Haven, N. J.) who said he was going to Reunion this past spring and didn't. How come? Phil has a daughter graduating from Stanford in 1962.



Milton S. Johnston '36 has been named assistant general manager of the eastern area for General Package-Foodtainer Division of the Diamond Gardner Corp.

Regarding television (no two of your classmates have the same favorite show) 43% feel their family spends much too much time watching the little black box.

Don Frank in Los Angeles reports he is book-buyer for Vromans, largest book wholesaler on the Coast, and third largest in the nation. **Stu Naramore** (same area) writes that last summer he made his first trip to Connecticut since coming West in 1951, and briefly visited Hanover. He reports "I have been with the Inspection Department of Weston Hydraulics, Ltd. since 1951, where I am a very important, over-paid, nobody." (Don't you believe it. — Ed.) Stu reports seeing **John Palumbo** from time to time, and John reports seeing Stu from time to time. Figures. John writes "What we need are more Kim Novaks — sympathetic ones for the unclaimed single men of our class."

Incidentally, 50% voted "Brigitte Bardot is the greatest," 38% said this was not so, and on this important issue, 12% didn't vote. DIDN'T VOTE?

Ed Skowrup, an Investment Counsellor in San Marino, claims that "Dartmouth needs more men from west of the Mississippi." While **John Follett** in Sacramento "hasn't seen a '37 man in 10 years."

"I work so hard I deserve more money" brought an astounding 79% vote in the affirmative, while only 30% admit "I drink too much." I wonder why the workers don't start to drink?

Carl Stern, an investment banker in San Francisco, recently saw the late **Tom Cohen's** parents who visited San Francisco over New Year's. He reports seeing **Frank Rothschild** in Chicago this past fall. And from **Art Hislop:** "Between commuting to San Francisco, pruning my orchard of apricots, and struggling with 6th grade arithmetic, I manage to stay out of trouble. Kitty and I have three boys, ages 11, 10 and 7. Hope they all go to Dartmouth. We shall all be present at the 25th."

Concerning the statement: "In thinking it over, I really behaved myself at Winter Carnivals," 62% of the West Coast '37ers said they did, but how about the other 38% who didn't?

And how about **Clint Doriss,** ex-1937 whom many of you will remember from freshman year, who modestly wonders why he's being queried? Clint writes "hello" to **Brad Petersen** whom he hasn't seen since 1935. And Brad Petersen, one of two brave West Coasters to attend the recent class reunion, spent some time in New England thereafter, and then lost his appendix. Patient now fully recovered and still a big legal-eagle at Columbia Pictures and Screen Gems. From **Rod Harloe** unfortunate news that "my wife has been a very sick gal for the past few years and I have been sticking close to home. Did get up to Hanover and Lyme Lodge a few summers ago, and hope to make it again this year."

"Rock and Roll is on the way out." Them's the happy sentiments of 63% of your classmates in the Far West.

Harry Bamford, a lawyer in San José, writes "We live in Palo Alto, a community whose schools are reputed to have the highest intelligence level in the U.S. My wife tells me we have helped to swell this depressing statistic. Need I tell you that she went to Vassar, and that my evenings are lonely baby sitting during her numberless alumnae meetings." From Oregon, **Don Bauer** notes that the steelhead fishing this winter will be the best. He claims he caught and released lots of 'em over five pounds last year, and that fishing for steelhead "can be done resting in a boat (strictly for cardiacs) or wading — and that is the secret of our trim physiques in Oregon, I think."

Incidentally, 49% of the Westerners feel that Southern California is over-rated. Turnabout: 49% feel that it rains all the time in the Northwest.

Bob Cone has joined the home office staff of Security Title Insurance Co. in Los Angeles and is busy learning the intricacies of the 27 counties in which this giant outfit operates. Bob reports a daughter, Carol, who is a junior at Stanford "and doing much better than I did with the grades." Another daughter, Marcia, is a sophomore at San Marino High School "and both of us are having trouble with plane geometry." Bob is an interviewer for Dartmouth admissions but says that "all the top high school football players go to Cal or Stanford." From Menlo Park comes the refrain from **Morse Cartwright:** "I don't get around much any more. Reason: My wife, Sally, a converted Californian, and I, a dyed-in-the-wool native, are wrapped up in our two adopted native Californians, Susan Roberts, born May, 1956, and Peter Morse, born December, 1957." And from Riverside and **Dave Mann** who enclosed a Christmas card photo of two most attractive gals: "These are our two teenagers who will hardly qualify for Dartmouth. We have been in Riverside for five years now and are very happy here. Please keep your LA smog at home rather than sending it all in this direction." (What will we do with it? — Ed.)

In regard to living costs, 87% felt they are higher in the West, according to the class Coast Survey. And 21% felt that the A Bomb changed the weather pattern out here.

George Loff's first novel, "The Fork in the Road," will be published early in 1959. His instructions to all men in 1937 — "Buy it. And rave about it." Dr. **Bill Thomas,** sole representative of our illustrious class in the fair (weather) city of Portland, never can honestly say he runs into anyone from '37. However, he writes that a year ago in the Middle West he had a nice visit with Dr. **Jack Richter** in La Porte, Ind., and also with **Brice Sheets** in Rockford, Ill. From **Bill Miller** in Los Angeles, where he's a management consultant, a nice invite for lunch (for the whole class, Bill?) and the report that he recently ran into **Bill Tongue** who is living in Chicago and is an economist for the Jewel Tea Company.

In a most gracious frame of mind, 80%

of the 1937 Westerners voted that Eastern education is generally superior to that offered in the West. And because they're in good shape, only 30% noted that they needed to go on a diet.

Bob Ekin from San Lorenzo claims "we have a good group here in San Francisco. Come up and see us and get the smog out of your system." And a final note from **Charlie Schaff,** a confirmed Southern Californian: "Outside of an occasional glimpse of **Eric Rafter** and **Brad Petersen,** I don't see many '37ers. Still am employed by Hughes Tool Co., have the same wife, Fern; and the same children, Susan, 14, and Carol, 8." And then he adds, "The other day I ran into **Frank Danzig** who is living in sin and luxury and seems to be doing a job as a pitchman and highbinder." (T'ain't true, Charlie, but thanks.)

And thanks to all the Class of 1937 guys on the West Coast for coming through with the survey and the notes to make this column possible. The response was terrific. And despite all this jazz, only 40% wish they could go back to college and start all over again. How about that?

'38

Secretary, MARTIN R. KING
2945 Fairmount
Cleveland 18, Ohio

Treasurer, PETER SCHAEFFER
Purchase St., Purchase, N. Y.

Advertising men among us often judge the effectiveness of mailing pieces we send out by the reactions we receive when we discontinue the mailings. We consider our stuff good when someone writes they miss it. On this criteria you fellows like the Alumni Notes Column you've been reading since the fall of 1938. The lapse in December notes has caused near violent reaction. I'm amazed that the **Baron** didn't up and fire me in behalf of his Peers, the Class Executive Committee; or, at least, rub in the flawless job done by **John Emerson** and his predecessors. All Baron did was ask: "It's none of my business, but what in 'ell happened?" Then **Pete Schaeffer** whispered, via mail: "Undoubtedly, all your faithful correspondents let you down as usual and you were minus any material." **Colonel Charlie Hathaway** followed the same tack. He said: "Our Class seems to be unusually worthless, or perhaps I should be saying reticent about sending news to the Secretary."

Boy, do I feel like a heel. But we explained this all in the last issue, and the case about rests. Guilt lies with a tiny boy named Toddbo. He is very intelligent, and I think he burned up the notes to make each of you write more often.

The Professor, John Stearns, our Class Advisor and now head of the Art Department, spoke at a Cleveland luncheon Christmas week for alumni and 1963 applicants. Scholar John is fit, trim and alert. He paints a fine picture of excellence for Dartmouth in the days ahead. Perhaps the years have mellowed him some. After lunch he told me 1938 was a fine class with "not so bad" a gang.

Sox Calder, says the Montclair, N. J., Times, has been re-elected a Director of the National Paperboard Association. This is an industry-wide post for the president of the Union Bag and Paper Corporation.

Russ Dow, whom I believe lived in Crosby while at Hanover, voted for Alaskan statehood and will cast his first vote for President in 1960. Russ' address is Box 667, Palmer, Alaska, where the Dows experienced a damaging flood last summer. A new home site was inundated causing building delay until late this spring. Good luck, Russ. Write and tell us if you really have it all over Texas up there, **Henry Beck** would really like to know.

Class Treasurer, **Peter Schaeffer,** writes "that my dunning activities for the Class Treasury have been quite successful this fall. I don't have the exact count on the men who have sent in their Class dues and subscription fees for the ALUMNI MAGAZINE, but it seems to me we are 15 or 20% ahead of last year." — Good, Pete!

Leighton B. Tuck '39 has been elected Vice President in the real estate loan section of the California Bank of Los Angeles.

Bob Tomlinson has forsaken the contracting business in Bridgeport, Conn., and is teaching at a Junior High in Amsterdam, N. Y. His address is 13 Matthias Avenue there.

Wellington Wales is now hanging his hat at 2 P Bjerge Gade, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, and **Benjamin N. Baldwin,** now office manager for Armour & Co. in this area, has joined the Cleveland Glass contingent and is living at 3395 Superior Park Drive in Cleveland Heights.

As **John Emerson** used to say, we have reached the bottom of the shoe box, and we hope some of you will take pen in hand and send in some news to fill it up again, or we won't have anything to report in these columns next month.

'39

Secretary, ROBERT L. DAVIDSON
1908 Coolidge Dr.
Dayton 19, Ohio

Treasurer, JOHN L. COULSON
15 Meridan Pl., Huntington Station, N. Y.

The balance of our class records arrived the day after Christmas in three boxes via parcel post. One box labeled S & W Southern Yams contained some 700 cards with vital statistics circa 1953 on each of you. A Brooks Bros. shirt box contained a scrapbook of 1939 clippings from the ALUMNI MAGAZINE apparently assembled by **Dick Jackson** covering our class from graduation through the year 1949. The third box which once contained a suit from J. Press revealed eleven manila folders full of correspondence from predecessors extolling the difficulties involved in keeping our class cohesive during the years of World War II and since.

Having spent the major part of the day scanning these frustrated pages of ancient lore, I've come to a few conclusions:

1. A pitifully small percentage of our classmates, and not necessarily those who were undergraduate politicos, have toiled long, laboriously, and unselfishly (i.e., with no aspirations for personal gain), to keep the balance of the class informed, unified, and competitive.

2. The average classmate is unaware of the personal interest Dartmouth takes in its graduates. He is unaware of the constant detailing and surveillance of the Alumni Records Office in his every activity and progression since graduation.

3. Snobbish sophistications engendered as undergraduates tend to melt with each successive postgraduate year improving class cohesion — particularly during periods of reunion. But, this spirit is difficult to motivate and manifest itself "between" times.

4. We are sentimentalists, and the College counts heavily on this, both to keep us working on its behalf and for financial support. Nostalgia frequently substitutes for current common interest, but there is a sort of religion in this. We can use more of it.

5. As a class (except for that pitifully small percentage), we haven't the foggiest idea how we administer ourselves.

These learned gleanings were quite evident from the files of our past secretaries beginning with **Bob Gibson** after graduation and shunting (illegally frequently, as far as our "constitution" was concerned) through the "acting" secretariats of the war years, **Jackson, Dickgeisser, Falconer, Hirschland,** then, after the war's end, back to Jackson again. It was during our Tenth Reunion when legal order was restored and Topliff Hall needed restoring afterward. But even then something went amuck, and by December '49 **Chuck Grant,** the legally elected chairman of our executive committee, finally announced the committee's appointments of **Tom Brooks** as secretary, **Don Wheaton** as treasurer, **Dunc Farr,** class agent, and **Bert McMannis** as editor of the class newsletter. As the constitution describes the duties, this fortunate cabal was privileged to administer the class until the Fifteenth Reunion in 1953.

By then, we "unanimously" elected our legal limit of eleven on the executive committee: Jack Graham, Jim Corner, Jack Coulson, Al Bodge, Bob Sullivan, Dick Clark, John Perry, Bob Dickgeisser, Irve Naitove, Charlie Neer, and as chairman, **Rodger Harrison.** The committee then appointed **Vincens** as secretary, cajoled **Wheaton** into stringing along as treasurer for a few more years until someone could be trained to understand his double entry system, ultimately made **Browny** class agent.

When our Titillating Twentieth arrived last June the well greased administrative wheels of our organization had already appointed a three-man nominating committee whose slate received no opposition from a one-party class system robust from breakfasting on bloody marys. The new and current executive committee: Coulson, Cumming, Harrison, Darby, Naitove, T. Brooks, Endy Smith, Wakelin, Vincens, Wyman, Merriam, and as chairman, **Bud Clifford.** Appointed as secretary, **Davidson;** as treasurer, **Coulson;** as class agent, **Merriam;** as newsletter editor, **Vincens.** These lucky beggars will serve until our 25th Reunion in 1964 when we hope there will be enough surviving classmates to usher in a change of faces.

Dispensing with class organization now for years to come, we hope, let's turn to class news. Your letters are flowing in like glue. In order to get choice tidbits of information, recipes, weather reports, etc., we may be forced to spend half the class treasury on these new expensive postal cards in order to bring our 1953 files up-to-date. You're all at least forty now and there's nothing to hide. In fact, there is probably much that can at long last be said. Share it!

On behalf of the 200th Anniversary Development Fund we had a most profitable visit with **Jack Reeder** last week. When Jack left Hanover at the end of his freshman year he attended a business college, went into the Army Air Force emerging a Major with many missions in medium bombers over Italy and Ploesti. He married, quit flying — in planes, that is — and entered the family's Dayton Coca-Cola Bottling Co. where he is now president. He is an ex-city commissioner of Dayton, Ohio, having resigned to escape the noc-

turnal phone calls of irate citizens whose garbage had not been collected. He and Ollie have a daughter and two sons, four horses, three dogs, a swimming pool and a small lake stocked with ten thousand bluegill. Their address is 200 Tait Road. Fishing is lousy, however.

A Christmas card from **Paul Winship** explained his and Sue's absence at Reunion. They were fixing up a cottage on the Cape. Windy escaped from Madison Ave. a couple of years ago to return to his first love, teaching English Literature. He is at the Holderness School in Plymouth, N. H. They have five kids.

Bud Finck sent a little card in a little envelope that I thought was an invitation to a cocktail party, but it turned out to be an announcement of the arrival of Kenneth M. Finck, born November 30, '58 and currently residing at 118 Paseo Contento, Nogales, Ariz. How many does that make, Bud?

Last night the Dayton Dartmouth Alumni Assn. entertained some thirty prospective freshmen and had the good fortune of having coach Bob Blackman as the guest speaker. If any of you can swing it through your own local alumni groups to get him, by all means do so. He's a fine guy with a lively sense of humor. He speaks with great conviction, and is a marvelous recruiter.

Arriving just in time to make the deadline is a wedding announcement. I know none of the particulars, but it reads as follows: Mr. Charles Philip Geyh announces the marriage of his sister, Marguerite Athalie, to **J. Moreau Brown** III on Saturday, December 20, 1958, at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Lincoln Park, N. J. At Home: 12 Omley Place, New City, N. Y. Congratulations, Browny! I don't know where New City is, but I think we've scooped the Records Office for once!

'40

Secretary, J. MALCOLM DE SIEYES
Hemphill, Noyes and Co.
15 Broad St., New York 5, N. Y.

Treasurer, DONALD G. RAINIE
88 North Main St., Concord, N. H.

While most of us are getting over the effects of the holidays and worrying about the bills still to be paid, **Hugh Dryfoos** is busily planning for Christmas, 1959! He is about to launch his Christmas ornament sales campaign for the next Yuletide and to start the machines turning to make the decorations that you and I will be purchasing many months from now.

Scott Dillingham writes from Warsaw, N. Y., that he is still selling textbooks for Macmillan. He is residing with his wife, two children and a foolish beagle. During the gubernatorial campaign, he worked hard at the local level to get out the votes for Nelson Rockefeller, a successful endeavor which he regrets will not excuse him from state income taxes. In calling on his clientele, he saw **Jim Malaney** in Buffalo between history classes.

Bill Sinclair says that he spent two wonderful weeks last August at **Bob Austin's** West Wind Village on Lake Winnepocket in Webster, N. H. He cannot wait to get back there next summer at the same time as **Dr. Bill Huffman** who will come east from Cleveland. It seems that more and more classmates are availing themselves of the Austin hospitality and their enthusiasm is contagious.

Dick Funkhouser has been working for over a year on the merger of several of his family's companies with the Ruberoid Company. The formal agreement was signed in October and the deal was finalized in January. From here on Dick will be on the Ruberoid payroll, but still based in Hagerstown, Md., we presume. He says that he hopes he never has to go through a merger again with all the headaches it entails, and he is already looking forward to trips to Lake Fairlee next summer where his four children will be in camp.

Bob Dingwall is a vice president of Charles W. Hoyt advertising agency. He is living in New York with his wife and has been spending some of his limited leisure time working on the capital gifts campaign. This endeavor has brought him into contact with various classmates. He reports that **Frank Orenstein** is in the research department of the advertising firm of McCann-Erickson, that **Tuffy Reeves** is knocking himself out with great success producing package television shows, and that **Dr. Alan Johnson** has dedicated himself to medical research at New York University-Bellevue Medical Center in New York. Frank and Alan are living in New York while Tuffy makes his home in Great Neck, Long Island.

Bob Reid is sales manager of the needle division of the Torrington Company in Connecticut. He is also in charge of the company's development program in Europe, which has necessitated a great deal of travel away from home in Litchfield, Conn.

Fred Eaton and extensive family have moved from Atlanta to West Palm Beach. From personnel work for Sears Roebuck, he has gone over to the management of that company's large new store. This may be a promotion, but it also leaves the Eatons wide open as a target for visiting firemen in the Palm Beach area. As soon as Fred's new address has been received, it will be forwarded to classmates upon request!

Bud and Louise Hewitt have returned from their honeymoon trip to Williamsburg, Va.; while **Joe and Joyce Adams,** having travelled the marriage road slightly farther, report that they are on the ragged edge of having their fifth child; and **Ron Woodbury,** still more advanced, is working on getting his son into Dartmouth.

Turk Lake will be going to Hanover in February to interview applicants for employment with Procter & Gamble. He is taking his family with him and plans to combine business with pleasure by taking to the slopes for a few days.

From the Laconia, N. H., paper:

The manger at the Christmas creche on the library lawn proved the only warm spot that a shivering dog could find Christmas Eve. The dog was found nestled in the hay among the artificial figures and animals paying homage to the Christ Child, police said. The dog was identified as a full-blooded boxer, belonging to Atty. Stephen S. Jewett. It is believed to have sought shelter from the severe cold, saving itself a long trudge home. The boxer is an inveterate follower of its master — who chose to remain indoors that night — and remains on guard outside his office door every day, and accompanies him, when allowed, on most trips about the city.

And now to close on a very serious note. It has been announced by the Hopkins Center Building Committee that the large Garden Court in the center of the group of buildings is under consideration as a memorial to those who gave their lives in the armed services between 1939 and 1948. As one of the three classes who suffered the most in the number of men lost (31) we have a great interest in this project. It indeed appears a fitting memorial — under the open sky and framed by flowers and trees. We feel certain that all members of the class will applaud this undertaking.

'41

Secretary, JOHN J. O'CONNOR JR.
26 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.

Treasurer, STEWART H. STEFFEY
30 Summit St., Chestnut Hill
Philadelphia 18, Pa.

It is frigid everywhere these days, except in Cuba. Maybe the sub-zero weather gripping most of the country these first days of the New Year is responsible for the news wires being so frozen that it is going to require a lot of ice-chipping to ferret out enough news to even begin to meet the usual span of my monthly journalistic venture.

Among the numerous stops that Santa made at Christmas time was at the home of **Harry and Isabel Maxwell** in Sharon Hill, Penna., where he left the wonderful gift of a promotion for Harry from Assistant Personnel Manager to Personnel Manager of the Sun Oil Company for the Philadelphia area.

Attending the December wedding of Louise Palette and Robert W. Hewitt '40 in New York were: (standing, left to right) Lincoln H. Weld '21; Stuart L. May '41; William Kramer; Alan Hewitt '34, brother of the groom; J. Steele Brown '41; Louise Palette, the bride; Robert W. Hewitt '40, the groom; John E. Moore '23; Thomas A. Hession '27; Dr. Leonard B. Gutner '38; kneeling in front are Aldan O. Markson '51 and Richard C. Woodman '38.

Shown at a '41 gathering after the Yale game are (front row, l to r) Bruce Friedlich, Pat Stillman, Frank and Sue Hall, Agnes and Red O'Connor (back row) Kathy Friedlich, Don Stillman, Polly and Dick Hill, Bailey and Dan Provost, and Winnie and Bob Tepper.

Harry first joined Sun in 1938 as a laboratory technician at the Marcus Hook Refinery. He was appointed Assistant Personnel Manager in Philadelphia in 1950. I'll wager that the Maxwells never run out of oil these cold, wintry nights.

Nor does **John Williams** or **Don Salisbury**, not that they need heat where they are now located, I hope. John is now situated in Abqaiq, Saudi Arabia, with the Arabian-American Oil Company. Don is in San Francisco, Calif., as Director of Public Relations of Richfield Oil Corporation.

The New Year has brought with it the emergence of a Dartmouth dynasty in the government of New York State. Just to be sure that Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller '30, has able assistance, before handing over the destiny of the state to him, the former governor appointed our own **Monk Larson** a member of the Council of the State University College on Long Island.

There appear to have been some recent reassignments to the guys still in the Armed Forces. **Lt. Col. Ed Marks** is now a member of the staff and faculty of the U.S. Army Staff and Command School at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. **Lt. Col. Phil Hallam** is somewhere overseas with the 5th Air Force. **Capt. Dick Jachens,** recently reported back in the USA from Japan, has taken up a new residence in Arlington, Va. **Col. Bob Dixon** is now at the Air War College at Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Ala.

Bob Barr has taken on a new chore for 1959, that of Vice President of the Dartmouth Society of Engineers. Bob was elected to this post at the October dinner of the Society in New York. **Rick Davidson** was on hand for this gala occasion.

While Rick was busy casting his ballot in a Dartmouth organization, **Norm Locke** was busy nominating candidates to head another Dartmouth organization. Norm recently undertook this task as chairman of the Nominating Committee of the Dartmouth Club of Bridgeport, Conn.

Out Ohio way, **John Reed** is also an eager beaver. In addition to being active in the Dartmouth Club of Cleveland, John served as a chairman in the Capital Gifts Campaign.

Down Pennsylvania way, **Stu Steffey** recently mounted the soap box (again) to laud the exploits of the 1958 Big Green Eleven before a monthly luncheon of the Dartmouth Club of Philadelphia.

Recently, Stu wrote to me about the prospect of drumming up interest in a new class directory. **Lew Johnstone** also made the same suggestion some time ago. Among us, we have obtained several recent directories from other classes that are very well done. My personal opinion is that well in advance of our next reunion it would be an excellent idea to have in the hands of all interested members of the class an up-to-date directory. The price that it could be put out for would not be prohibitive. What are your thoughts on the matter, folks? Let's hear from some of you as to your reaction to this suggestion.

When you write to me, and I hope you all will, please include a little news. I am hurting! Witness the brevity of this epistle, for which I apologize, but over which I have no control at the moment.

'42

Secretary, RICHARD W. BALDWIN
209 Beech St., Cranford, N. J.

Treasurer, IRA L. BERMAN
34 Thaxter Rd., Newtonville 60, Mass.

Sputnik, Explorer, Atlas, Lunik! When I want to find out what is going on in outer-space, or how far it is to the moon or sun and how long it would take to reach there with today's know-how, I call in the same expert that everyone does — the young son who thinks nothing of jets at 2000 mph and rockets to the moon (incidentally, I don't think much of them either, although I must admit it's fantastically fascinating). I'm not intending at this point to tell you of the '42er just back from a winter vacation on Venus but from this point on I know you wouldn't be a bit surprised with any such report.

Slowing down to the speed of my typewriter, let's swing leisurely around the country to relate news of '42s doings, both solicited and otherwise. **Kent Barclay** was recently appointed as the Ford Division's marketing services manager of Ford Motor Company in Dearborn, Mich. Kent had joined Ford in 1949, after several years with Carrier Corp., as a financial analyst in the product planning department. In 1952 he moved into the sales department where he rose to manager of Ford Division's market representation department prior to his current appointment.

Just a short step to the West in Chicago, we note the election of **Jim Ingersoll** as president of Reflectal Corp., a subsidiary of Borg-Warner Corp. As you might suspect, Jim has been covering a lot of ground in the past several years as he learns the details of the very diversified Borg-Warner industrial enterprise. I believe he started with Ingersoll Steel, of which he became president, prior to operating Ingersoll Products, both divisions of Borg-Warner.

Leaving the mid-west for the West coast, we follow **Dr. Mel Figley** who, "after years of pleasurable and productive life in Ann Arbor, Mich.," has moved to Seattle. Here, as professor and executive officer of the Department of Radiology at the University of Washington, Mel has also enjoyed association with the new University Hospital nearing completion in which he has designed equipment and had the "good fortune" to staff the Radiology Department. Margaret and their three sons are as delighted with the Northwest as is Mel. He's a gardener by choice and still able to poke a good drive down the fairway although he allows as how other interests have forced golf to take a back seat.

About the same time that Mel arrived in Seattle, **Randy Gilpatric** left to go to Anaheim, Calif., where Union Oil moved him into distribution from his former work in market research and sales forecasting. Despite the many problems which plagued them on their move, Marge and Randy with their three sons are rapidly assimilating themselves into southern California, where Union Oil has its home office in Los Angeles. And while we are here, **Ernie Friez,** the genial resident manager of the La Playa Hotel in Carmel has moved on to a new challenge. (Incidentally, last July **Bill Dorrance** from Wayne, Pa., and his son Rickey visited Esther and Ernie on his way home to his pediatrician practice from the A.M.A. convention in San Francisco.) Ernie's move takes him to the Mission Valley Country Club in San Diego where the Stardust Motor Hotel, a unit of the Handlery Hotels, is under construction. As manager, Ernie says they will have something for everyone — a 27-hole championship golf course, two swimming pools, stables, night club, etc. (anyone for tennis?) It will open in March so you had best make your reservations now.

Swinging back through the South, we stop to congratulate **Bill** (Colonel) **Lain,** who 22 years ago was office boy for the Galveston, Texas, Chamber of Commerce and last November became the second youngest man of at least the last half-century to become president of this organization. Jim has been a life-long resident of Galveston and in 1945, following Army service, joined the investment firm of Rotan & Mosel & Co. where today he is the resident partner. Active participation in the Chamber is nothing new to Jim for he has always taken a keen interest in civic and welfare movements and has been a staunch supporter of Chamber policies although he has not previously held an elective office in the organization.

At this point we leave the typewriter and return to the East, via the moon rocket, where the slow mail accumulates.

EDITOR'S NOTE: In the January issue, the obituary of Arthur Charles Hunt erroneously appeared under the 1942 heading when it should have been for the Class of 1925.

'43

Secretary, STANTON B. PRIDDY
Glen St., Dover, Mass.

Treasurer, DR. ROBERT L. CRAIG
242 Shermer Rd., Glenview, Ill.

Gentlemen, the holiday season has come and gone and I, throughout it all, survived the ordeal satisfactorily. From my vantage point in Dover, I succeeded in further complicating our settling problems in our new home by presenting my growing family with a small eight-weeks'-old pup of no particular description other than that his mother must have been a thoroughbred German shepherd

dog. This new arrangement leaves the upstairs to my wife and the young daughter and the basement area to my pup and myself to do with as we can.

A new medium of dispensing news occurred to the **Don Crances** as Pat, Don's wife, added a very interesting note on the back of their Christmas card which was a picture of their family of three girls and one young Dartmouth prospect. Pat comments that Peter Wadsworth Crance was born on July 7 and joins their family of Stephanie — 14, Wendy — 12, and Deborah — 6. She points out that young Peter was named after his grandfather Peter Winship '15 and as Ad Winship '42 and Bob Kimball '46 are godfathers, young Peter should be headed in the right direction toward the Hanover Hills. Don is now District Sales Manager in New England for Lederle Laboratories and the family is very happy to be back in this part of the world after 5 years in the Middle West.

Our usual birthday cards, although not as numerous as before, go as follows: **Dick Livingston,** now residing at 424 N. Willey Street, Seaford, Del., writes that he has two children who are now old enough to cause him to make noises like a worried parent. Dick's job remains the same, namely, development of unproved processes for the manufacture of nylon. Dick also compliments **Bus Mosbacher** on his achievements in sailing. If my memory serves me correctly, Dick was one of the young Corinthians of our class while at Dartmouth.

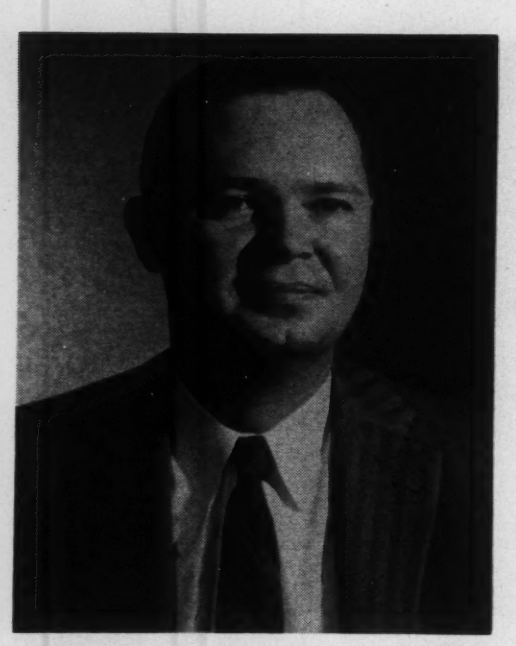
Dr. Clifford A. Baldwin Jr., 522 Maple Avenue, Wilmette, Ill., sends thanks for remembering him on his birthday; states that wife, Dotty, sons Jeff — 5½ and Gary — 3, are all well and happy. Cliff is Chairman of the Department of Anesthesiology at the Evanston Hospital, Evanston, Ill., and runs into **Bob Craig,** our worthwhile treasurer, every so often. Thanks for the note, Cliff.

Jim Doucette, one of our past regular correspondents, comes up with news after a long silence; four daughters — Jacqueline 9, Michele 5, and twins Pam and Sue 2! Over the latter years Jim has had five jobs, four in education and now at last out in the cold world as a Selection Consultant with Raytheon. He wonders why he didn't make this move much sooner. Jim and his family now live at Candy Hill, Sudbury, Mass.

Tom Munn writes from New York that he is still with Mutual Benefit Life of Newark, N. J., and states that there are a number of Dartmouth men in their organization. **Bob McQueen,** our mechanical wizard in the Class of '43, is the director of group insurance for Mutual Benefit. Tom thinks this should quiet New England Mutual Life from tooting its horn about all the Dartmouth men they have. How is the rest of your family, Tom? Let's have some more information.

The historic church of St. Peter's Episcopal at Third and Pine Streets, Philadelphia, Penna., has announced the election of a new rector, none other than the Reverend **Joseph Koci Jr.** formerly the rector of St. Anne's Parish, Middletown, Del., since 1952. The article states that Joe spent two years of the World War aboard a destroyer, took part in seven major campaigns from Guadalcanal to Okinawa. After this experience he entered the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, Mass., where he graduated in 1950. He was married in 1952 and has two sons, aged two and four. It is interesting to note that St. Peter's Church was opened in 1761, and it is an unusual example of Colonial architecture perfectly preserved.

Alden Taylor has been promoted by the Phoenix of Hartford Insurance Co. from Director of Public Relations to Assistant Secretary in charge of Public Relations and Advertising. He served in the U.S. Air Force in World War II, and was a B-17 pilot in the European Theater. Prior to joining the Phoenix in 1950 he served on the staff of the New York Herald Tribune as a member of the Insurance Advertising conference.



John W. Hill '42 has recently been named as the new market research director of the Miehle-Goss-Dexter Corporation.

Dr. Samuel C. Bullock receives a writeup in the Phila. Midtown Crier concerning his speech on mental health entitled "Mental Health Problems in Children." Sam is currently connected with the Phila. Dept. of Public Health Psychiatrists. Sam earned his M.D. degree at New York University. He was an interne and resident in medicine at Freedman's Hospital, Washington, D. C., a resident in psychiatry with the Veterans Administration in Philadelphia and instructor and associate in psychiatry at the University of Pennsylvania Hospital. Sam seems to be doing extremely well by himself. How about a note about your family activities?

John L. Muchemore writes from his foreign base address c/o F.E.C.-D.Y.E., Municipal Airport, Montreal, Quebec, "Contrary to the statement of our old friend in the ALUMNI MAGAZINE, there has been quite a bit happen since the last writing." His greatest news was the birth of his first son and fifth child on Feb. 6, 1958, at Subic Bay Naval Base, Zambales, Philippines. Naturally he was named John Jr. and he weighed in at 8½ lbs. At 8 months he has achieved the total weight of 22½ pounds and apparently is thriving according to John. On March 19 John and his family left Manila to return to the States. Stopping off in Tokyo he managed to catch up with classmate **Nobi Mitsui,** who is still connected with the Reader's Digest. They had a terrific evening which included dinner and reminiscing about old times. John spent most of the spring and summer relaxing and getting used to the U.S. once more before he took a job with Federal Electronic Corporation, an outfit which operates and maintains the Dew Line. His job is one of Coordinator for a construction program that is under way across the Line. The program although relatively small in scope covers 3,000 miles under difficult conditions and isolated areas and is being done under C.P.F.C. construction. The work is split into sectors of about 500 miles each and he is currently assigned to the Dye sector which is at Cape Dyer on Baffin Island. I certainly agree with John that it must be a rugged country if, as he says, the winds reach at least 80 knots once a week and have been recorded as high as 120 knots. Before coming to Dye he was assigned to the Can sector situated at Cambridge Bay on Victoria Island. This is an entirely different type of landscape, flat as a pancake with average temperatures of 20° colder than the Dye area. When John says colder, he certainly means it because they have 60° below temperatures several times a year. He questions what an inveterate lover of hot weather like himself is doing above the Northern Lights. John's family remains in New Jersey with his wife's family. Thank you, John, for asking the Thayer School of Engineering to forward your letter to us.

This about closes the books for now. Hope we will have more news to bring you in March.

'44

Secretary, ROBERT A. MILLER
1105 Center St., Milford, O.

Treasurer, WILLIAM H. MCELNEA JR.
Ballwood Rd., Old Greenwich, Conn.

It is with sorrow that we report that **Russ Baldridge** suffered a fatal heart attack in November.

When **Joe Vancisin** took his Eli basketball team to Raleigh for the Dixie Classic he realized he faced some formidable opposition, with four of the invited eight teams ranked within the first ten in the nation. His charges didn't win, but acquitted themselves in admirable fashion and won the respect of the partisan North Carolina crowd. Joe was even smiling when his boys took the floor against N. C.!!

Fritz Hier and family are back in Europe, this time in Geneva, Switzerland, from where Fritz will operate as European Director for the International Rescue Committee. We'll have to foment some international crisis to take place in Hanover in June for him to come over and rescue, like secreting Mikoyan's attaché case in a keg of Haffenreffers. I received a kind word of praise for **Norm Simpson** from Dr. Robert Fairchild '29 who enclosed with his letter a bulletin from the Park Central Presbyterian Church of Syracuse, on which program the anthem authored by Norm was first sung by the choir. Dr. Fairchild writes, "We in the church are very indebted to Norm for his work with the choir over the years. He was very active when the Dartmouth Glee Club visited Syracuse last year, and was recently honored at a dinner of local Dartmouths for serving ten years as secretary of The Dartmouth Club of Central N. Y."

And speaking about church choirs, **Dr. Dick Sholl** is one of the stars up in Janesville, Wis. Aside from his surgical practice, teaching "clinical surgery" one day a week, medical studies at the U. of Wisconsin, and serving as president of the local YMCA Men's Club, Dick still gets in his singing and in addition to his church work is a member of a local quartet. He and Cynthia and the four youngsters are real mid-Westerners now after five years in Wisconsin, but still slip East to Cape Cod for vacations and route themselves through Hanover.

And now since we're on Wisconsin, **Maria and Johnny Lesher** recently moved in when Weyerhauser Sales Company transferred John from Tacoma to Appleton. Naturally, coming from the wilds of the Pacific Northwest, they settled down on Lake Winnebago where the duck and goose hunting is good (John potted a Canadian honker the first day of the season) and the skiing playgrounds only twenty miles away. But like the Sholls, when vacation time rolls around they point the iron east for the Lesher camp in Maine.

And on the topic of woodsmen, Forester **Bob Hyde** seems to have been tamed since being appointed Ass't to Forestry Director for St. Regis Paper Co. and suffering the plight of the successful romantic has been subjugated to the horrors of the commuter, from Plainfield to 42nd St. I'll bet he's got some pretty fancy landscaping to tend, tho.

Snooky Hughes, the boy with the Silver Star for holding the Ramagen bridgehead, is

teacher-coach at Melrose High, trying to get his athletic charges to do as well on the playing fields. Snook and Irene boast four youngsters, aged one to seven.

Dr. Bill Stahl was recently elected Fellow of the American College of Surgery. He is also a diplomate of the American Board of Surgery, attending surgeon at Danbury (Conn.) hospital, surgical consultant at Fairfield State Hospital, and on the surgical staff at Beekman Downtown Hospital in NYC. In addition, Bill is president of the Danbury Branch of the American Cancer Society and the Danbury Area Health Council.

I forgot to mention when we were speaking about the Sholls being in Janesville, Wis., that **Merle Hagen** is making his home there, too. He's marketing research manager for the Parker Pen Co. After the dreary Princeton game that **Hose Craig** and I meandered 700 miles from home for in '57, we flushed it this year. At least **Bill and Joan Barrett** kept the faith and split a couple of buckets of sours with the **Win Martins, Tom Miners, Dave Wilsons, Tom Trott,** and others as the Green picked up their over-due title. I suppose this ties in lumbermen Lesher and Hyde, but Bill working out of Berwyn, Penna., is in the wholesale lumber business, the Lawrence R. McCoy Co. of Worcester, Mass.

You can be sure that Baltimore **Al Barrett** wound up '58 in good style with his Colts coming through in sudden death as they did. If you're a Browns or Giants fan, get your case well documented with facts and figures when you try to convince Al in June why his team was lucky. Either that, or he'll change the subject and sell you an additional 20 G's of insurance. Al and Pat have four offspring, three of them demure little girls.

It's been a long time since we've written about **Rolfe de Leuw,** but he's safe and sound in St. Louis, associate to the Gen. Counsel of International Shoe Co. I hope that the good people from Wisconsin that we wrote about earlier keep their Radio-TV sets tuned to WTMJ-TV in Milwaukee and catch **Bill Davies** doing his bit. He's made quite a name for himself up in Brave-town.

The next time your lawn mower breaks down and you have a warranty problem with the dealer, contact the friendly controller of the Toro Manufacturing Co. in Minneapolis, none other than **Wally Benjamin.**

Any of you who read the "Anatomy of Murder" observed the author's acknowledgment to **Ezz Hale's** legal publishing firm. And with the better publishers is **Dick Ettinger,** president of Wadsworth Publishing Company in San Francisco. Dick and Barbara and their five favorite dependents make their home in Atherton, Calif. **Dr. Monte Duval** is Associate Professor of Surgery at the U. of Oklahoma Medical Center and the man to contact if you want liaison with **Bud Wilenson** for a seat to a Sooner's game. **Dan "the Bear" Donahue** is now in Chicago with one of the nation's top management consulting firms, Booz, Allen, and Hamilton, makes his home in suburban Barrington.

Among our more enterprising young men is **Wayne Eves** who in Omaha owns both the Mid Continent Tabulating Card Co. and the Mariotte Insurance Agency. And for our good constituents in the South who might not be too inclined to buy insurance from Baltimore **Al Barrett** since his town took a rather shady position during the hostilities of the '60s, you've got **Big Rog Antaya** in Atlanta representing New England Mutual and presenting the case in a honey dripping fashion that would knock over Scarlett's daddy, even after Sherman came.

Early indications are that we'll have a whale of a turn-out at our June Reunion. The Easterners, scribing a giant circle from Hanover to Pittsburg, will be there en masse. A lot of Hinterlanders are planning to make the move, we've got a few from the Coast on the ledger already, and there is every indication that we'll outstrip the great assortment that congregated on the Plains for our Tenth.

I think you'll be pleased with the Directory we're making up. Aside from the names and numbers of all the players, you'll be able to spot all the '44s in the towns you pass through, spot those in any line of work you're in, and give your wife a correct Christmas mailing list. We'll have this out to you before the June Reunion.

'45

Secretary, SAMUEL E. CUTLER JR.
Middlesex School, Concord, Mass.

Treasurer, ROBERT D. OLDFIELD JR.
5143 Stoney Ridge, North Ridgeville, Ohio

Although the news is not abundant this month, it is most certainly noteworthy. With reunion but a season away, and the necessity of making definite plans an increasing necessity, news of fellow classmates, their families, their doings, etc., becomes more significant. For numbered among one of life's most embarrassing moments is the "I remember the face but not the name" experience. Not many of us have that enviable faculty of being able to associate name, face, and a brief history in a moment's flash. Also, not many of us know much about any of us so it behooves us all to do a little homework in preparation for the great day of reunion. That's June 19, 20, 21, and I expect to see one and all there. If I take sick this time it'll be in the Mary Hitchcock Hospital.

Interesting facts are in abundance and yours for the asking. For instance, did you know that **Phil DeBarard** has been appointed South Florida Division Public Relations Manager for the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. at Miami, Fla.? Or that **Al Lott** has been named a director of the Permatex Co. of Huntington, L. I.? Probably not. And have you been waiting for me to announce the marriage of Dr. **Ed McCrum?** Probably. For the curious, and aren't we all, Ed married Hope Griswold last Nov. 29, in Brookline, Mass. A "fait accompli" and we hope to see them both at reunion.

Or perhaps you'd prefer to hear what the New York World-Telegram and Sun has to say about **Jack Wachtel.** O.K.

Tony G. Anthony '46 was recently appointed to the position of sales manager for the hotel and institutional department of the S. M. Flickenger Co., a wholesale food house.

Jack Wachtel has latched onto an idea which he is pursuing with all the scientific training that his Dartmouth and M.I.T. years enriched him. He is now fighting the battle of "sameness" in products. As he puts it, "Every business is looking for new developments to keep ahead of the pack. We see these ideas sprout everyday — quilting aluminum foil, piggy-back for ball-point refills, flo-thru tea bags, refillable lipsticks." Such improvements, he says, did not involve product development but were the result of creative analysis; briefly, somebody sparked a needed idea. He's set up Product Counselers, Inc., on E. 57th St. and is geared for action.

But no, maybe you'd rather hear what a few of your classmates have to say about themselves. Like **Maury Baruth,** for instance? Well, Maury, a lawyer, states succinctly that "I have been elected State Commander of AMVETS in Pennsylvania and have been appointed to the Pennsylvania Veterans Commission by Governor George Leader." And **John Bernheim** gladly informs you that he is "back from Japan after four years at the American Embassy in Tokyo. You can reach all of us — wife Doris, son Alfred, 6, and daughter Emily, 3 (born in Tokyo) — at the following address: 111 Holmes Run Rd., Falls Church, Va."

And then there's **Don Cole,** a doctor up Portland Way, who is "too busy with the family of growing youngsters and a medical practice to have any spectacular news," but manages to see the '45s in the area from time to time — Howie Sawyer, Charlie Patton, Murray Smart, Harris Hinckley, John White, and Bob Haffenreffer. And who is, of course, looking forward to the reunion.

Finally there's that voice from the deep blue, Dr. **Bud Thomas,** reporting from San Diego. "Hi — long lost Bud Thomas got tired of Navy life after eight and a half years. Decided to settle in San Diego. Have completed surgical training and certified by the American Board of Surgery. Now hope to become a solid citizen again. Have two children and we're expecting Dec. 17." Nice to hear from you, Bud, and how about some info. on the latest.

And now, especially for your reunion files, here's a brief dossier on some far-flung classmates: **"Jug" Agry,** with Simmons Mattress, now in New York is residing at 1 Park Ave., behind the green door. **Ted Belfit,** in sales with the Kraft Bag Div. of the Gilman Paper Co., lives in Haworth, N. J. In Stamford, Conn., you'll find **Howie Germain** as Sales Manager for International Latex Corp. While down in New Orleans is **Andy Dewing,** serving as manager of the Special Risks Div., New Orleans Branch of Continental-National Group. **Stu Chalfant,** in Santa Monica, Calif., holds a position which arouses my curiosity. He's an anthropologist with the System Development Corp. of that city. I'd like to hear more about your work, Stu.

It would certainly be nice to see all of you in four months but I know that's impossible. Nevertheless, don't be caught holding an empty bag when reunion rolls around. Pack it and come along. It's going to be a whopper.

'46

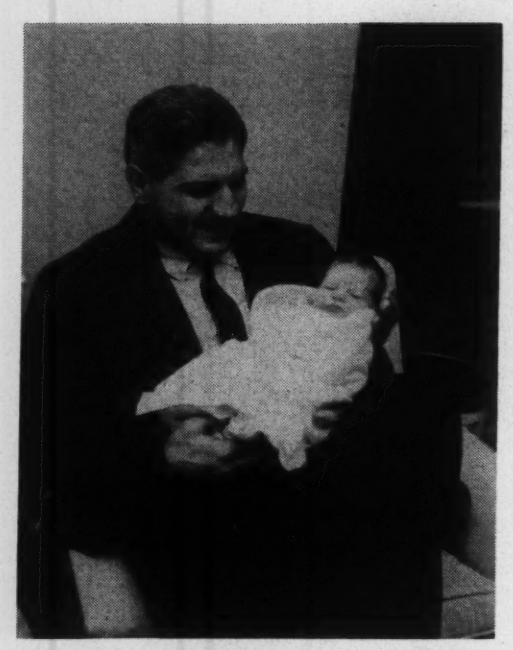
Secretary, THOMAS H. GILLAUGH
N.E. Mut'l Life Ins. Co.
505 Third National Bldg.
Dayton 2, Ohio

Treasurer, ANDREW J. MURTHA
850 Eustis Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Dayton Visitors — While calmly watching the old TV one night last week, our phone jangled and I was delighted to find on the other end Russ Chase '45 and my old Beta buddy **Jud Hannigan.** They are both with International Paper and were in Dayton doing some work at our McCall Corp. (pub-

lishers of Newsweek, McCall's, etc.). Russ is in sales with headquarters in New York City and Jud is Assistant Plant Manager of the Hudson River Mill at Corinth, N. Y. Both seemed to be prospering and it was good to hear from them both.... **Mack Grove** "hit town" the other day and coincidentally we ran into one another at a local restaurant here. The next day **Dick Scharrer** and I had lunch with Mack and he brought us up-to-date on his activities. After freshman year, he left Hanover and went into the Service, spending a good amount of that time in the Navy in California. About the same time his folks moved to that "sunny state" and upon discharge Mack stayed out there and enrolled at San Diego State College, graduating in 1949 with a Business Administration degree. After spending a year in the life insurance business with the Lincoln National, he went with Convair Aviation in 1951 in procurement and is still with the Convair Division of General Dynamics Corp. He lives in La Mesa, Calif., and is married to the former Beverly Carter of San Diego and they have two girls, ages 8 and 5. Mack brought us up-to-date on a couple of his old buddies — **Bob Bogart,** his high school buddy from Toledo, is back in that city in sales work and is married to the former Sally Straw, sister of Pete Straw '49 — **Gene Lucey** is in the wholesale hardware business on Long Island and the firm he partially owns, does a lot of business with the Air Force. Mack was here in Dayton on business for his company at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base and it was good to see him.

Up the Ladder — Our beloved **Reg Pierce,** Class Chairman and predecessor of yours truly as Secretary of the Class and conductor of this column, has been made a Vice President (Veep, that is!) of his firm — Kenyon and Eckhardt, large New York advertising agency — congrats, Reg! ... **Frank Gaylord** has been named Home Office training supervisor for Equitable Life of Iowa in Des Moines. Frank started in the insurance business in the Spokane, Wash., agency of Equitable Life in 1947 and in 1950 was recalled to active Naval duty. He returned in 1952 and was appointed regional agent of that agency in 1953. In 1955 he was named Home Office Field Assistant assigned to the West Coast with headquarters in Oakland, Calif., and was there until his most recent appointment. ... **Herm "Obie" Obermayer,** one of our eminent journalists, has been elected to the board of governors of the Monmouth Medical Center in Long Branch, N. J. In addition to running his own newspaper, Obie has been very active in the civic affairs of his community as he is a director of the Monmouth County Council of the Boy Scouts and the Long Branch Chamber of Commerce and is president of the Long Branch Growth Committee, Inc. — keep up the good work, Obie. ... **The Rev. George Razee,** curate of Christ Episcopal Church in Stratford, Conn., has been appointed the new rector of Trinity Episcopal Church in Waterbury as of December 1, 1958. We have written about George in recent issues and we're glad to see this further appointment. George and the former Nancy Foote Griggs of Waterbury have one child, Caroline, born last June — Nancy is a former grade school teacher having graduated from Wheelock College in Boston and taught in the Evanston, Ill., school system before marriage.... **Hugh Bennett** has been named District Manager for the Ayerst Co. in Atlanta. Hugh started with the company as a salesman in 1950 in the Los Angeles area and in 1956 was named a Clinical Research Associate and transferred to Philadelphia before his recent appointment. Hugh is married to the former Barbara Alice Bennett and they have three girls and one boy to move to the southern city of Atlanta.... **Ashley W. "Bill" Burner** is a Vice President of a new public relations agency called Creative PR, Inc. This firm has



Art Young '46 holding his first godchild, Betsy Ann Bogardus, daughter of Shirley and Peter Bogardus '51 of San Francisco.

been organized as a subsidiary of Anderson & Cairns Advertising Agency; Bill has been with that firm for five years as director of public relations. The firm will handle public relations programs of companies having their advertising placed with other agencies and Bill is a member of the board of directors of the new company. Prior to going with Anderson and Cairns, Bill was an editor at Fairchild Publications, Inc. for five years, coming to them from newspaper reporting posts on the Passaic, N. J., Herald-News and the Plainfield, N. J., Courier-News. I remember seeing Bill when he was in Plainfield and I was with the National Newark & Essex Bank in Newark. Nice work and keep up the good work, Bill!

In the News — It's wedding bells for **Graham Brush** as he placed the wedding ring on Miss Katherine Van Renesselaer Ulman of Lloyd Neck, L. I. — they were married in New York on December 27. Katherine is a graduate of St. Timothy's School and Vassar College — Congrats to them both! ... **Andy Bullis,** director of municipal affairs of the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs recently addressed the Berks County Boroughs Association at its bi-monthly meeting. Andy has been with the State Government of Pennsylvania since 1957 having served in similar work for the Connecticut State Government. He started in this field as a budget examiner in 1949 under Chester Bowles, then governor of Connecticut. After college, Andy was a teaching fellow at Wesleyan University and during '49 and '50 did some graduate work at Syracuse University and taught political science at Muhlenberg College in Allentown, Pa.... **Stan Waterman** continues his skin diving activities and has been making a number of personal appearances on the lecture circuit. He recently spoke in Portland, Ore., and showed colored movies of some of his underwater work in the Bahamas. Stan is achieving quite a reputation for his work in underwater photography and skin diving. ... **Len Ackerman** is a motion picture producer with Allied Artists in Hollywood.... **Bill Beaven** is practicing medicine and is associated with Doctors Hospital in Washington, D. C.... **Johnny Condit** is a sales representative for Ditto in Chicago and living in Evanston.... **Jerry D'Amore** is a civilian with the Department of the Army and is stationed at Perlacher Forst, near Munich, Germany. ... **Dick Esperon** is with Kodak Portugesa, Ltd. in Lisbon, Portugal.... **Jim Kelley** is with the America Fore Ins. Group in Chicago.... **Dick Leary** is an administrator for the National Health Association in New York City and living out on Long Island in Hicksville.... **Bob Pensmith** is also in the Big City as an accountant for Standard Oil and living in Wyckoff, N. J.... **Ignatius "Iggy" Tikelis** is an M.D., practicing in Wilmington, Del.... **Dr. Thorndike Toops** is "psychiatrist in charge of female service" (wow!) at Larue D. Carter Memorial Hospital in Indianapolis. ... **Mike Ward** is a sales representative for the Food Machinery and Chemical Corp. in Hoopeston, Ill., and **El Van Etten** is a Plant Accountant for Corning Glass in Harrodsburg, Ky. (that's the home of the famous Beaumont Inn).... That's it gang — see you next month!

'47

Secretary, HARRIS J. CHADWELL
304 Saratoga Rd., Snyder 26, N. Y.

Treasurer, JOSEPH G. KUREY
14 Fen Court, Madison, N. J.

Next month we expect to have a full report of the December 15 meeting of the Class Executive Committee at the Dartmouth Club in New York City.

Bob Bohn is a Sales Manager with Preferred Utilities Manufacturing Corporation in New York City, living in West Redding, Conn. **Steve Bucklin** continues his teaching career at the USAF DEP School, Det. 3, U.S. Forces APO 324, New York, N. Y. Professor **Bill Geber** is associated with the Department of Physiology at the University of South Dakota Medical School. **Walter Anderson** and family have been in England since the first of September 1958. Walter is senior representative for the Westinghouse Electric Corporation working in conjunction with the Aero Division of Rolls-Royce Ltd. of Derby. Assigned to England for two years, Walter is chiefly concerned with insuring a continuous flow of information concerning gas turbine design to and from Westinghouse Engineers in Kansas City.

Christmas greetings are much appreciated from: The **Bildners, Allen,** Joan, Robbie and Jimmy; The DARTMOUTH ALUMNI MAGAZINE; Barbara, **Dick,** Lynn and Robbie **Madison;** The **Cahoons, Roy,** Louise, Barbara, Cathy and Martha; **Bun Harvey,** Janet and his wonderful family of eight children; Marge and **Bill Knight** in Shrewsbury, Mass.; **Hal** and Oma **Johnston** in Guatemala, Central America; The **Clint Holtons** in Latham, N. Y.; The **Samuels, Rube,** Di, Adam and Julie; The **Lum Luhmans; Bob,** Barbara, Joanne and Judy **Keane;** The **Cunninghams, Leo,** Cathy, Judy and Rickie.

Don and Edith Shedd have published their Christmas Report from Des Moines, Iowa. Don travels the state of Iowa and the city of Des Moines with Liberty Mutual Insurance Company. He is active in the chamber of commerce and serves as the Chairman of the Advancement Committee for their district Boy Scouts. The Shedds enjoy camping in the Midwest with their fine family of four children. Kathy, Louise, Janie and recently-arrived-Alan spent the weekends and summer vacation with their parents camping in Iowa's State Parks and in Endovalley Campground in Rocky Mountain National Park. The Shedds are members of the local chapter of National Campers and Hikers Association and expect to be featured with several other NCHA families in an article on camping in Better Homes and Gardens next summer. Interest in camping equipment led to the beginning of Beaver Camping Sales, Edith's home business interest, selling pretty colorful tents made by Pop Tent Corporation.

George and Connie Cohn are the proud parents of Jeffry Alan, four months; David, two years; Cathy Lou, three and a half years;

and George Junior, five years. George expects to continue at the Yale University School of Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine for the next two to five years.

'48

Secretary, JOHN A. VAN RAALTE
110 Old Farm Rd.
Pleasantville, N. Y.

Treasurer, JOHN S. FENNO
120 North Lincoln Ave., Niles, Mich.

With the north wind howling around my house and the temperature hovering around zero, again my memories of the New Hampshire plains are brought sharply to the fore. It is a good time to light a fire in the hearth and tell our wives and children about those winters up in Hanover, especially 1947-48, in case you have forgotten.

During the holidays Barb and I visited in Rochester, N. Y. We enjoyed an evening spent with **Dick Weaver,** who drove over from Buffalo to see us. Dick is still a carefree bachelor hitting all the good ski areas between here and the West coast. He also spends some time selling lumber for the A. H. Weaver Lumber Co. and acting as sales agent for a new vinyl coated flexible wooden wall covering called "Furnaflex." The product has an aluminum backing and its possible applications are diverse.

Another salesman in the class is **Jack Clemence.** Since their departure from Wigwam about 10 years ago the Clemence family has been residing in Short Hills, N. J., and, I might add, has grown considerably. Jack and Ruth's roster now numbers five, as follows: Kathy, ten and one half; Christine, nine; Karen, five; Jack Jr., two and one half; and Carol, one. Jack works for Hankins Container Corp., a division of Flintkote, selling corrugated shipping containers. Although they see quite a few Dartmouth men, Jack hasn't found too many '48's nearby.

Jay Rutledge called me recently while on a visit to New York. Jay keeps very busy in the investment business in Oakland, Calif. During the summer, he reports seeing quite a bit of **Jerry Wensinger.** Jerry was at the University of California at Berkeley working on his doctorate degree. He is now on a year's leave of absence from his teaching position at Wesleyan while completing this work at the University of Michigan.

Ken Saunders is continuing to advance with the Continental Casualty Company in Chicago where he has worked since graduation. Recently he was given the responsibility of setting up the new merchandising and promotional unit in the accident and health department. Ken and his family live in Mt. Prospect, Ill.

A few months ago the Brockton, Mass., newspaper carried a picture of **Bob Sebilian** having his new rank insignia pinned on by his wife. Bob was promoted to major in the Marine Corps and is stationed at the Marine Corps recruit depot at San Diego, Calif. He is presently battalion training officer for headquarters.

It appears as if **Rog Tenney** likes to sell those things that give one pleasure in life. He has recently switched from selling imported sports cars in his hometown of Rockford, Ill., to selling and constructing swimming pools and is manager of this newly formed division of the Glenview Construction Co. in Glenview, Ill. Rog, his wife and two children will move to Glenview so that Rog can be closer to the Chicago area.

Another '48 living in Short Hills, N. J., is **Wendell Griffith,** with his wife, Barbara, and daughters Barbara, nine and Jody, six and a half. Wendell is now the chief industrial engineer for Colgate Palmolive in charge of cost control. I certainly hope he's found a little time to keep up his skiing.

It was certainly nice to receive a note recently from **Bill Wright.** Bill for the past three and one half years has been principal of the Athol, Mass., high school. He has now been promoted to Superintendent of Schools for the Athol School District and Athol-Royalton Regional District succeeding Harold Moody '28. Bill, his wife and three daughters live in Athol. Keep up the good work, Bill.

In the field of athletics **Dave Kurr** certainly hasn't lost his touch or stamina. Dave played number one on the Philadelphia B team in the tri-city squash racquets matches between Boston, Philadelphia, and New York for the Lockett Cup and won both his matches. Incidentally, Dave defeated Bill Foster '52, who was number one on the New York team. When not playing squash Dave works for Reynolds Metals Corp.

Since our class is still on the move, I have a few more changes of address for you. Below are the new addresses: Alvin Battison, 109 Eldredge Drive, Vestal, N. Y.; Frederick T. Comstock, Jr., 27 Hillview Ave., Clinton Heights, Rensselaer, N. Y.; Robert H. Cormack, Village Street, Millis, Mass.; Edward C. Curtis, 1302 Filmore Street, Hollywood, Fla.; James B. Eckman, 8604 Whipps Bend Road, Lyndon, Ky.; Arthur Hendler, 995 Ceil Place, Baldwin, N. Y.; Dr. Robert Kirkpatrick, 230 Mt. Hope Street, Meadville, Penna.; Thomas V. Rafferty, 62 W. Quaker Street, Orchard Park, N. Y., Theodore Susen, 30100 Ashton Lane, Bay Village, Ohio; Dudley K. Wright, 2336 Oakmont Ave., Santa Ana, Calif.

See you next month, but in the meantime now that winter is here and you have a little more time, drop me a note telling me what is new in your life — work, children, travel, etc.

'49

Secretary, ROBERT H. ZEISER
50 Tryon Ave.
East Providence, R. I.

Treasurer, WILLIAM A. WHITE 3RD
21 Crescent Dr., Whippany, N. J.

The holidays have just ended as I write this, and I hope the Bearded One was as good to you and yours as he was to me and mine. It's always a shock to go from light-hearted holiday season to cruel realization that there are some who expect me to work for a living!!!

Pat and I were delighted to receive cards from the following celebrants: Art and Betty Wallace, John and Joan Sweetland, John and Nancy Stockwell, Terry Maphis, Ed and Marge Clogston, Bob and Joan MacArthur, Jack and Peggy Kilmartin, Harv and Jane Nolan, Bob and Nadine Jackson, Bert and Sue Rodman, King and Jody Ball, Tom and Ann Swartz, Summy and Nonie Arneson, Bill and Nomi Ballard, Fred and Jeannie Briscoe, Al and Joyce Wagner, Carll and Barbara Tracy, Dave and Mimi Vogels, Herb and Ann Gramstorff, Bob and Persis Alden, Dave and Kay Strasenburgh, Mike and Lois McGean, Jay and Barbara Rosenfield, Lew and Dee Geer, Chet Palmer, and Paul and Cathy Erwin. Thanks so much to all of you.

How many of you saw the magnificent article in the December 29 issue of Newsweek about ad-man **Ed Graham?** It was a whole-page spread about one of our most successful brethren. Ed's done a tremendously clever job in the commercial industry of both radio and television. Even the most rabid commercial-haters among us smile when Emily Tipp tries to sell us Tip-Top Bread and also when Danfield Nes and his valet, Rudy, pitch for Nescafé. These two as well as the famous Bert and Harry Piel Beer-men are Ed's creations. A tip of Emily's Tip-Top hat to you, Ed.

Another clipping which caught my eye last week was in a sports page clipping in the Boston Herald. In it, the article explained that a young man named Arnie Springer of Winthrop High School scored 40 points against Andover High in a Northeastern Conference basketball game to break the old Conference scoring record of 39, set by **Jim Zafris** of Newburyport High in 1944. If my memory and records are correct, that should be our Jim Zafris, now a resident of Newbury, Mass. Records are made to be broken, but Jim's held up for 14½ years.

Os Skinner '28 sends me a clipping about **Bob "Rocket" Reed** which complements what I wrote last month of Rocket's promotion with Tidewater Oil. Bob is now #2 man in Tidewater's Eastern Division, extending from Maine to Virginia. He is now the eastern division marketing manager and a member of the division operating committee.

Accompanying his generous dues-check, **Ort Hicks** writes of his many travels in behalf of the Foreign Service in Oslo, Norway. He hopes to make reunion, though distances involved make it a big problem. He's also working on **Cris Bugge** (still a bachelor and a 12-month-a-year skier) to accompany him.

Dave and Kay **Strasenburgh** intend to ski this winter and hope that Pat and I can join them somewhere, as we did some seven years ago at Lake Placid (it doesn't seem possible that it was that long ago), so we'll scan our winter weekend schedules and hope to work out something. Time certainly slips by faster than we care to admit.

Got a fine letter from **Ed Grant** up in Worcester who announces the birth of John Raymond Grant, born November 25. This is Ed and Betty's third, Mary Ellen being 9 and Eddie Jr. 7. Ed is a Manufacturers' Agent covering the New England territory for several appliance and housewares manufacturers. Ed says business is excellent which is a welcome sound to hear from anyone near us. He and Betty definitely plan to make reunion in June.

One engagement to announce this month — that of **Ed "Ritchie" Hunt** of East Bridgewater, Mass. (working for Providence-Washington Insurance Company as a marine underwriter in New York City) to Miss Elizabeth Ann Everett of East Orange, N. J. Only a few days after I received this clipping via the News Service in Hanover I met Ed in the Providence Home Office of P-W, and we had a coffee together, discussing reunion plans and old friends.

A couple of vocation-listings — **George F. Day** is a graduate student at Harvard.... **Dick Desmond** is with Avondale Mills in Dallas, Texas.... **Brud Becker** is Manager of Sales Engineers, Bay State Abrasive Products Co. in Westboro, Mass.... **Jack Flanagan** is President of Hennigan & Flanagan Dist. Inc. in Phoenix, Ariz.... **Dana Miller** is a statistician with George B. Bock, Consultant Actuary in New York City.... **Phil Noyes** is a salesman with Washington Hardware Co. in Tacoma, Wash.... **Paul Richwagen** is an administrative assistant at the Buckley Country Day School in Roslyn, N. Y.

Don't forget to pay your dues if you haven't already. Returns have been real good so far, but there are many "regulars" still outstanding. DO YOUR SHARE.... And don't forget the big dates of June 19-21 — that is REUNION TIME.... BE THERE....

'50

Secretary, SCOTT C. OLIN
71 Tompkins Ave.
Pleasantville, N. Y.

Treasurer, SIMON J. MORAND III
506 Washington Ave., Wilmette, Ill.

It has been our custom to remind the noble breadwinner readers of this column that on the fourteenth day of this month they stand in danger of being transformed into

gnarled warts or burning at the stake, if not both. It is fortunate that we can offer you salvation from this potentially horrible fate ...go buy your wife a box of candy and a Valentine's Day card!

The annual good deed thus accomplished, we turn happily to a survey of activities over in...

CUPID'S CORNER

Whoop! Halloo! We have a wedding to record for the first time in several moons. The glad tidings dated December 5, 1958, proclaim the marriage of **Dick Ribble** and Nan Jones Adams in Hollywood, Calif. They are at home at 1326 North Vista Street. Rip is slaving for NBC in their film production department. Presumably he's also managing a few ski jaunts and maintaining an adequate surveillance of the area's Injuns.

What ho! Here's another live item, first of its ilk since early fall. **Jim Austin** is treading the final fifty-two eighty (walking the last mile, that is) as proved by the November announcement of his engagement to wed Ann Cary Woolfolk of Pittsburgh. Ann is an alumna of Chatham Hall and Connecticut College. Jim's employer and extracurricular activities were not revealed. Steeltowners, please advise.

RATTLE PRATTLE

The annual influx of yuletide greetings, appreciated in and of itself, brings a second blessing in the form of revelations on the blessings brought forth on this continent during the past year. We can report three girls and two lads whose first birthdays will occur later this year.

Eldest of the baby-sans is a daughter born to **Bill and Helen Hawkins** last May. The lady's name is Angela Marie and is a welcome relief "after two hell raising boys." Bill is divisional sales manager at Consolidated Electrodynamics in California.

A phone call to **Archie McAllaster** cleared up his comment about number three. The third is David, born October 24. So that you will not share our confusion on the point, number three means there are two other youngsters at the Westport, Conn., homestead, not a total of three in the family. Eldest is Archie Jr. born February 20, 1955, and Sara is the middle member with a birth date of August 1, 1956. Archie has been working for W. C. Pitfield & Co., Inc., in New York's financial district. Specializes in Canadian securities.

Dick Putney says, "See you in 'Sixty" at the end of his note, which is a good comment to make, but the earlier portions are even better. He notes "that Ginny and I have forsaken Ann Arbor's academic atmosphere...for the hazy hollows of the Hudson, on the banks of which I labor for the Imperial Paper and Color Corp. Alan Kent Putney provided a third mouth to feed on November 15, 1958." This number three, we think, makes only a trio all told in the family. See how confusing it gets though?

Jay and Mary Buck considered their Christmas stocking most pleasantly filled with a bundle of joy named Susan Keatley on December 13. With so little time to get off a note to the North Pole before Santa's trip, she had to ask for help from sister Julie.

Finally, **Mary Lou and Harry Van Benschoten** had a girl on December 17. The Carnival Queen of 1979 or thereabouts answers to Diana Joy. Two weeks later another important announcement was made to the effect that Harry had been admitted to partnership with Pogson, Peloubet & Co., certified public accountants.

Congratulations to all you fine folk!

INKADENTAL INTELLIGENTZ

John Bowman has been made sales manager for the A & B Travel Agency, Inc., in New Haven. He's in charge of tours, group travel, industrial accounts, and sales incentive programs there. Formerly John was assistant sales manager at Southern New England Telephone Co.

Bud Bray is working for the Milwaukee agency of Connecticut General Life Insurance Co. as brokerage consultant and insurance planner. He and his wife, the former Shirley Clark, have a daughter, Sallie, who is three, and an heir, Michael, two years old.

Bowing low and apologizing profusely to **Hugh Brower's** spouse, Jane, we acknowledge that their canine companion, du Pont, is not "a basset-type hound" as we stupidly identified him a few months ago. "du Pont is a basset hound pure and simple," says Meach. Okay, we'll turn in our K. C. application blank anonymously and brush up on doggy data one of these days.

John Moulton is now teaching at Reed College in Portland, Ore.... **Jim Farmer** passed his National Boards in radiology this fall and started in practice with a Cleveland firm, Hill and Thomas, on January first. The brood includes two boys and three girls currently.... **Bush Keeler** has a year and a half to go at Virginia Seminary. With three children and five pups, Bush advises some of the latter are available at reasonable rates on a permanent loan basis.

Jim and Bunny Myers are enjoying all the charm of Jolly Olde England these days. Jim is comptroller of Campbell Soups Ltd.—England and a director of Campbell's Soups S. p. A. in Italy where they spent six weeks last summer. Three young lads in a photo are all smiles and obviously chortling in cockney accents by now.

Stan Schneider is manager and production chief of Ace Service and Supply Company in High Point, N. C. He's looking for Tarheel brethren and we trust any in the area will drop him a line at P. O. Box 667.

Cal Sia completed his residency last July and opened his own practice of pediatrics in Honolulu where he's treating healthy babies and worried mothers. There are two boys in the clan with a report in the Rattle Prattle section due soon.

Bill Pulley got his M.B.A. from Miami (Ohio) a year ago after the night school grind and states that 1950 members are scarce in his neck of the woods. Glimpsed from time to time, however, are the **Gordon Hoods and Tom and Jean Sours.** Little Pulleys include Chip, six; Mary Lynn, four; and Jeff, not quite one year old.

As you all know, it is strictly against the rules to place any "personal" notices in a column such as this, so we cannot honor the request of **Dick Ceely** to publish, **"Ned Weir! All is forgiven."** Trust you understand our predicament, Dick. Nice to know you had the comfort of such companions as **Ben Shaver, John Cobb, Joe Magoon** and **Ed Tuck** at the Harvard game last autumn. You forgot to reveal your own doings, though.

With mixed emotions we conclude these ramblings by telling you that **Tom O'Connell** has passed the chairmanship of the Class of 1950 on to **Bob McIlwain** upon concurrence of your Executive Committee. "Crash" will hold office until our next reunion and, of course, is a wonderful choice to head up our horde. We're sorry to lose Tommy's talents to the U. N. Technical Assistance Board in Quito, Ecuador, however, and hope he can square away enough problems down there in time to join us at the tenth in 1960!

Where all may read and nod their heads in agreement, we'd like to say thanks to Tom for a job well done over the past four years. Hurry back, fella, we can use you, too! For your information, Bob McIlwain can be reached care of McKinsey & Co., 60 East 42 Street, New York City 17.

That about wraps it up till March, gang. Unless someone can help us scrape together some tidbits for broadcast, we are thinking of giving this space up for a paid political announcement or the picture of a Varga girl next month. While that would be a decided improvement, some of you must be egotistical enough to want to see your names in print. Let us hear from you!

And now, this is the lonesome polecat....

'51

Secretary, LOYE W. MILLER JR.
3125 Pinehurst Place
Charlotte 9, N. C.

Treasurer, KENNETH M. HENDERSON JR.
406 E. Montclair, Milwaukee 17, Wis.

'Tis the month of Valentines, Abe Lincoln, George Washington—and the marriage of **Andy Timmerman.**

Our spies tell us Andy finally succumbed to a charming miss named Lois Pyle from Paramus, N. J., with the engagement announced in November and a trip to the altar any time now. Lois is a Katherine Gibbs gal with New York ad agency experience. And Andy, these days, is in the driver's seat for Caterpillar sales promotion in Peoria.

Down at Wesleyan University (Conn.) the dean of freshman and one of his associates have hauled down a $5,000 federal grant to study what the average college student wants in a career—and what factors influence his selection. This is particularly interesting to '51's, for said dean of freshmen is none other than **Don O'Dowd.**

Christmas seems a long time back, but this is the first opportunity we've had to thank many of you for the Christmas cards which rolled in. **Alex** and **Joan Sarjeant** made their greeting simply a newsletter on the Sarjeants to all their friends—a novel and pleasing idea. From it, we learn that the family has moved from Levittown to a big, comfortable home in Newtown, Conn.—smack in the middle of Alex's territory for Pelton and Crane dental suppliers. Also of note was the arrival of Dean, to join his four brothers and sisters.

From the home with the charming address, Stove Pipe Road, Voorheesville, N. Y., **Pete Frederick** penned a Christmas note of a third pair of pattering feet expected in March. Pete's one of these traveling men—eight of the last 17 weeks on the west coast, and this is apparently a normal thing. He's with General Electric.

Midwest '51's got detailed instructions on how to get to a Dec. 27 blast organized by **Bob Bowler, Dave Hilton** and **Pete Henderson** at Pete's home in Winnetka. We haven't heard the results yet—the Chicago press carried no riot reports—but there was a suspicious note in the nationwide weather table for Dec. 28: Winnetka was 10 degrees warmer than surrounding communities.

And speaking of Bowler, we have a hunch he's gone into real estate up there in Lake Bluff. He reports with straight face that **Jim** and **Joan Culberson** just settled there and that **Chip Blomgren** has a house deal "working." But right now, the Bowlers are more famous in another respect in those parts. Seems the baptism of one William Grier Bowler II was "one of the noisiest exhibitions in the history of the Episcopal Church." 'Twas witnessed by Godparents **Herb Knight** and the Hiltons.

Elsewhere about the nation... **Neal Crampton,** a technical representative for E. I. du-

Pont of Wilmington, Del.... **Brookie Dodge,** a production supervisor with Polaroid in Waltham, Mass. (bet there's a ski rack on his car) and **Dick Terry,** a like position with the same outfit in Cambridge... **Dick MacDonald,** Hotpoint district sales manager in Nashville... **Bob Maguire,** teaching at Duke ... **Ed Mansfield,** asst. eccy prof at Carnegie Tech... **Dr. Al Tarlov,** research at U. of Chicago... **George Marshall,** dealing in IBM computer systems from Toledo... **Walt Schreiner,** GE accounting specialist in Schenectady... **Al Streelman,** Schenley Distillers industrial relations manager, Cincinnati... **Dr. Bob Kent** in Rochester, Minn. (Mayo Clinic perhaps?)... **Gerald McMahon** in Grand Union management, Scarsdale.

'52

Secretary, RAYMOND J. BUCK JR.
5 South Park St., Hanover, N. H.

Treasurer, EDWARD J. FINERTY JR.
33 Dean St., Attleboro, Mass.

This has been a delightfully cold and snowy winter for Hanover. The first flakes fell in early December and we've had a ground cover ever since. The Dartmouth Skiway up at Holt's Ledge in Lyme opened in mid-December and has been drawing bigger and bigger crowds. Hope you get a chance to see the new color film on the Skiway.

The Bucks have enjoyed the snow and even the 20 degree below zero temperatures recorded in December despite the fact that it played havoc with the construction schedule of our new Hanover home.

December has also been a big month for births. **Dek Davidson's** handsome, unique Christmas card gave the stork equal billing with St. Nick in announcing the birth of Russell Armstrong Davidson on December 10. This is the second son for Dek and Louise. Dek handles New York sales for Timber Structures, Inc. during business hours and is on the Board of Governors of the Dartmouth Club of New York in "off" hours. The combination often means a late train out to Thornwood, N. Y.

Over in the marble capital of the nation, Proctor, Vt., the Santa stork brought **Walt and Betsy Lashar** a young lady, Susan Elizabeth, born December 12. Young Susie has two older brothers, Waltie and Timmy. Walt Sr.'s with the Proctor Trust Company.

Bill and Dottie Price also switched sexes with the birth of William Russell Price on December 8. The two previous Price children were girls, Patty and Cynthia. Bill's with Price-Waterhouse in the Boston area.

The big news in Worcester, Mass., banking circles is the promotion of one **Robert Brace** to assistant treasurer of the Worcester County Trust Company. Bob was a credit analyst. One item I stumbled over in Bob's record, which I don't think was announced to the class, was his election last spring as secretary for the Southworth Machine Company of Portland, Me. Bob's a member of the Worcester Young Businessmen's Association and the University Club of Worcester.

Lt. **Bill Sweet,** U.S. Navy, reports that he and Joan will be heading back to the States in 1959 after a long stay in Subic Bay, the Philippines. An extra passenger is expected to make the trip back with them.

The Rev. **Ed Sumner** has received a new assignment. He began duties on Jan. 1 as vicar of St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Woodstown, N. J., and as rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in Mullica Hill, N. J. He'll be living in Woodstown at 33 East Grant Street.

Another classmate in the ministry, **Dave Duncombe,** was scheduled for examination for ordination, and ordination to the Christian ministry, on Dec. 14 in the First Con-

Lt. Sumner E. Moulton '52 USNR receives a letter of commendation from Rear Admiral Joseph M. Carson, chief of naval air basic training, for his outstanding service in the successful rescue of a downed pilot from the Gulf of Mexico on December 12.

gregational Church of Watertown, Conn. Dave has his Master's Degree from Columbia and has also studied at Union Theological Seminary and American University in Washington, D. C. He's currently working on his Ph.D. in religion. He's been chaplain at Taft School for the past three years, also teaching courses in religion and social studies.

The engagement of Patricia Maisel of Buffalo, N. Y., and **Bob Cotsen** was announced recently in the New York Times. Bob is currently stationed in Wiltshire, England, as a captain in the Air Force Medical Corps. He gained his medical degree from Harvard in '56 and recently completed his residency at Boston City Hospital. His fiancée was in the Class of 1957 at Smith and was with the American Cancer Society in Boston.

Joe Novak has left his Navy days behind and is now living and working in New York City. Another ex-serviceman now back in the civilian law field is **Buzz Barton.** Buzz is living in Everett, Mass., a cross-country hop after service days in San Francisco.

Quaker Oats has assigned **Bob Ash** to Productos Quaker, S.A. which places him in Cali, Colombia, South America. The address is Apartado Aereo 2074.

Randy Nubel has left Garden City, Long Island, for the University of Texas in Houston where he's in educational administration according to the information I've received. Good luck, pardner. Another long distance mover is **Dave Springer** who reversed the national population trend to the west by moving from Mason City, Iowa, to Westchester County in New York. His new address is 31 Munson Place, Yorktown Heights.

Bill Stewart, however, offset the east's gain in Springer by shifting from South Bend, Ind., to West Covina, Calif. His new home is on 814 Susanna Avenue.

Another '52 giving up Navy blue for civilian days is Dr. **Sum Moulton** who has left Uncle Sam's service in Florida in time to enjoy winter in Portland, Maine.

This month we close with a reminder that a complete file is kept on the class by your secretary, and it contains all the information appearing in the magazine and newsletters. If you want up-to-date information on someone, just drop me a line. And if you're not quite sure that we've got all the pertinent info on your kids, job, etc., send that along too.

'53

Secretary,
FREDERICK H. STEPHENS JR.
1050 Parker, Detroit 14, Mich.

Treasurer, CHARLES B. BUCHANAN
1404 Potato Point Rd., Appleton, Wis.

At its recent meeting in October 1958, the Class Executive Committee strongly felt that a current class directory would be appreciated after the buffeting winds of the first five years had been quelled. The strong administrative team of **Tom Bloomer, Ted Spiegel,** and **Bob Henderson** are responsible for bringing us this completed list. Our thanks go to them for a fine job. It is sincerely hoped that this list will be one more tool to continue the excellent class esprit in the months just ahead.

Santa Claus made his special rounds, with his friend the Stork, to three '53 homes just prior to Christmas. Prancer escorted Debra Beth on November 25 into a crib in the **Jack Levine** household, and Vixen bounded with joy over the **Clery** threshold to present Howard Kingsbury Clery III on December 5, only to be followed by Cupid racing past the missile guards to announce the arrival of Kathleen on December 6 to **Paul and Joan McConnell** in Los Alamos, N. M. "But wait a minute," Santa says, "I also wish to announce that last June I journeyed on water skis to **Al and Patty Ives'** to deliver Paul Brenner on June 17." Two grand boys for the Ives' now, both in training for the Big Green, says Patty.

From Springfield, Mass., comes the announcement that **Bill Craven** has joined the staff of Paine, Webber, Curtis. Bill previously had been with the New York Telephone Co. and more recently administrative assistant to the sales manager of the Holyoke Division of the Worthington Corp. Bill and Barbara make their home in Easthampton, Mass. Just recently **John Peterson** was appointed a field engineer for the Norton Co. in their Philadelphia district office. John joined this outstanding abrasive grinding firm in 1954 after receiving his degree from Tuck. **Wally Ashnault** was recently admitted to the New York Bar Association which makes wife Sally and all of us very proud. Congratulations and best wishes to you gentlemen.

Let the wind blow, let it rain and snow and engagement and wedding news will follow. First flurry-Dorine Joyce Ackerman's engagement to **Harvey Medlinsky** in New York. Dorine is a graduate of New York University and Yale School of Drama. She is currently a costume designer for several TV shows. A February wedding is planned. And in November **Jim Porath** broke the ice and took Jean Priscilla Murphy as his bride in Lynn, Mass. A reception was later held at the Boston Yacht Club in Marblehead. A colorful usher corps included the names of one **Paul Paganucci** and **Wally Ashnault.** Jean is a graduate of Simmons College and Jim is now a partner in the accounting firm of Thomas B. Donnelly & Co. The home fires will burn in Marblehead.

BITS OF BANTER — **Larry Barnett** with Minneapolis-Honeywell in Minneapolis; **John Becher,** a town planning consultant in Rye, N. Y.; **Capen Farmer,** an advertising copywriter with the F. W. Dodge Corp. in New York; **Al Kraus** teaching at the Viewport School in Amenia, N. Y.; **Bob Nessen** associated with the law firm of Dewey, Ballentine, Bushby, Palmer, and Wood in New York; **Jim Oberlander** with the Northern Trust Co. in Chicago; **John Auerbach,** a resident in urology at the Stanford University Hospital in San Francisco; and **Walt Gerbereaux** is associated with the Fruit Dispatch Co. in Cincinnati as a produce merchandising representative.

Bye for now — and Happy Snowfaring for those in the Arctic belt.

'54

Secretary, WILLIAM H. MANSFIELD
2457 39th Place, N.W.
Washington 7, D. C.

Treasurer, LT. BENJAMIN J. BOWDEN
109 Corning St., Beverly, Mass.

"...The wolfwinds are wailing at the doorways..." as we go to press this month. The slopes have been good, and it's been mighty cold. So if you are located near **George and Mary Brooks** at Boston University's African Studies program or **Bobby McGrath** in his new general insurance—"McGrath Agency"—on North Main St. in Laconia, N. H., you are probably having another winter of fine skiing.

If you find yourself around **Jerry Evans** at the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton or with **Bill Grover,** heeling for an MBA at Wharton, University of Pennsylvania, most likely you don't have the time to wax the boards. If you are anywhere near **Jim Greenwood** in flight operations aboard the carrier "Forrestal" or sitting in classes with Banaras Hindu University student **Frank Van Aalst** in Banaras, India, you have probably forgotten what a T-bar looks like.

Frostbite threatened the Executive Committee at its annual gathering in the New York City Dartmouth Club just before Christmas. Ben Bowden, Don Belcher, Clint Gaylord, John Heston, John Heyn, Art Patterson, Skip Weymouth, Rod Rockefeller, Perry Davis, Bill Rogers and your correspondent were on hand for the meeting during which plans for the 1960 Class Reunion in Hanover were outlined. A report of the meeting will be coming your way soon.

Clint is a methods analyst with IBM in Endicott, N. Y.; Don is back at his med studies at the U. of Pennsylvania; Perry is peddling insurance with the G. P. Shoemaker Agency in the City and in his spare time pushing his new Greenwich Village publishing house—Agape Books; and Artie was all smiles after his November engagement to Jane Carpenter, a Colby Juniorite turned Ann Arbor, Mich., school marm. The Patter looks to a summer wedding.

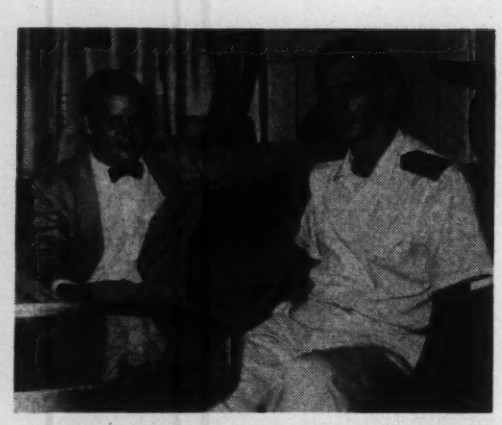
A number of classmate Christmas cards carried pictures of the kiddies this year. We were most surprised and about ready to mail Hazqui editors **Jon and Katie Moore** a congratulation card when we saw a little lad on their greeting. Fortunately on the second glance of our double-take we discovered that the youngster was a youthful Liberian. The card was done in an African décor.

Audrey Gutlon, wife of Providence, R. I., toy dealer **Pete Gutlon,** threatened to launch her son's model Atlas rocket on a Washington probe if the writer didn't get the name of her new son correct this month. So before the count-down is completed let us announce that the youngster's name is Richard Scott, not Peter Jay, as we reported earlier. Audrey said the **George and Lois Graboys** and **Shelly and Betty Ann Woolf** joined the Gutlons after the Glee Club concert in Providence recently.

Rip Coffin will be rumbling into Washington, D. C., this month to take up a desk at the Bureau of the Budget. Rip writes that **Bob and Barb Flood** were joined by a baby girl, Jennifer, this summer. Bob is toiling for Commonwealth Edison in Chicago with **Steve Mullins.**

Dave and Dottie Fitch write of seeing **Clark Murphy, Neil Hendry, Jim Stead,** Alcoa's **Ray Freud,** Loomis Sayles' **Ned Hoban, Jim Fisher** and **Walt Clarkson** in Hanover this fall.

Second-year Harvard lawman **Dave Snow** was one of sixteen men elected to the Board of Student Advisers at Harvard Law School this year, and **Dick Perkins** was appointed instructor at State University College of Forestry, Syracuse University in New York. At Allied Chemical Company's plant in Marcus Hook, Penna., **Dean Hildebrandt** is undergoing technical production training, and in Kingston, N. Y., IBM lists a product engineer, **Pete Schenck.**



Jonathan Moore '54, public affairs assistant with the U.S.I.S. in Liberia, and Lt. (jg) Bob Leopold '55 chat in the wardroom of the USS BIGELOW which touched Monrovia, Liberia on a goodwill cruise in December.

Freddie Alpert is back on the payroll of Alpert Inc. in New Bedford, Mass., and the Continental Baking Co. in Somerville, Mass., lists **Ozzie Conlin** as personnel manager. **Lt. Jay Chandler** is with the Navy medics on a New York, fleet post office address, and **Pres Clark** is in the Comptroller's Office of the Merchants National Bank of Boston, Mass.

Tom Harrington is order auditing with U.S. Electrical Motors in Milford, Conn. Tom, wife Margaret and new daughter Louise, born June 2, are living in nearby Westport. **Tom and Purdy Thompson** acquired a tax exemption on October 21, a son, Ferris McKeen.

Betrothed in October were Sandra Jampol, a New Yorker and grad of Pratt Institute and the Fashion Institute of Technology, and **Stu Roth.** Stu is a graduate of Dickinson College. Engaged in Atlanta, Ga., in November were Anne Ivie of SMU and Pan American's **Dick Wheelock** of Dallas, Texas.

Married on October 4 in Portland, Me., were Wellesleyite Katherine Hildreth and **John Pierce. Dick Fowler** did the best-manning as **Bob Woodberry** and **Dick Brace** seated the customers. John is associated with H. M. Payson Co. in Portland, Me. He and Kattie have their mailbox in Prout's Neck, Me.

Stu Stearns, Chris Rood and **Phil Christophe** were in the party that pointed **Bob Marrs** down the aisle in South Norwalk, Conn. Bob and Susanne Rood Smith, a Hood Collegian were married on the same day as the Pierces. Bob is with Scott Paper Co.

Also in October **Dunc Roberts** and Alison Bunn said final vows. Alison is an Averett College (Danville, Va.) grad from Passaic, N. J. New York City's Hanover Banker **Ray Freud** was among the ushers. Living in Metuchen, N. J., are **Al and Ann** (Snyder) **Donahower,** married on November 1 in Bryn Mawr, Penna. Ann was an Endicott Junior graduate.

Mike Biggs '54, Jack Christy '54, and Stu Sanders '56 seen at the annual Christmas alumni dinner of the San Francisco-Northern California Dartmouth Club in December.

Hope next month thaws some of those writer's cramps out, because we are in need of material on this end. We'll be looking forward to hearing from you.

'55

Secretary, LT. THOMAS E. BYRNE III
OMS Box 114, Moody AFB
Valdosta, Ga.

Treasurer, PAUL MERRIKEN
1024 National Bank of Commerce Bldg.
New Orleans 12, La.

There's nothing like a brisk week or two in the wintry Nor'East to revive ones vitality. Having experienced same, your recorder herewith attacks the pile of literature accumulated over the holidays.

Rog Dolliver forwarded a long note from Goodfellow AFB in San Angelo, Tex., where he is with the Air Force Security Service. Since graduation, Rog has been busy continuing his education and serving his Air Force tour. After leaving Dartmouth in '55 Rog, **Glen Wathen, Tom Conner,** and **Sky Huntoon** toured the U.S. on a three-month sojourn that has already been mentioned in this column. Rog then entered the University of California and spent two years there working toward his doctorate. He now possesses teaching and administrative credentials, and a Master's Degree in Education Administration and hopes to continue working toward his Doctor's Degree after returning to civilian life. Before his assignment to Goodfellow, Rog was an instructor in the Aviation Cadet Pre-Flight program at Lackland AFB in San Antonio.

Other news found its way to my cluttered desk, this time penned by **Dick Meurer.** Dick's employed as Assistant to the Terminal Trainmaster for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad at Birmingham, Ala. At present, Dick is training operators for a new 8.5 million dollar automatic freight classification yard there. Dick recently heard from **Al Alvarez** who was, at the time, back in Cuba "working for the government." As of January 1, it would seem that Al's most recent occupation is open for conjecture. Dick also sends word that **Blake Irons** is soon due to close out his Army career at the Opama Ordnance Depot in Japan and return to civilian life.

Bob Leopold has decided to make Uncle Sam his permanent employer and remain in Navy blue. Bob's home port is Norfolk, Va., where his family is located. (This "family," by the way, now includes David Reeves Leopold born last November 29.) Bob just completed a three-month cruise off the coast of Africa, stopping in 18 different ports during the 14 weeks at sea. Most of the trip was spent traversing the west coast from Dakar to Capetown, cruising up the east coast to Kenya province, and then retracing the course. Bob found the continent relatively void of Dartmouth men; however, he did run into Jon Moore '54 and his wife Kate at Monrovia, Liberia.

Carl Wisenfeld recently completed a six-month Army tour and has settled with his family in Roselle, N. J. Carl is a fledgling lawyer, having graduated from Columbia Law School last June.

Bill Wilbur is now Mr. Wilbur once more, after suffering the rigors of an 18-month tour of duty with the Army in France. Bill is employed by Colgate-Palmolive as an Assistant Product Manager and is living in New York City.

Jody and **Mary Matthewson** (with Number One Son, Kent) are stationed at Norfolk with the Navy. Jody's an engineering officer on a destroyer, and has about six more months to go. When his tour is up

next August, Jody and his family will head for New York City where he'll be working with the Wall Street Journal, Inc.

Jack Porvaznik writes that he's an interne at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston in the general surgical program. Jack and wife Eunice boast one heir, John William, born on November 15.

Steve Little and his wife Frances are located in Phoenix, Ariz., where Steve is enrolled in the June '59 class of the American Institute of Foreign Trade. Steve is specializing in France and the Far East, and Frances, a Radcliffe graduate, is taking advantage of the opportunity to study the languages and customs of the country they plan to settle in.

Bob Brown is engaged to Patricia Jeanne Crawford of New York City. Pat graduated from the University of Southern California in 1955. Helen Gagnon and **Fred Ceres** were married this January. Fred is with the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company in Springfield, having completed a four-year tour of duty with the Air Force. Helen is a native of Manchester, employed by the Household Finance Company there.

Bill Hochman became engaged to Michele Gilman, a Simmons College alumna, Bill recently graduated from Harvard Law School and is now serving with the Army.

Jack Palmer and Ann Dobson were engaged during the Christmas holidays, and plan to marry next summer. Jack will graduate from Stanford Medical School in 1960. Ann attended Mills College and will graduate from the Stanford School of Nursing next March.

Word comes from China concerning **Doug Archibald's** most recent adventures (China, Me., that is). Doug's enrolled at the University of Michigan studying English literature on a Woodrow Wilson National Fellowship.

Neal Allen and Joan Wheaton were engaged this past December. Joan is a graduate of Mary Hitchcock and is on the staff at New York Hospital. Neal completed his Navy tour recently and is now with the N.Y. Trust Company. **Larry Hagar** is now employed by the Rapid Service Press in Boston and is going through the training program there.

That's about the extent of the news for this month. Keep writing, hear? So long for now.

'56

Secretary, RICHARD A. MARSH
110 Prospect St., Gloucester, Mass.

Treasurer, RICHARD H. DEVOTO
Box 108, New Dorm, Golden, Colo.

Members of the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital staff recently held a discussion program outlining the new professional education program for high school students. Assisting on the panel was **Fen Riley.** Such national foundations as the March of Dimes are planning to launch a tremendous new scholarship program in medicine and the associate fields. In the past such grants have helped finance people such as Dr. Jonas Salk.

Pete Harpending and Carolyn Ann Fantasia were November bride and groom. At present Pete is a senior at Harvard Law School. The couple is living in Cambridge.

Dick McClintock and Barbara Wyatt plan to wed this coming June. The groom-to-be claims his Vassar gal is more familiar with Princeton and Yale but brain washing has given the Big Green an edge. Dick is in his third year at Harvard Medical School — present address is 70 Westland Avenue, Boston 15, Mass.

Lt. (j.g.) **Jon Robarge,** who has just completed 18 months of service with the 7th Fleet in the Far East, is spending a short leave at home. Soon he will fly to San Francisco where he will be attached to the Naval Air Station at Alameda, Calif.

Lt. Thomas D. Young '57 is a member of the Marine Corps' famous VMF (AW) 531 squadron which is now flying the new F4D-1 Skyray, a supersonic all-weather jet interceptor.

A short note on **Hugh Erwin** being with the U.S. Army at the Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala. Hugh's younger brother, Pete, is a junior at Dartmouth.

Miss Sara Herr became the bride of Ensign **Blake Field,** USNR. The couple will live in Arlington, Va.

Chuck Carrington is a med student residing in New York City. **Toby Julian** is a supervisory assistant with the New England Tel. and Tel. Co., 18 Euclid Avenue, Natick, Mass. **Don Sokol,** another medical man, is studying at the Parker Hill Medical School. **Breck Viets** is working at advertising in New York and **Rick Worrell** at law in Boston to round out the employed list this month.

General Mills has recently transferred **John "Scopes" Edison** to the New York area. His letter box reads: 55 Maxwell Road, Garden City, Long Island, N. Y.

Here are the up-to-date flashes on the '56 PX story: Ens. Blake E. Field, OP-9224, Rm 5E683, 4277 S. 35th St., Arlington 6, Va.; PFC John Gwynn, US 52464584, USAREUR Liaison Group (7945) APO 403, New York, N. Y.; Lt. George Haliday, USN, USS Blenny (SS-324) Fleet Post Office, New York, N. Y.; Leroy T. Brown, U.S. Army, 50th Co., 5th Stn, Bn., Fort Benning, Ga.

Again as always, a short so long and a hope you'll scratch a note soon.

'57

Secretary, CLARENCE D. KERR III
91 Bradley Place
Mineola, L. I., N. Y.

Treasurer, FRANK A. BRUNI
3962 Jewell St., San Diego 9, Calif.

For those of you who read the first paragraph of this article only, this BMOC Award will come first. It goes to "Gaston," an olive owned by **Don Cowlbeck.** The personable olive lives in an Olivett, a machine designed by Don to introduce the stranger, an olive, to that exacting mixture of friendly ingredients that comprise a Martini. The Award does not go to Don because of his invention of the Olivett but to Gaston for lasting three and one-half years of being dunked in Martinis. For those who are interested, the Olivett is on sale at better stores everywhere.

The annual report of the West African segment of the Class has come in. **John Berge** is in Liberia right on the border of what used to be French Guinea. Except for suffering from hangover fever, a common tropical disease resulting from a visit to the largest city around, Monrovia, John is well. He also states, "No, I have not done any big game hunting. The reason for that is that there is no big game. I have seen one leopard, a number of snakes, and a host of rats. The natives eat all. I stick to canned foods."

Art Johnson filled a letter full of many names and travels of classmates. Art, after graduation from Tuck spent six months at Officers' Basic School, Fort Sill, toured the West for a few weeks, and then went to work for Continental Can on a Sales training program in New York at the first of the year. **Bill Duvall** same as above (he and Art survived the Army together) and is now working for U.S. Steel in a sales training

Present at the wedding of Samuel G. Smith '58 and Robin Ann Miesem in Summit, N. J. were: (front row, left to right) Robert H. Smith '50; Larrie Calvert '57; Robin M. Smith, the bride; Samuel G. Smith '58, the groom; Peter J. Smith '48; and in the back row (left to right) Pete Paxon '59; John Foster '58; Mort Scharman '57; Don Mauer '58; Thayer A. Smith '10; Bruce Gemberling '58; Ernie Arnold '55; Chap Jacobus '58; and Al Greener '58.

program also in N.Y.C. **John Donnelly** a PFC at Ft. Leonard Wood, Mo., is driving a truck for six months. As a civilian John works for Minneapolis-Honeywell in Minneapolis. **Tom Donahoe** is an airman in the Air Force Reserve in Denver. Otherwise Tom is working for Arthur Anderson Accounting in Chicago. **Quigg Porter** married Joan Mason in June and is working for the Northern Trust Company in Chicago. **Chuck Schroeder** is in the Navy at Charleston, S. C., and was married to Miss Beth Rennett. **Ron Fraser** is in the Army for six months. **Bill Kramer** is working for IBM in Boston. **Dick Stacey** is at Tufts Medical School. **Bob Goodman** is at Northwestern Law School while **Bob Porter** is going to Oklahoma U. to get a Master's in Petroleum Geology. **Dick Bohanon** is also at Oklahoma but working on a law degree. **Bob Sproul** is in Korea with Army Intelligence. **Bill Newman** is going to Thomas Jefferson Med. School in Philadelphia. **Don Saunders** is working for the Linde Corporation in San Francisco. **Pete Wardle** is out of the Air Force and is also working in San Fran. **Wayne Kakela** is going to photographer's school somewhere near Mexico City and is managing a small inn during his spare time. **Eric and Pat Eichler** had a second baby, Denise. Their first child Kurt, was second in line for the Class Baby title by virtue of the fact that he was born fourteen days after Cindy Weiss.

From Art's letter you can see that there are people spread all over the globe. If any of you are about to move do write me and let me know where you are going and I will let you know if there are any classmates nearby.

A few days ago **Ed Matthews** survived dinner at our house and The Executive left this thought. "For a while the class will be on the move but there will be a gradual settling down and looking toward the future class activities. The best way to do this is to get ideas from you as to what you would like to do as a class. Do rush your comments to us. The sibling contest was a fertile success. Keep up the People Movement and we'll look forward to hearing from you."

Ed's Address 303 Woodbury Hall, Hanover, N. H.

Mine is at the head of the column. Best Regards, Skip.

'58

Secretary,
CHARLES H. COWPERTHWAITE
2901½ Baseline Rd.
Boulder, Colo.

Treasurer, GARY FINERTY
45 Wood St., Milton 86, Mass.

I never thought I'd meet the deadline on this one. I'm just back on my schedule again after two weeks of delightful rousing and revelry, featuring the benevolency of Santa Claus and many fine Dartmouth reunions—quite common at vacationtime in this part of the country. Starting off the season was the annual Dartmouth luncheon in Denver which was attended by some 120 seniors from high schools throughout the area. Later in the day, a congenial group of alumni, undergraduates, and their wives or dates gathered at the University Club of Denver to tip a few. Most invigorating. To get back on more common ground, however, I've been receiving a lot of interesting '58 news lately. And so, with the fates still willing and censors obliging, we will begin to roll.

The following first-year junior counselors are reportedly enrolled at the Stanford Law School: **Bill Sarantopoulos, Paul Robertson, Tom Maguire, Joe Livermore, Jim Meeker, Phalen Hurewitz** and Bill Breer '57. In the class ahead of them are Monte Pascoe and Dick Leavitt, both '57s. At Harvard Law School is **Leon Goodrich. Dave Glendinning's** a pastoral assistant at the Calvary Episcopal Church of Danvers, Mass. He's also a junior at the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge. **Doug Pease** is on the Washington "Star" staff in Washington, D. C. Regret to report that **Bill Yahr,** now in the Med. School in Hanover, accidentally shot himself in the leg while putting his revolver back in its holster. Brutal facts require pretty brutal reporting you know. At any rate, Bill was in Dick's House last I heard and recovering rapidly, I hope.

Received a welcome letter from class agent, **Stu Gord,** the other day, in which he reported, among other things, that he and Barbara LeBuhn were married on Dec. 27. Stu's been down at the Navy Supply School in Athens, Ga., since the middle of June, but has now transferred to a destroyer, "The Laws," based in San Francisco. There's envy written all over my face, you Gords. Following is some of the news that Stu passed on.

Phil Bell, who was Stu's best man, has completed his Marine basic training at Quantico and has applied for duty in Okinawa. Phil must have got the place mixed up with Tahiti or else must desire the insular life in the extreme. Good luck to you at any rate. Seems that Stu has run me into a little SAE monopoly here, but nevertheless, I will go on. **Skip Louis's** going to be or already is on a destroyer out of Norfolk, having also been down at Athens with Stu. **Bob Gilges** is now out of Navy OCS and has been assigned to a minesweeper, "The Dominant," operating along the East coast. He expects to leave for the Mediterranean in April. Wish to apologize to **Phil and Marcia Drescher** for not getting their wedding announcement in the column for so long. Dresch, you old rascal, you might have written. Houdini slips up again. **Ray Robbins** is on a minesweeper, as is Dresch. **Bill Van Law** and wife (the former Judy Wenger), who were married several weeks ago, were last seen in Charleston, S. C. A big hello to you people. Hope to get you off a line in the near future. Also heard that **Rog Rice** was in the same vicinity and contemplating the marital state.

I understand that **Bill Caley** was married to Ann Cavill on Dec. 27, **John Trimble** attending in some capacity. Also heard for the first time that **Pete Olsen** was married to Sue Stocking last summer. Pete's now on a DDR based in San Diego. Sorry to report that **Larry Weltin** was involved in an accident while down at Quantico. It appears that a friend was driving Larry's new car and fell asleep at the helm. Demolished the car but Larry fortunately came out pretty much unscathed.

A picture received recently concerning **Sam Smith's** wedding gave ample evidence that a Dartmouth man can look good even with a champagne glass in his hand. Sam and Robin Ann Miesem were married last summer in Summit, N. J. After honeymooning in Bermuda (where they happened to see **Otto and Sally Wagenbach**) they returned to Rochester, N. Y., where Sam's at the University of Rochester Med. School along with three other '58s: **Lee Wight, Phil Stoddard,** and **Jack Devany.**

A few other wedding announcements include that of **Gary Finerty** who married Judy Alfano in Milton, Mass., last November. They now make their home in Wollaston. Just after he was commissioned as an ensign in the Coast Guard, **John Bennett** was married to Patricia Chilton in a ceremony at Ridgewood, N. J. Also married recently were **Dave Harwood** and Margaret Halsted at Manchester, Vt. **Bob Gebhardt** was Dave's best man while **John Ceely** and **Ted Harris** ushered. A few days ago in Denver, Cynthia Ann Bauer became the bride of **Bud Rauscher.** Bud's just completing work for his Master's Degree at the University of Denver. The other night I talked to an old Denver cronie of mine, **Pete Williamson** only to discover that it was really true. Pete was married to Sue Kettering of Hinsdale, Ill. only a few weeks ago. Best of luck, old Pedro. I'm with you all the way and look forward to seeing you and Sue out in 'Rado land very soon.

A highly disorganized bunch of stuff this month, I fear, but I hope it got to you. How are all those New Year resolutions coming along?

ASSOCIATED SCHOOL NEWS

Thayer School

Credit is due Prof. George Taylor for ferreting out the following information from **Martin Anderson TT'58.** Martin visited Hanover in December following his graduation from the Army Security Agency School at Fort Devens. It seems that it is customary at the end of the course to reward the top men in Leadership and in Academic Work by presenting them with engraved silver bowls. At this year's graduation exercises **both** bowls were awarded to Martin by the General with the comment that "one is for peanuts and the other for potato chips." Or, perhaps, Martin, you can use them as bookends for the Goodrich Prize?

At the Dartmouth Polar Conference held in Hanover in December, the Thayer School was represented by the following faculty members having Polar experience and interests: Dean Kimball '29, Dr. Millett Morgan, Dr. Huntington Curtis, Russ Stearns '38, and Ed Brown '34.

An interesting story about Bobby Fletcher came to the attention of the writer recently while discussing covered bridges with Prof. Carl Long and **John Minnich '29.** According to this story, Professor Fletcher was engaged to report on the safety of an old covered bridge across the Connecticut at Orford. After making a visual inspection of the old timbers, Professor Fletcher was standing on the New Hampshire shore contemplating, no doubt, the perplexing indeterminatedness of the structure when he noticed a steam roller crossing from the Vermont side. After the crossing was safely completed, Professor Fletcher inquired and learned from the driver that the steam roller weighed fifteen tons. In his report on the bridge, Bobby is said to have stated simply and con-

fidently, "This bridge is safe for loads up to fifteen tons." Professor Long has been working recently on a similar problem involving a wooden bridge but, unfortunately, the condition of the floor boards, to say nothing of the reverse curvature of the arches, has prevented him from applying Professor Fletcher's scientific methods.

Ron Read ME'58 writes that he has taken on an evening job at the Lawrence Institute of Technology teaching Machine Design and Fluid Mechanics. This assignment is in addition to his full-time job as a Junior Engineer with Vickers, Inc.

Among the recent alumni visitors here were **Tom Candler TT'47** with Kaye, Cynthia, Pamela, and his parents. Tom is President of Candler-Rushe, Inc., pile driving experts.

During the holidays, we had a fine visit with **Hanque Parker CE'47** and his family. Hanque is currently finishing up the last details of the Winston Brothers contract on the St. Lawrence Seaway and is living in Montreal.

Medical School

During Christmas vacation relative quiet reigned on the hill. One of the nicest features of it was the large number of greetings received from so many alumni, and we regret that limited space prevents publishing all the wonderful family group pictures submitted. Sincere thanks to you all.

Considerable interest has been shown over the entire country in the Special Care Unit, developed at the Mary Hitchcock Memorial Hospital under the direction of William T. Mosenthal, M.D., Assistant Professor of Surgery. More than twenty hospitals have sent representatives to study the setup, coming from as far away as Pittsburgh; and over one hundred inquiries have been received, including some from far away places like California, Texas, and Canada. The New England Hospital Assembly Travelling Institute has sponsored descriptions of the unit at Waterville, Maine; Chelsea, Mass.; and Hartford, Conn.; and Scope weekly carried a full-page picture feature on this work.

On December 8, Dr. Horace W. Magoun, Professor of Anatomy at the University of California at Los Angeles School of Medicine, delivered the Squibb Centennial Lecture here on "The Development of Ideas Relating the Mind and the Brain."

Chris Buxton T'55 chats with rugger Alvin Krutsch '59 at a dinner given by Dartmouth alumni from the London area for the rugby team during its recent tour of England.

In Chicago, the School was represented at the American Academy of Dermatology meetings by Prof. Otis F. Jillson who presented two papers, one on Physical Allergy and another on Insect Allergy. At the same meetings, Prof. Walter C. Lobitz Jr. conducted a panel discussion. Prof. Leslie K. Sycamore of the Radiology Department attended the New England Roentgen Ray Society as a member of its executive committee.

Hilly Poindexter M'27, honorary M.A. '57, has transferred his Public Health activities from Southeastern Asia to Baghdad, Iraq. The **Wave Ellsworths M'47**, now practicing in Spokane, Wash., recently welcomed their fifth, Brian Alan. Unofficial and undetailed word has reached us that **Bill Goulburn M'52** was married recently to Marie Snavely. **Bob Millhouse M'53** reports that he and **Howie Geist M'53** are stationed at Orlando, Florida, with the Air Force. Before going on active duty, Bob completed a residency in Pediatrics at Los Angeles Children's Hospital. **Pud Harrison M'54** has postponed his arrival at the Mayo's in Rochester, Minn., from July to October due to some conflict in the date of discharge from the service.

Tom Clark M'54 reports seeing **Ben Gilson M'55** and his family in Yokosuka, Japan. Both Tom and Ben are wearing Navy blue, but the former expected to be state-side before Christmas. **Al Edmundson M'55**, now at Brookhaven National Laboratories with his wife and daughter, hopes to complete his Ph.D. this year, and then try teaching and more research. **Bart Onofrio M'55** is rumored to be somewhere in the South Pacific in service.

The holidays and good skiing brought many younger alumni back. We heard of or saw: Freddy Chang M'57, Bob Charman M'58, Mark Cloutier M'58, Bob Forcier M'58, and Bill Gallagher M'58.

A Boston newspaper recently carried a story on the engagement of **Ken Herrmann M'57** to Sara Jane Evens, with a June wedding in prospect. A large group of the M'58's gathered in Winchester, Mass., on December 20 to attend the wedding of their classmate, **Bob Shirley**, to Althea Hersey.

HARRY W. SAVAGE '26

Tuck School

Bob Williamson T'47, graduated from Harvard Law School last June, is now with the Cleveland law firm of Spieth, Bell and McCurdy. He was re-elected president of the German Shepherd Dog Club of America in September.

Chuck Fryer T'52 has moved from research into the contact department at Young & Rubicam.

Bill Fitzgerald T'56 is a supervisor in Chrysler's Market Research Department.

Mr. Olsen delivered "A Review of the Report of the Commission on University Education for Hospital Administration" at the National Symposium on Graduate Education for Hospital Administration, held at the University of Chicago.

Mr. Davis participated in a panel discussion of "New Techniques in Teaching Marketing Research" at the American Marketing Association meetings in Chicago.

The latest in **Mr. Burger's** series of AMA seminars on report writing ended in January (the first half was in December). He also spoke to the Philadelphia chapter of the Institute of Internal Auditors on "Effective Report Writing."

Kind of a short report, isn't it? All right, if you want a longer one, let me know what's happening to you.

R. S. BURGER

CAREER WITH A FUTURE

The Sun Life of Canada, one of the world's great life insurance companies, offers men of ambition and integrity an outstanding professional career in its expanding field forces. If you are interested in a career with unlimited opportunities, then Sun Life has the answer.

- ***Expert Continuous Training***
- ***Excellent Income Opportunity***
- ***Generous Welfare Benefits***

For full information about a Sun Life sales career, write to W. G. ATTRIDGE, Director of Agencies, Sun Life of Canada, Montreal.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

COAST TO COAST IN THE UNITED STATES

IN MEMORIAM

1894

BERTRAND ADONIRAM SMALLEY — always known to us of '94 as "B. Smalley" — died after a long illness at his home, 10 Beaufort Rd., Jamaica Plain, Mass., on December 22. This reduces the number of living '94 graduates to eleven, and removes from the earthly scene one of the Class's strongest personalities. Bert was always a leader, both in college and during the 65 years of our alumni life.

B. Smalley was born in Lebanon, N. H., October 29, 1870. He graduated from Lebanon High School in 1887, and for three years worked as a telephone operator, before deciding to enter Dartmouth with his brother, Fred Lyman Smalley. During those three years he also read medicine, with the idea of following in his father's and grandfather's footsteps. Entering late in the fall of 1890, B. speedily became a leading spirit in '94. He engaged in athletics, especially football and track. He was active in the literary life of the college, writing frequently for the *Literary Monthly* and *The Dartmouth*, and in junior year won the Lockwood prize for composition.

He graduated with Phi Beta Kappa rank, and entered immediately on journalistic work in Boston, first with the old *Boston Record* and later with the *Transcript*, and twenty years later, though retired from journalism, was appointed to write the history of the *Transcript* on that paper's 100th birthday anniversary.

In 1906 B. left journalism to become private secretary to the president and advertising manager of the Rueter Brewery, and for 17 years served as publicity man for that concern. Leaving Rueter's when prohibition ruined the brewery business, he was signed on by the New England Telephone Co. to handle its publicity, and continued in that capacity until the rules of the company compelled his retirement for age. Even after that he continued for a time to edit the leaflet "Between Ourselves" which is enclosed with the monthly bills of the Telephone Company.

Two notable things B. Smalley did for the Class of '94. He organized the campaign in the Class for raising money for the new gymnasium, in which campaign the Class exceeded its quota of contributions. It was he who initiated the project of the 1894 Cup, presented each year to the class having the largest percentage of its living graduates at reunions. He was reunion chairman for '94 in 1914, when the Class mustered 83.3 per cent, — and yet did not win the cup. B. also served for several years as class agent.

He married in 1898 Mary E. Cobb, who predeceased him in 1943. There were no children.

P. S. M.

1898

ARCHIBALD RAY KENDALL died December 4 in St. Petersburg, Fla. His home was at 2836 5th Ave., North.

He was born in 1875 in Windsor, Vt., the son of Elton P. and Ida M. Kendall, and prepared for college at Bradford Academy. He was a member of the class during 1894-1895.

After leaving college, he was with the Boston & Maine Railroad until 1912. He then devoted himself to insurance, conducting the business in Concord and Portsmouth, N. H., and Boston.

He was vice-president and general manager of New Hampshire Mutual Liability Co., and New England Mutual Casualty Co.; secretary of Capital Fire Insurance Co.; assistant secretary of Phoenix Mutual Fire Insurance Co.; trustee of Merrimack County Savings Bank; councillor of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce; chairman of Highway Safety Committee of Concord, and chairman of Building Committee. The latter part of his activity was devoted to real estate. He retired in 1947.

Archie on June 12, 1900 married Katherine Devine, who died in 1923. His second wife, Jane Armstrong, whom he married in 1923, died in 1933. He is survived by his widow, the former Elizabeth Ayers whom he married in 1933, and their son Warren A. Kendall.

1902

In the unexpected death on December 28 at Plymouth, Mass., of ROBERT FRANCIS ESTABROOK the College and his classmates have lost an outstanding alumnus and loyal friend. Ever since graduation Esty had rendered notable service to the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. in various places and official positions: first, in its engineering department in New York, Pittsburgh, and Minneapolis; then, after 1923, as general traffic manager of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. of Boston. In 1928 he was appointed vice-president and general manager and in 1940 was elected to the executive committee to succeed Dartmouth's Matt Jones. He had, in fact, become widely known as an expert in telephone traffic problems and largely instrumental in extending nationwide long-distance phone service.

This distinguished career proved him an efficient and hard-headed man of affairs, but was accompanied by a deep and genial interest in people, books, and witty conversation. One of his latest interests was to have a house-party conversation concerning his classmate "Dr. Bob" Smith, founder of Alcoholics Anonymous, tape-recorded and transferred to discs presented to the College archives and A.A.

A member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, he followed with genuine interest all that went on in college and was a member of the Mandolin Club. In study he illustrated the cultural value of President Tucker's advice: "Elect as far afield of your professional study as possible while in college, for it is your last opportunity to acquire a liberal education." Esty did so "elect" and became an ardent disciple of Professor Charles Darwin Adams, one of the greatest teachers of the Dartmouth lineage, whose strenuous requirements in the study of Greek discouraged most undergraduates, but whose brilliant and scholarly lectures on the poets, orators, dramatists, and philosophers of ancient Greece have remained an inspiring memory among the few, like our Esty and George Elderkin, archaeologist of Princeton, who became "Charlie D." electors all four years of college. In recent years Esty often mentioned this important cultural experience.

In college he became an ardent bibliophile. A few weeks before his death he presented to the Baker Library, together with other valuable material, a bound copy of the earliest translation of Theophrastus published in America, giving it, he said, "in memory of C. D. Adams."

The son of George W. Estabrook, 1861, he came to Dartmouth from Fitzwilliam, N. H., where he was born June 18, 1880. In 1921 he was married to Ethel Pedrick of Philadelphia. They resided in Brookline during most of his Boston years. After his retirement in 1945, they moved to Bay Pond Road, Powder Point, in Duxbury, Mass.

The burial service, held in the Church of Our Savior of Brookline, was attended by many of his business associates and his Dartmouth friends and classmates.

Besides his wife Ethel, he leaves an adopted daughter, Mrs. John S. Moeller of Pittsburgh, and two sisters, Miss Anne and Miss Margaret Estabrook of Brookline; also a half-sister, Mrs. Thomas T. Baldwin of Newton, Mass.

BRADLEE WATSON '02

1903

RALPH WILLIAM PILLSBURY died in Concord, N. H., on September 25. He was born in Boscawen, N. H., March 24, 1880, and made his home in Boscawen the remainder of his life.

Until his retirement some years ago Ralph was connected with the New Hampshire Fish and Game Department in Concord.

On June 24, 1903 Ralph was married to Myrtle Ellen Willey of Norwich, Vt., who died in 1955. He is survived by a daughter Martha and three sons, Robert, Harold and Justin.

1907

JOSEPH MARSHALL COBURN was born in Boston on November 30, 1881 and died at the Veterans Hospital in Bedford, Mass., on December 24, 1958.

Cobe prepared for Dartmouth at Phillips (Andover) Academy. He initiated his literary career by being a member of the Dartmouth Literary Magazine board, and by being chosen class odist.

After graduation he taught at Westmoreland, N. H., and at Governor Dummer Academy for two years, and then entered upon a long and interesting career in the newspaper field. He served on daily papers in Lynn, Worcester and Boston, and had numerous interesting assignments among which were: breaking ground for the Cape Cod Canal, interviewing Julia Ward Howe: the election of Dr. Nichols to the Dartmouth presidency. Cobe also had a varied and interesting military career. He went to the Mexican border as a member of Troop A of the 1st Squadron Cavalry of Massachusetts National Guard. With 50 members of his troop he was an escort to Marshal Joffe when he visited Boston. In World War I his troop became Company A, 102nd Machine Gun Battalion in the Yankee Division, and was on active duty at the front. He became incapacitated later and was classified for "light duty." On his return, he became active again in the National Guard and the Army Reserve, and was commissioned Captain, Retired Reserve. At the outbreak of World War II, he tried to enlist, but was not accepted because of his age.

On December 9, 1910, Cobe married Catherine Cahill, who died on December 18, 1910. On December 26, 1914, he married Ethel M. Hyman, who died on April 15, 1951. A cousin, W. K. Coburn, survives.

Cobe's home in recent years has been at 35 Pacific St., Lynn, Mass. Few Dartmouth graduates have been more devoted to his college and his class than Cobe.

1908

ARTHUR DANIEL WESTON, former Chief Sanitary Engineer and Deputy Commissioner of the Mass. Dept. of Health, passed away on Dec. 19, at his home in Edgartown, Mass.

Art was born in Boston on July 18, 1884, and prepared for Dartmouth at Boston English High School. He was forced by family circumstances to leave college in the middle of his sophomore year but by self-study and experience rose to hold one of the highest engineering positions in the Commonwealth. He joined the Dept. of Health soon after leaving college; in 1929 he became assistant engineer and in 1930, chief engineer and director of the division of sanitary engineering, until his retirement in 1950.

In September, 1917, Art went overseas as a 1st Lt. of the 26th Engineers and in 1919 was promoted to Capt. in the 38th Engineers with oversight of all water supply materials for the entire A.E.F. in France. During World War II he was a Lt. Col. in the Massachusetts Militia.

Art devoted his life to the development and protection of water supplies and worked closely with the Lawrence Experimental Station. He was a member and officer of numerous engineering and water supply associations, prominent in civic, fraternal and recreational activities and received many citations and awards for service. More complete details may be found in the 1908 50-year class book.

After his retirement in 1950, Art became associated with Charles A. Maguire and Associates of Boston and Providence. In 1954, former Governor Herter appointed him to the New Bedford, Woods Hole, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamship Authority and to a recess commission of the state legislature studying planning, zoning, and subdivision control in Bristol and Plymouth Counties.

Art is survived by his wife, the former Edna W. Vose; two children, Julian Vose of New York and Mrs. Virginia Besse; and three grandchildren.

1909

BENJAMIN PRESCOTT BURPEE passed on at the Elliot Hospital in Manchester, N. H., on November 27.

Ben was born March 20, 1889 in Manchester, the son of William Byron and Mattie Lillian (Batchelder) Burpee. He prepared for Dartmouth at Manchester High School. In college he was a member of the Chi Tau Kappa, which became the Dartmouth chapter of Sigma Alpha Epsilon. He attended Harvard Medical School and received his M.D. degree in 1914. Joining the first Harvard Medical Unit, he was a captain in the R.A.M.C., B.E.F., in 1916-17. Upon the entry of the United States into the war, he transferred to the A.E.F. In March 1918 he was captured by the Germans and was a prisoner of war for more than nine months. He was discharged as a major in 1919.

He returned to Manchester and was on the staffs of the Elliot and Balch Hospitals, specializing in obstetrics and pediatrics. More than 10,000 babies were delivered by him during his active practice. The Christina Parker House, maternity section of the Elliot Hospital, was built by Ben and his wife about 1931 and always had their interest. For more than 18 years Dr. Burpee was on the New Hampshire board of registration in medicine and for the last few years served as its president.

On October 11, 1919 Ben went to Greenfield, Mass., to marry Marguerite Burke, whom he had met while interning at the Boston City Hospital and who had served as a lieutenant in the medical corps during the war. Their family was a happy one and a few years ago was chosen as the New Hampshire family of the year. Members of the family include his wife; two daughters, Mrs. William A. Walsh and Mrs. Robert N. Lord of Manchester; two sons, Benjamin P. Burpee Jr. of Manchester and William B. Burpee of Nashua; and ten grandchildren.

Funeral services were held at his home, 250 North Bay Road, on December 1, with the large attendance of state and municipal officials, college friends from Dartmouth and Harvard, delegations from medical and service organizations and friends, attesting to the esteem in which he was held and the loss each felt as another entered beyond that golden curtain to receive his reward for work well done.

WALTER HOWARD FOSTER passed away at the Brooks Hospital in Brookline, Mass., on November 21. His home was at 1679 Beacon St., Brookline.

Walt was born on September 14, 1887, at Dover, N. H., the son of Charles G. and May Belle (Clement) Foster, and came to Dartmouth from Dover High School.

At the end of sophomore year, he became associated with the editorial department of *Foster's Daily Democrat*, published by G. I. Foster & Co. in Dover. About 1923, he went to Brookline as city editor of the *Brookline Chronicle*, a position he held for over 30 years. He was also associated with the *Brookline Citizen*. During the period from 1941 to 1952, he was night editor of the old *Boston Post*. His life as an editor and moulder of public opinion covered a span of nearly half a century and made him one of the respected deans of New England newspapermen.

Walter is survived by a son, Gale P. Foster of Hingham, Mass.; a daughter, Miss Doris Foster of New York City; a brother, Philip C. Foster, editor of *Foster's Daily Democrat;* and several nephews and cousins of Dover.

Funeral services were held on November 24 at All Saints' Episcopal Church, Brookline, Mass.

1910

FREDERIC CARLETON BROOKS died on December 9 at his home, 750 Gaylord St., Denver, Colo.

Fred was born in Leadville, Colo., August 15, 1885, son of Frank and Amanda (Presley) Brooks. His family moved to Denver while he was young and he prepared for college at East Denver High School. He and Ralph Van Zant '10 were schoolmates and both chose Dartmouth in the days when the College was not so well and favorably known in the western states. Fred was a member of Beta Theta Pi.

He returned to Denver after graduation and entered the oil business in which he became widely known. He was associated with the Powerine Oil Co. for 35 years. When that company was purchased in 1945 by the Carter Oil Co. he became sales manager for that concern. He retired in 1950.

During World War II, Fred served with the Petroleum Administration for War. For several years he was the secretary of the Petroleum Maritime Association in Denver.

He married Hortense Elizabeth Meyers, February 20, 1912 in Denver. Survivors besides his widow are his daughter, Mrs. Louise B. Campbell; his son, Franklin M. Brooks; his sister, Mrs. Louise Brooks Cramer, and two grandchildren, all of Denver.

Need a new corrugated packaging idea?

Listen

to your H&D Packaging Engineer

HINDE & DAUCH

Division of West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company

Sandusky, Ohio

15 Factories • 42 Sales Offices

HAROLD CULVER BENJAMIN died suddenly on December 10 at Morton Plant Hospital, Clearwater, Fla., following a heart attack suffered while playing golf. The Class was represented at the funeral services by Larry and Miriam Bankart, George and May Allen, Leon and Florence Kendall, and Jesse and Gladys Wilson.

Hal was born at Medford, Mass., July 3, 1888, son of Wallace O. and Marilla H. Benjamin. He attended Medford High School and Ossipee School in preparation for college. He served as a member of the 1910 *Aegis* Board and was a member of Phi Gamma Delta.

He spent the first few years after graduation in the produce commission business in Boston. In 1912 he went to Fresno, Calif., to be associated with Stone & Webster. In 1917 he entered the Pipestone (Minn.) Produce Co. as manager and part owner. He retired two years ago and decided to make his permanent home in Florida. He built a house at 310 Crestwood Lane, Largo, and had lived there less than two months when he was stricken.

Hal was a member of the Masonic organizations, a member of the Saint Paul Athletic Club and served several years as secretary of the Kiwanis Club.

On May 30, 1919 he married Hedwig Elvera Swenson at Montevideo, Minn. She and their son, Wallace Culver Benjamin '44, are the survivors.

1911

AUBREY BICKFORD BUTLER died December 13 at the Northampton, Mass., Hospital following a short illness, although he never fully recovered from a coronary attack about a year ago. He had continued his activity, but at a reduced rate. His home was at 330 Elm St.

Aubrey was born in Paris, March 10, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Albert Butler, who were on a trip abroad. Their home was in Chelsea, Mass., where Aubrey attended high school. After his four years at Dartmouth he did graduate work in horticulture, which was the start of his becoming an authority on roses, gardenias and camellias. He later received many awards for the culture of these flowers and no flower show in Boston was complete without an exhibit by him.

He worked a year with Thomas H. Galvin in Boston and then another year with H. W. Field in Northampton. In 1913 he became treasurer of Butler & Ullman, Inc., florists, which continued under this name after Mr. Ullman's withdrawal from the firm. Many a Dartmouth boy has bought flowers for his Smith date at Aubrey's Main Street store. He also had large greenhouses on Prospect St., where he raised his three favorite flowers to ship throughout New England.

He was a director of the Boston Flower Exchange, and vice-president in 1955; a director of the Society of American Florists; a trustee and past vice-president of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society and a former president of the Northeastern unit of the Society of American Florists.

With all his business activities, Aubrey always had time to serve his community. He was president of the board of trustees of Cooley Dickinson Hospital from 1933 to 1949, and then continued as a member of the executive committee. He was a trustee of, and highly instrumental in the development of Look Memorial Park, the city's public play area. He had been associated with the Nonotuck Savings Bank in several capacities and in recent years had headed its board of officers as president.

In 1913 Aubrey married Lulu B. Ruder of Northampton, and some years after her death he married Mary H. Sullivan who, with his son, J. Parker Butler '37, have been associated with him in his business. He also leaves two sisters, Mrs. Patricia Fuller of Mobile, Ala. and Mrs. Dorothy Kennedy of Beverly Hills, Calif.

Deaths

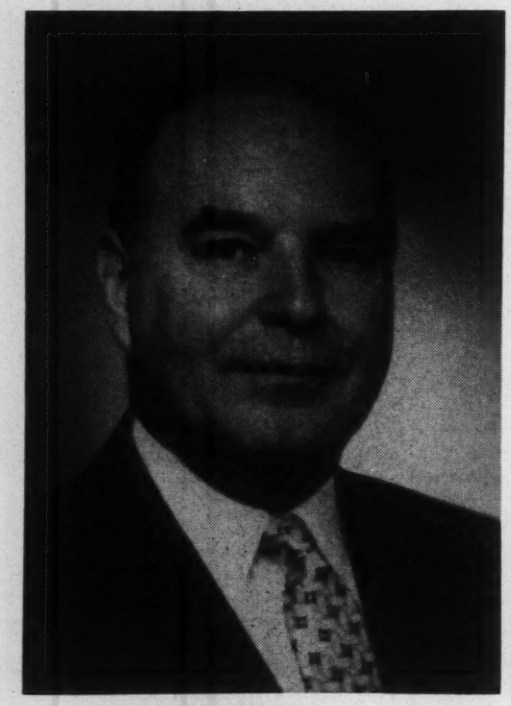
[A listing of deaths of which word has been received within the past month. Full notices may appear in this issue or may appear in a later number.]

Smalley, Bertrand A. '94, Dec. 22
Estabrook, Robert F. '02, Dec. 28
May, Walter M. '05, Jan. 3
Thrall, Henry D. '06, Jan. 4
Coburn, Joseph M. '07, Dec. 24
Weston, Arthur D. '08, Dec. 20
Benjamin, Harold C. '10, Dec. 10
Brooks, Frederic C. '10, Dec. 9
Butler, Aubrey B. '11, Dec. 13
Rose, G. Kellogg, Jr. '15, Dec. 25
McCarthy, Charles T. '18, Dec. 25
White, William A., Jr. '19, Dec. 28
Tracy, William E. '20, Dec. 19
Frederickson, James F. '21, Oct. 25
Coe, James L. '23, Oct. 21
Bertch, J. Widman '23, Nov. 27
Brunn, Paul A. '25, Jul. 21, 1957
Hawley, William C., Jr. '25, Dec. 15
Sleeper, Laurence L. '28, Dec. 30
Danforth, Theodore L. '31, Jan. 3
Gage, Frederic P. '32, Dec. 26
Van Riper, Howard C. '38, Jan. 4
Murphy, Francis P., A.M. '37, Dec. 19

WILLIAM EDWARD CURTIS, stricken with a heart attack on November 28, died the following day in the St. Petersburg, Fla., Hospital.

Bill was born in Saugus, Mass., June 21, 1885, and received his early education in the Worcester public schools and South High School. He entered the University of Massachusetts and transferred to Dartmouth where he got his B.S. degree in 1911. At South High in 1906 he set a shotput record of 41 feet that stood for 21 years.

Bill started his teaching career at Great Barrington High School for Boys, then served as principal of Somerset High School and David Prouty High School in Spencer, Mass.



George Kellogg Rose Jr. '15

In 1918 he began teaching at the High School of Commerce in Worcester. From 1932 until his retirement in 1953 he was assistant principal at Grafton Street Junior High School, where he was largely a disciplinary officer. In 1953 he retired to St. Petersburg.

Bill was on the track squad and a member of Kappa Sigma fraternity at Dartmouth. He was a past president of the Worcester County Teachers' Association and a member of Morning Star Lodge of Masons, Worcester Dartmouth Club, and the High School Masters Club.

His wife, the former Elizabeth G. Shepardson of Worcester, and a daughter, Mrs. David M. Morley of Roanoke, Va., survive him. Betty will continue the home in St. Petersburg at 1527 5th St., North.

1912

ROYAL JOYSLIN HASKELL died on December 4 at his home on New Bedford Rd., Rochester, Mass., after a long illness.

Born in Rochester, January 27, 1890, Roy attended Tabor Academy. After receiving his B.S. degree with the Class in 1912 he did post-graduate work at N. Y. State College of Agriculture and at Cornell, where he received his Ph.D. in 1917.

From Cornell, Roy went to Washington, where he became associated first with the Bureau of Plant Industry and later with Cooperative Extension Service, where he served as specialist in plant pathology. Joining the U.S. Department of Agriculture in 1929, he became extension plant pathologist and in 1941, acting extension horticulturist. From 1955 until his retirement in 1957 he was chief, plant industry branch, in the Federal Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture. In this capacity he worked closely with the state agricultural colleges. Last year he was honored with the Department's Superior Service Award and was cited for outstanding contributions to the nation's plant pathology and horticulture programs.

Roy had served as secretary, treasurer and president of the American Phytopathological Society; he was a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and was a member of the American Society for Horticultural Science, the Botanical Society of Washington and the Washington Academy of Science, and many other professional societies. He was a member of the F.A.A.M. and O.E.S.

Roy was married on May 29, 1916, to Myrta May Brown, who survives him with their son, Royal Jr., now studying at Johns Hopkins.

1915

GEORGE KELLOGG ROSE JR., retired vice-president of the Chase Manhattan Bank and former head of its Grand Central Branch in New York, died December 25 in Passaic General Hospital after an illness contracted about a year ago. He lived at 34 Stanford Place, Montclair, N. J.

Kell was born in Passaic, N. J., attended Passaic High School and graduated from Dartmouth with an A.B. degree in 1915. He had lived in Montclair for the last 22 years and retired last July after 40 years service with the bank.

In college, he was a member of Sigma Chi and an active participant in college and class affairs. Upon graduation, he attended the Graduate School of Banking at Rutgers University, a member of the first class of banking from that school. He was a Navy veteran of World War I, being Chief Yeoman in charge of Bookkeeping Division at Fleet Supply Base in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Kell was president of the Class of 1915 at

the time of our 25th Reunion in 1940 and headed the production of our 25-year Class Book, an impressive record of Class accomplishments up to that time. Since then he had played a prominent part in Class administration and had been doing an outstanding job as Bequest Chairman for the Class right up to the time of his death.

He was a prominent figure in banking and business circles, being a member of the advisory committee of Chase Manhattan Bank, a panel member of the American Arbitration Association, a member of the endowment fund committee of the Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, and divisional vice-chairman of the executive committee and chairman of the National Advisory Council of Junior Achievement, New York, and a trustee of Achievement Foundation.

He was very active in community life and had been a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Passaic for twenty years and a deacon there eight years. He was also a member of the Montclair Glee Club.

He leaves his wife, Mrs. Helen Pratt Rose, whom he married in 1918; two daughters, Mrs. Dorothy Murphy of Montclair and Mrs. Margaret Shedrick of Wilmington, Del.; a sister, Mrs. Leonard Marks of Nobleboro, Me.; and five grandchildren.

It was requested that in lieu of flowers contributions be made to the Dartmouth 1915 Class Memorial Fund or to Sloan Kettering Institute Cancer Research of New York.

Services were held December 28 at the First Presbyterian Church in Passaic, at which the Class was represented by Mr. and Mrs. Dale Barker, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Child, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Clarke, Mr. and Mrs. Bob Griffin. Mr. and Mrs. Roy Lafferty, Gus Braun and Carl Gish. Dale Barker, Fred Child and Roy Lafferty acted as honorary pallbearers.

Interment was at Bolton Landing, N. Y. Fifteeners present were Dr. and Mrs. Jack Bowler from Hanover and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Griffin from Norwich.

The Class of 1915 paid its respects to Kell by a contribution to the 1915 Memorial Fund.

1916

JULIAN RICHARD HOVEY, son of the famous Dartmouth poet Richard Hovey '85 and grandson of Charles E. Hovey 1852, passed away at the age of 66 on November 27 at the Palomar Hospital in Escondido, Calif. He rests in the Valley Center Cemetery, and is survived only by his widow, the former Anne Shipley, to whom he was married January 31, 1924.

Julian was born in Tours, France, February 9, 1892, although the newspaper account of his death states that he was born in New York City. His father was the author of "Men of Dartmouth" and other songs and poems which tell of his love for the Northland. After graduating from Central High School, in Washington, D. C., where he lived with his mother, the former Henriette Knapp, and his grandmother, Julian entered Dartmouth with the Class of 1916. He was not a good student according to conventional standards, but shared his father's love for Nature and the great outdoors, and spent much of his time in solitary walks in the country around Hanover.

He left college before graduating and worked as a playground director in Washington. In 1919 he was employed by a beet sugar factory in Scotts Bluff, Nebr., and in 1918 he moved to California. In 1920 he was an assistant director of moving pictures, and in 1921-22 he was employed by the City of Los Angeles as a foreman.

In 1924, the year of his marriage, he was in the magazine department of the Rosicrucian Fellowship, and the next item of record shows him ranching at Valley Center, near Escondido, where he made his home until his death. The last communication from Julian was a letter of appreciation written at the time of the discovery of his father's grave in North Andover, Mass., and the placing of a Dartmouth marker at the grave.

His classmates remember him as a very quiet, retiring recluse, pleasant but uncommunicative, and a real naturalist. The line of Poet Richard Hovey dies out with Julian.

1919

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE died suddenly on December 28 of a heart attack at his home, 60 Concord Ave., Milton, Mass. His sudden passing came as a great shock to all '19ers.

Born on April 29, 1896, in Boston, Bill attended Roxbury Latin School. While in college he was very active in undergraduate affairs and was a member of Phi Gamma Delta and Sphinx. Graduating in 1919, he attended Harvard Medical School from which he received his M.D. in 1921.

A surgeon and physician in Boston for 37 years, Bill was president of the Boston City Hospital staff at the time of his death and a member of the staffs of the Faulkner, New England, Malden and Milton Hospitals. He was a member of the American College of Surgeons, New England Surgical Society, and the Boston Surgical Society.

Bill leaves his wife, Marion; a daughter, Mrs. Janet McClure of Cohasset; a son, William Allen White 3rd '49, and two sisters, to all of whom goes the heartfelt sympathy of the Class in their great sorrow.

Services were held December 30 at the Waterman Chapel in Boston. They were attended by Rock Hayes, president of the Class, and classmates Jack Clark, Henry Clay, Howie Cole, Morris Freedberg, Al Goggins, Ray Hinds, Ed Martin, Jigger Merrill, Jock Murray, Elmer Pilsbury, Bob Proctor, Maddie and Arthur Havlin and Mildred and John Chipman.

Bill was a most loyal Dartmouth man and classmate, never missing a reunion or our fall Woodstock-Hanover parties, and his passing leaves a gap in 1919 that will be hard to fill. He had a great sense of humor and with his many years of service to his fellow man, he will be sorely missed by his host of friends.

1920

ELLIOTT WARD CHENEY, since 1942 associate professor of physics at Lehigh University, died on November 24 in St. Luke's Hospital in Bethlehem, Pa. Services for El were held in the Lehigh University Chapel on November 26. His home was at 729 Seneca St., Bethlehem.

Born February 10, 1899, in Orange, Mass., the only child of Henry W. and Eva (DeWolf) Cheney, El early formed his interest in books, music and nature. In his boyhood he was an accomplished pianist and contemplated a career in music.

El entered Dartmouth from Orange High School in 1916, where, among his other courses, he studied physics under Professor A. B. Meservey. The latter course soon became his goal, with music as an avocation. In later years he recalled with affection the inspiration he received from Professors Meservey, Gilbert, Proctor and Hull. Although an intensive worker, he still found time for handball, the Camera Club, skiing and the D.O.C. El received his A.B. with depart-

Complete composition, press and pamphlet binding facilities, coupled with the knowledge and skill gained through fifty years of experience, can be put to your use—profitably

THE VERMONT PRINTING COMPANY

Brattleboro, Vermont

mental honors, and later received his M.S. from Brown in 1925 and his Ph.D. from Princeton, as a Coffin Fellow, in 1929.

During his career El held teaching positions at Syracuse, Brown, Middlebury and Gettysburg. From 1934 to 1942 he was a physicist with Consumers' Research, Inc. He was a member of Theta Chi, Sigma Xi, American Physical Society, American Chemical Society, and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was the author of *Physics Laboratory Manual* and *Consumers' Test Manual.*

El is survived by his wife, the former Carleton Pratt of New York, whom he married on June 19, 1926; a daughter, Carleton (Mrs. David L. English); a son, Dr. Ward Cheney; and seven grandchildren.

Those who knew El will remember his unassuming manner, disarmingly succinct speech, quiet wit and alert mind. His great loves were his family and a career which had its roots in Dartmouth.

WILLIAM EDWARD TRACY, president of Tracy-Driscoll & Co., Inc., the largest real estate and insurance company in Bristol, Conn., died on December 19, after a long illness. His home was at 44 Broadview St.

A native of Bristol, Bill attended Phillips (Andover) Academy and Fordham University and was graduated from Dartmouth in 1920. During World War I he was a Chief Petty Officer in the Navy.

In addition to his business activities, Bill was active in civic affairs. He was vice-president of Bristol Hospital and for more than 30 years was a director and a member of its executive committee. For a number of years he was chairman of the hospital's finance committee and was head of the building committee which erected the Barnes Memorial Wing in 1940.

Bill was a member of the city's Board of Water Commissioners from 1929 to 1952 and was the first chairman of the Mayor's Parking Commission, forerunner to the present Parking Authority. He was an original director of the North Side Bank & Trust Co. and a director of the Bristol Federal Savings and Loan Association. He also was a member of the Bristol Real Estate Board and the Bristol Association of Insurance Agents. He was a director of the Boys' Club and president of Bristol Sports Promotions, Inc., which operated the Bristol Bees, a semi-professional baseball team in 1947 and 1948.

Bill was a member of St. Joseph's Church, the Fourth Degree Knights of Columbus, the Serra Club, American Legion, Forty and Eight, Chippanee Golf Club and the Town Club.

He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Laura (Lynch) Tracy; two sons, William J. and George E. '56; three brothers, Francis V., Joseph L. and Paul B.; and a sister, Helen B. Tracy, all of Bristol.

1921

While attending the Scottish rites at the Masonic Lodge in Madison, Wis., apparently in the best of health, JAMES FYFE FREDERICKSON of 22 East Gilman Street, Madison, died suddenly October 25 of a heart attack. Self-employed, he was a contractor in carpenter work and maintenance jobbing.

Born in Madison December 11, 1898, the son of Albert David and Fanny (Fyfe) Frederickson, Jim prepared at the Madison Central High School for the University of Wisconsin which he attended for three years before transferring to Dartmouth.

After graduation here with 1921 and a year at Tuck School, Jim reluctantly entered the family business, the Frederickson Lumber Co., Inc., general contractors and manufacturers of building materials, and stayed in it until 1944 when overwork and strain had reduced his weight from a normal 176 to 147. He liquidated the business, and as a maintenance man and millwright went to work for the Ray-O-Vac Battery Co. with which he remained four years. He then decided to become a free-lance contractor and remained one the rest of his life. He also owned a large rental warehouse.

Jim married Irene Francis of Rochester, N. Y., August 29, 1927. They were divorced in 1950. On November 17, 1957 Jim married for the second time Margery Nale. Ill last summer, she suffered a relapse because of the shock and strain of Jim's completely unexpected death, and went to California after the funeral to recuperate.

Jim is survived also by three children: two sons, A. David Frederickson, a mining engineer, of Virginia, Minn., and Robert F. Frederickson, a law student at the University of Wisconsin; and a daughter, Caryl, now Mrs. Paul Askins of Madison. All three children attended the University of Wisconsin.

In 1951 Jim attended the Thirtieth Reunion in Hanover with his sister to whom he was particularly devoted. She died after an operation in 1954. In informing friends about her fatal illness, Jim said that the Reunion meant much to both — to her, a stranger quickly and warmly accepted by the Class, and to him, who had been so long separated from it.

1922

THOMAS HAROLD PINNEY passed away on November 28 at his Manhattan residence, 55 East 72nd Street.

Had was born May 18, 1899 in New London, Conn. He prepared for college at New York Military Academy. At Hanover he was a genuine leader and a highly esteemed member of the campus community. An accomplished musician, he was leader of the college band and conductor of the college orchestra, the Dramatic Association orchestra, and the Mandolin Club. He also effectively represented the College on the debating team. He was a member of Casque and Gauntlet, Psi Upsilon, Delta Sigma Rho, Delta Omicron Gamma, and Round Robin, the senior literary society.

Following graduation from Dartmouth, Had entered Harvard Law School where he received his LL.B. degree in 1925. He was admitted to the Connecticut Bar that year and to the New York Bar the following year. For the past ten years, he was a partner in the New York law firm of Chamberlin, Kafer, Wilds & Jube which he joined in 1929.

He was a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, New York County Lawyers Association, American Bar Association, and the Harvard Law Alumni Association.

Had and Jean MacDonald of Erie, Pa., were married on May 28, 1932. She survives him with their son, Lt. John MacDonald Pinney, USNR, and a granddaughter. Had and his family lived for many years in Greenwich, Conn., and since moving to Manhattan they also had a country home at East Hampton, L. I.

Funeral services were held in St. James Episcopal Church, N. Y., on December 1. The Class was represented by Chick Busher, Jack Dodd, Ed Johnson, Frank and Betty Horan, Killie Kilmarx and Stan Miner.

The Class will miss Had deeply. It extends sincere sympathy to Jean and to Donald and to Had's many friends and legal colleagues.

1923

CHARLES LEGRAND BUNDY passed away on August 27 after a long and lingering illness. His home was at 1273 Glenwood Blvd., Schenectady, N. Y.

After graduating with our class, where he was a member of Phi Delta Theta, Chick received his electrical engineering degree from Cornell in 1926. He worked for Stone and Webster Engineering Corp. in Boston, the New York Telephone Co., and, from 1937, with General Electric Corp. as an electrical engineer. He was a licensed professional engineer.

Chick on August 9, 1930 married Margaret Best, who passed away in 1944. There are two children, Willard LeGrand Bundy, who attends Mt. Union College in Alliance, Ohio, and Mrs. Robert R. Bramhill (Peggy) of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., a graduate of Cornell in 1954.

Chick was very active in the Dartmouth Club and Cornell Club of Schenectady and in Y.M.C.A. activities. He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church.

Chick and daughter Peg were regular attendants of the 1923 winter reunion weekends.

1925

We are sorry to report the sudden death of WILLIAM CHAUNCEY HAWLEY JR. on December 15 at Wilkinsburg, Pa. His home was at 647 Cascade Rd.

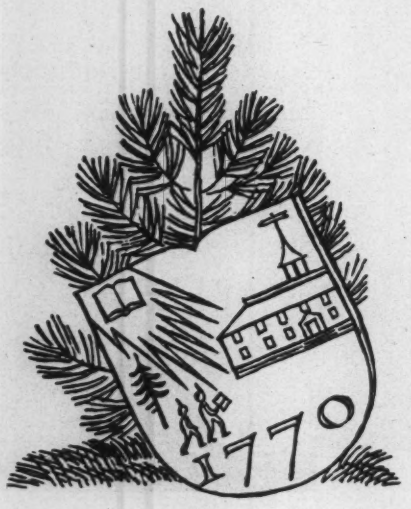
Chaunce prepared for Dartmouth at Edgewood High, Pittsburgh, Pa. While at Hanover he was a member of Alpha Chi Sigma and manifested a propensity for music by playing in the Players' Orchestra, Mandolin Club and College Orchestra.

Shortly after graduation he became associated with The Leadite Co. of Philadelphia as a salesman and chemist. Later he became self-employed as a photographer. The latest record on his activity indicates he served Electro Rust-Proofing Corp. of Belleville, N. J., as a sales engineer beginning in 1954.

Chaunce was married to Doris Blanche Linus of Ripley, N. Y. in 1930, but the relationship ended in divorce eleven years later. He is survived by two daughters, Mrs. Milton F. Thompson and Doris Ann ("Penny"); a son, W. C. Hawley III, and two grandchildren, to whom the Class extends its deep sympathy.

Word of the death of PAUL BRUNN on July 21, 1957 has just been received without any details. His home was on Locust Rd., Northport, N. Y.

Paul remained in Hanover only one year and completed his education at Columbia with a B.A. in 1925, M.A. in 1927 and LL.B. in 1930. Our latest record indicates that in 1952 he became a partner in the New York City law firm of Beekman and Bogue, with



whom he became associated originally in 1925.

In 1936 Paul married Dorothea Blakeslee Morrison of Northport, L. I., who survives him, together presumably with two children, Lucia and Paul Dennis, to whom the sympathy of the Class is extended.

1926

With sadness we report the passing of another loyal '26-er, FREDERICK THOMAS SULLIVAN on September 26 at his home, 2033 H St., N.W., Washington, D. C.

Ted was born in Fall River, Mass., in 1902, the son of John and Isabella (Sullivan) Sullivan. He prepared for college at Worcester Academy and Abbott School, Farmington, Me., where he starred in baseball and basketball. At Dartmouth he was active in freshman and varsity track, the Carnival Show, and as a varsity cheerleader. He was a member of Phi Gamma Delta and Kappa Phi Kappa.

After graduation Ted was with the Curtiss Wright Flying Service, Columbus, Ohio, until 1930, and the Hildreth Varnish Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., through 1932. In 1933 he joined the Reconstruction Finance Corp. in Washington, and served that agency as a fiscal accountant till ill health forced his retirement in 1956.

In 1931, in Springfield, Mass., Ted married Maurita A. Paulson, who survives him. Also surviving are two sons: Timothy '54 and Gerald, a senior at Iowa State; and a daughter Kathleen, 14.

Ted's Dartmouth activities in recent years were necessarily limited. But his regular Alumni Fund contributions, even when health and finances had dropped to low ebb, bespoke his unebbing loyalty to Class and College.

1932

FREDERIC PETERSEN GAGE died on December 26 at the Kingsbridge Veterans Hospital after an illness lasting almost two years, part of which was spent at New Rochelle Hospital and for the last year at the Veterans Hospital.

Fred was born January 21, 1910, in East Orange, N. J., but soon moved to New Rochelle, N. Y., which was to be his home for the rest of his life. He graduated from New Rochelle High School where he was busy in many varied activities and entered Dartmouth in the fall of 1928 with the great enthusiasm for the College that was always a part of him.

Following graduation Fred entered Harvard Law School but was forced to leave for financial reasons after completing one year. He obtained a job as a law clerk with a New York law firm and attended Brooklyn Law School at night, graduating with honors in 1936. He became affiliated with a law firm in New Rochelle and soon became a partner of the firm, which in recent years has been known as Kettner, Gage and Kettner. In 1942, Fred was anxious to join one of the services and was commissioned an ensign in the U. S. Coast Guard. He spent most of the war at sea, first on the small Coast Guard Cutter *Kimball* with New York as home port and later on the large cutter *Mojave* out of Boston on the Iceland and Greenland patrols. He eventually became executive officer of the *Mojave* and at the end of the war left the service as a senior Lieutenant.

His war service was the fortunate means through which Fred met Jeanne D. Vant, who was also serving as a Coast Guard officer, a "Spar," in Boston. A few months after their release from service, Fred and Jeanne were married and returned to New Rochelle and his law practice. They have lived in recent years at 15 Beechmont Place with their two adopted children, Dorothea Lillian, 5, and Peterson Vant, 4.

While Fred was a successful lawyer and president of the New Rochelle Bar Association, perhaps his greatest interests were outside his profession. Work for the College, service as Warden and Vestryman of Trinity Episcopal Church, directorships in the YMCA, Visiting Nurse Association and Adoption Service of Westchester, the presidency of the Lions Club and activity in the Republican Party all claimed much of his attention. He still found time for some tennis, gardening and sailing.

Fred was always ready and anxious to serve Dartmouth. Almost always he was an as-

MITTERSILL
ALPINE INN
& SKI AREA
FRANCONIA · N·H·

For Rent: 39 School St., Hanover. Small furnished modern house, suitable two adults; landscaped garden; fine view; carport; ten minutes' walk to village stores; available April 1 to September 15. Telephone Hanover 523 evenings, or Hanover 30, Extension 316, during business hours. F. C. FLINT.

Preparatory School Directory

BREWSTER ACADEMY Founded 1820

A truly fine College Preparatory school beautifully situated on Lake Winnipesaukee. Vocational and Driver Training. Small classes. Testing and Guidance program. A personalized academy in the New England tradition, with outstanding teaching and college preparatory record. Enrollment 275-300 with dormitory accommodations for boys only.

Vincent D. Rogers '24, Principal, Wolfeboro, N. H.

Cardigan Mountain School

For boys in Grades 5-9. Prepares for all secondary schools. Located in the North Country 22 miles from Hanover. Elevation 1200 ft. Land and water sports. Outing Club program. **Summer session.**

Roland W. Burbank '33, Headmaster
Canaan, New Hampshire

1959 SUMMER SCHOOL — June 28 to August 22. Combines a summer camp program and setting with opportunity for serious study, tutoring, remedial reading and mathematics.
Norman C. Wakely — John H. Lucy, Co-directors

HOLDERNESS SCHOOL

Founded 1879. College preparatory program. 130 boys, grades 9-12. Excellent skiing facilities and full extra-curricular program. Railroad and plane service from Boston (120 miles) and New York.

Donald C. Hagerman '35, Headmaster
Box D **Plymouth, N. H.**

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY

Founded 1813. Boys' School since 1936. 14 miles from Dartmouth. College preparatory. Enrollment — 170.

Frederick E. Carver '27, Headmaster
Box B, Meriden, N. H.

NEW HAMPTON

A NEW HAMPSHIRE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

138th year. 210 boys from eighteen states and eight foreign countries. Experienced faculty. Small classes. Well regulated boarding school life. Modern buildings. 100 miles from Boston. Eight-week summer school.

Excellent college preparatory record at Dartmouth and other colleges.

Frederick Smith, A.M., Headmaster
T. Holmes Moore, Executive Headmaster
BOX 170—NEW HAMPTON, N. H.

Vermont Academy

A preparatory school in southern Vermont. 150 boys from 15 states. Active ski and Outing Club program. 220 miles from New York City and 115 miles from Boston.

Larry Leavitt '25, Headmaster
Box A **Saxtons River, Vermont**

Girls

Carefully supervised college prep and general courses. Grades 7-12. Endowment permits moderate rate.

CHAPEL HILL

For girls. Boarding (5 or 7-day week). Music, art, drama. Typewriting. Social, athletic, creative activities.

Wilfred D. Clark '25, Principal
327 Lexington St., Waltham, Mass.

Stoneleigh-Prospect Hill

For girls. Grades 9-12. College preparatory. 90th year. Art, music, dramatics. Mensendieck system for posture. Skiing, swimming, private riding stable. 150-acre campus. Modern building.

EDWARD E. EMERSON '26
BOX 43-M, Greenfield, Mass.

Boys and Girls

CUSHING ACADEMY

84th year. Sound college-preparatory program with excellent extracurricular program. Boys and girls from 15 states and 3 foreign countries work together under expert adult guidance. Wholesome atmosphere of small New England town 60 miles northwest of Boston.

Ralph O. West, Headmaster
Box 70, Ashburnham, Mass.

LYNDON INSTITUTE
91st year

In the "Northeast Kingdom" of Vermont

An Endowed Private School of 400 students where 30 Boarding Girls and 30 Boarding Boys share the Community life in this Vermont town. Coed. Grades 9-12. Accredited. Sound College Preparatory Program. Founded 1867. Art, Music, Dramatics. Excellent Skiing. All Sports. Catalog. **Robert K. Lewis, Hdm., Box K, Lyndon Institute, Lyndon Center, Vermont.**

Alumni Register

Advertising Agency
Advertising & Public Relations
ROBERT L. ALLCOTT '50
212 Gryphon Bldg., Rutland, Vt.
TELEPHONE PROSPECT 3-8887

Business Broker
HAROLD M. FITKIN '50
Acquisitions, Mergers, Divestments
Fitkin, Lareau & Associates
408 Segur Avenue, Toledo 9, Ohio
TELEPHONE CHERRY 1-2171

Car Rentals
JOHN C. MANCHESTER '33
Avis Rent-A-Car System
73 So. Main St., Hanover, N. H.
TELEPHONE HANOVER 220

China, Glass, Stainless Steel, Gifts
RICHARD L. COOLEY '18
Cooley's Inc.
34 Newbury Street, Boston
TELEPHONE KENMORE 6-3827

Dispensing Opticians
ELMER ROBINSON '14
JAMES V. ROBINSON '51
Pollard Opticians, Inc.
Since 1906
115 Newbury Street, Boston 16
TELEPHONE KE 6-0645

Executive Personnel Recruitment
Arden Personnel Service
11 East 47th St., New York 17, N. Y.
Telephone Plaza 1-0820
WILLIAM I. ROSENFELD III '46
RICHARD TUCK SKLOVER '55

Interior Decorating
HARRY M. CARR JR. '46
Homes, Offices, Clubs
275 Manning Avenue, River Edge, N. J.

Investments
Listed and Unlisted Stocks and Bonds
JOSEPH M. BATCHELDER CO. INC.
111 Devonshire St., Boston

ROBERT C. HARDY '25
Stocks, Bonds and Mutual Funds
Financial Consultant on Estate Matters
1278 N. Palm Ave., Sarasota, Fla.

Investment Advice
The Investigator & Reporter
A Concise Monthly Financial Service
BERFORD S. OAKLEY JR. '49, Pub.
Box 1562, Fourteenth at Willetta,
Phoenix, Arizona, TEL. AL-4-7726

Life Insurance, Annuities, Pension Plans
H. SHERIDAN BAKETEL JR. '20, C.L.U.
Genl. Mgr. Union Central Life Ins. Co.
6 Penn Center Plaza, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

ERNEST H. EARLEY '18, C.L.U.
Annuities & Life Insurance
Pension Plans & Estate Planning
441 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

Lithographed Packaging and Displays
SIDNEY P. VOICE '27
Consolidated Lithographing Corp.
Carle Place, L. I., N. Y.
TELEPHONE PIONEER 2-1100

Materials Handling Equipment
ARTHUR L. LEWIS '08
Lewis-Shepard Products, Inc.
Watertown 72, Mass.
TELEPHONE WA-4-5400

Magazines, Periodicals, Newspapers
KENNETH W. TURNER '28
The K. W. Turner Subscription Agency
Tomkins Cove, N. Y.

Motels
O. E. BRAINERD '29
The Jenny Lind and Triangle Motels
Just north of Northampton, Mass.
U.S. 5, TEL. HATFIELD: CHESTNUT 7-5502

Printing
Catalogs, Folders, etc. in color or b & w
RICHARD W. LIPPMAN '42
Mail-Vertising, Inc.
919 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.
TELEPHONE WALNUT 3-1945

Real Estate
Oliver H. Brown, 2nd, Realtor
OLIVER BROWN CONOVER '53
3rd and Passaic Aves., Spring Lake, N. J.
TELEPHONE GIBSON 9-6800

ROBERT M. BURRILL '50
Cape & Islands Real Estate Inc.
Route 28, West Yarmouth, Mass.

MAHLON W. HILL '11
Hill & Company
336 Washington St., Wellesley Hills 82, Mass.
TELEPHONE CEDAR 5-4600

MORRISON AND MOOR, INC.
442 Washington Street
Wellesley, Massachusetts
ROBERT G. MORRISON '32
ROBERT H. AUSTIN '40
TELEPHONE CEDAR 5-5200

WILLIAM PUGH '25
Philadelphia's "Main Line" Realtor
323 Montgomery Avenue, Merion, Pa.
TELEPHONE MOHAWK 4-3500

Resorts
GEORGE M. BOUGHTON '28, Pres.
Summers — The Colony
Kennebunkport, Maine
Winters — The Colony
Delray Beach, Florida

LOUISE and ROBERT KEENE '30
The Keenes
Etna, N. H. — HANOVER 920-W

Stationery, Fine Engraving, Cards, Gifts
JOSEPH F. LEAVITT '25
R. KENYON BIRD '45
M. T. Bird & Co., 39 West St., Boston

Tennis Courts
Fast-drying tennis courts, materials and equipment
R. N. FUNKHOUSER '40, Pres.
Har-Tru Corporation
60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.

Thoroughbred Race Horses
Licensed trainer
EDWARD H. STONE '41
31 Marmion Way, Rockport, Mass.

Transportation
Interstate — Serving New England
ROGER W. BROWN '05, Pres.
Roger W. Brown Inc.
88 Bolton St., Cambridge 40, Mass.
TELEPHONE UNIVERSITY 4-8610

Travel
CHARLES POWER '40, Manager
The Gramatan Travel Bureau
120 Kraft Ave., Bronxville, N. Y.

sistant class agent and for years had been chairman of the New Rochelle Alumni Interviewing Committee, working with applicants for admission to Dartmouth. While in the Veterans Hospital Fred said that he certainly wanted to be a part of the Capital Funds Drive, where his interest focused on the Hopkins Center, for he'd always been one of E. M. H.'s most ardent admirers. He'll have a part in this, as it was requested that his friends contribute to Dartmouth for the Hopkins Center in lieu of flowers. And, at the funeral, a lovely organ rendition of "Dartmouth Undying" was played at Fred's own request.

His home city of New Rochelle was "a better place to live in" for all of Fred's devoted work in public causes, the New Rochelle City Council formally stated in a resolution of sorrow at his passing. His many friends knew him as a thoughtful, generous, loyal person and a devoted father and loving husband. His classmates and fellow alumni also knew him as an enthusiastic son of the college, whose interest in its affairs was unflagging. All of this host of friends will miss him greatly.

1938

ROBERT FREDERICK COFFIN, who attended the College in the Class of 1938 for two years, died suddenly on September 11 in New Rochelle, N. Y. Bob suffered a heart attack while playing handball and death followed almost immediately.

Born May 28, 1916 in Plainfield, N. J., Bob prepared for college at New Rochelle High School. A lover of athletics, he had excelled there in baseball, football and track.

Bob summered in Newport, Vt., where he developed a deep interest in farming. He left Dartmouth to study agriculture at the Stockbridge School of Agriculture. He served in the Army in World War II and then returned to agricultural work. In 1951 Bob received a B.S. in Agriculture from the University of Vermont, and a Master's degree in Education there in 1952. He received his Ph.D. from Cornell in 1955.

Bob was a member of Psi Upsilon, Phi Kappa Phi, and Alpha Zeta fraternities. He was also a Mason and a member of the Odd Fellows.

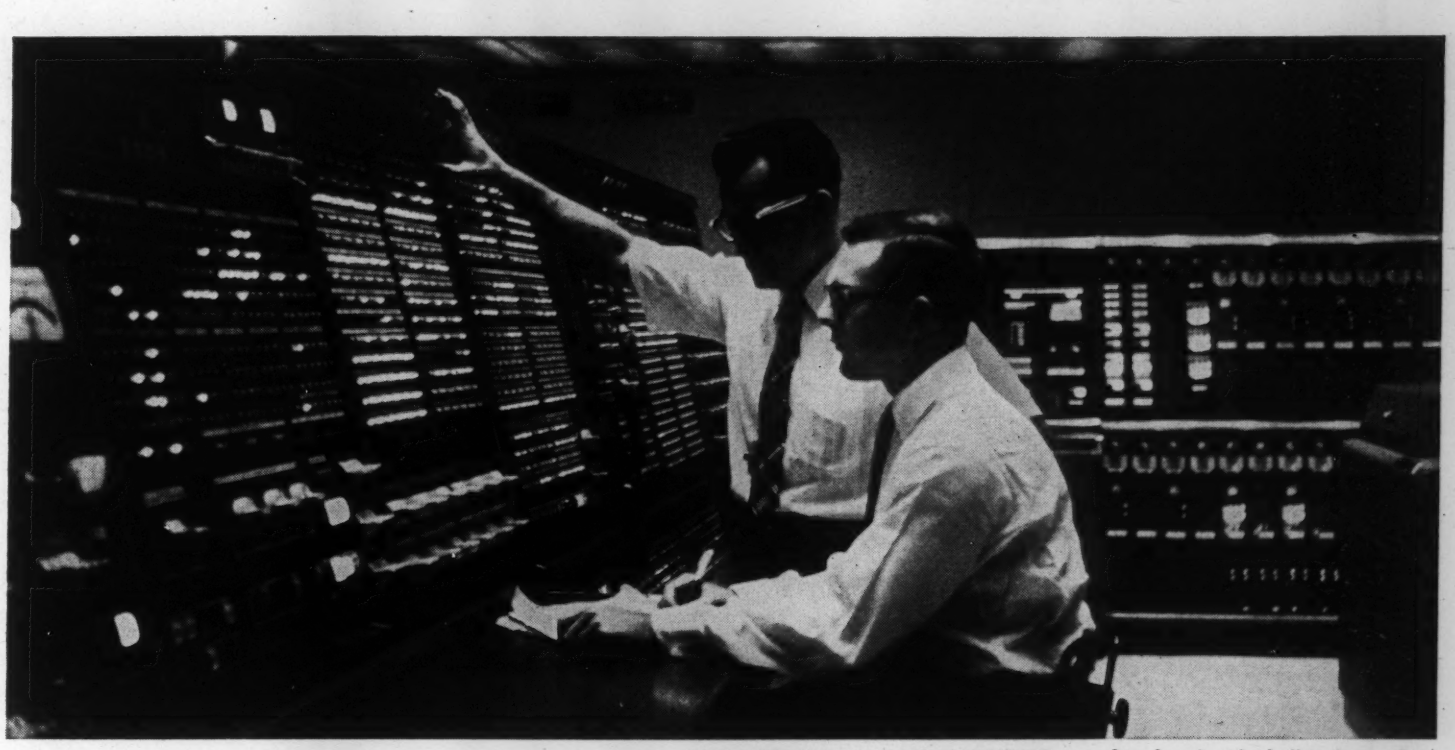
He is survived by his wife, the former Dorothy Derick of Orleans, Vt., and four children: Myra Ann, 18, and Robert F. Jr., 17, both by a previous marriage; and John T., 6, and Laura Jane, 4. He is also survived by his brother Richard T. Coffin '36.

1941

RALPH WILLIAM CHESBROUGH died in San Diego, Calif., on January 21, 1958. He was born in Springfield, Mo., January 5, 1920 and prepared for college at Miami, Fla., Senior High School and Vermont Academy. His home was in Cairo, Egypt when he entered college. Ralph left college for several years but returned to receive his degree in 1950, as with the Class of 1941.

He was for a time connected with Narsarssuak Air Base in Greenland, as office manager for a firm of engineers. Later he was government relations officer for Arabian American Oil Co. and then administrative assistant with the War Shipping Administration in Cairo, after which he became U.S. military attaché in Baghdad. The last connection which Ralph was known to have had was as export manager for Albert Albek, Inc., perfume manufacturers in Culver City, Calif.

So far as is known, Ralph never married. He is survived by his mother, Mrs. Ruth Rainier of 2357 Second Ave., San Diego.



W.E. DEFENSE PROJECTS ENGINEERS are often faced with challenging assignments such as systems testing for the SAGE continental air defense network.

ENGINEERS explore defense frontiers at Western Electric

If guided missiles, tropospheric radio defense communications and airborne radar sound like exciting fields to you, a career at Western Electric may be just what you're after.

Defense projects like these are among our most important assignments . . . and engineers are right in the thick of it. There are the Nike and Terrier guided missile systems . . . advanced air, sea and land radar . . . anti-aircraft gun-control equipment . . . the SAGE continental air defense system . . . DEW Line and White Alice in the Arctic. These and other defense jobs offer wide-ranging opportunities for all kinds of engineers.

Western Electric engineers also discover plenty of made-to-order opportunity in our work as manufacturing and supply unit of the Bell System. Here they flourish in such new and growing fields as electronic switching, microwave radio relay, miniaturization. They engineer the installation of telephone central offices, plan the distribution of equipment and supplies . . . and enjoy, with their defense teammates, the rewards that spring from an engineering career with Western Electric.

Western Electric technical fields include mechanical, electrical, chemical, civil and industrial engineering, plus the physical sciences. For more detailed information pick up a copy of "Consider a Career at Western Electric" from your Placement Officer. Or write College Relations, Room 200C, Western Electric Company, 195 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y. And sign up for a Western Electric interview when the Bell System Interviewing Team visits your campus.

TELEPHONES OF THE FUTURE—Making telephone products for the Bell System calls for first-rate technical know-how. Tomorrow's telephone system will demand even more imaginative engineering.

Western Electric

MANUFACTURING AND SUPPLY UNIT OF THE BELL SYSTEM

Principal manufacturing locations at Chicago, Ill.; Kearny, N. J.; Baltimore, Md.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Allentown and Laureldale, Pa.; Burlington, Greensboro and Winston-Salem, N. C.; Buffalo, N. Y.; North Andover, Mass.; Lincoln and Omaha, Neb.; Kansas City, Mo.; Columbus, Ohio; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Teletype Corporation, Chicago, Ill. and Little Rock, Ark. Also Western Electric Distribution Centers in 32 cities and Installation headquarters in 16 cities. General headquarters: 195 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

WINTER SUGGESTIONS FROM HANOVER

Winter Specials for All Alumni—Sweat Shirts for Casual Wear—Winter Hats for the Ski Slopes—and Dartmouth Playing Cards for the Long Ski Evenings

#1 #2 #3

DARTMOUTH SWEAT SHIRTS

No. 1. HALF-ZIP
Sizes 10, 12, 14, XS $2.65
Sizes S, M, L, XL $3.50

No. 2. GREY WITH GREEN PRINTING
Sizes 2 through 10 ..... $1.95
Sizes XS, S, M, L, XL $2.50

No. 3. GREEN WITH WHITE DARTMOUTH
Sizes S, M, L, XL $3.00

#4

DARTMOUTH PLAYING CARDS

PRICE $2.95

#5

DARTMOUTH WINTER HAT

Heavy knit hat with green Dartmouth and half green large fluffy pom-pom. Fits all sizes.

PRICE $1.95

Your check postpays your order

Name .....
Address .....
City ..... State .....

PLEASE SHIP FOLLOWING—CIRCLE SIZE

..... #1 Sweat Shirts ..... @ $2.6
Sizes 10, 12, 14, XS

..... #1 Sweat Shirts ..... @ 3.5
Sizes S, M, L, XL

..... #2 Sweat Shirts ..... @ 1.9
Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10

..... #2 Sweat Shirts ..... @ 2.5
Sizes XS, S, M, L, XL

..... #3 Sweat Shirts ..... @ 3.0
Sizes S, M, L, XL

..... #4 Playing Cards ..... @ 2.9

..... #5 Winter Hat ..... @ 1.9

IN HANOVER, NEW HAMPSHIRE

DARTMOUTH CO-OP

SIZE

@ $2.65

@ 3.50

@ 1.95

@ 2.50

@ 3.00

@ 2.95

@ 1.95

Keller, Casey.

Wednesday, Aug 5th '59

Dear Mr. Murrow,

About ten years ago when my wife Bitsy was pregnant with our first boy, we heard a recording of Casey Murrow shopping for a Christmas calender for his mother. We knew right then the baby's name would be Casey.

We've been meaning to send a picture of our Casey to you for a long time and the article in Look reminded us that it was time to do it.

So here is a picture of Casey Keller*...and with it go our best wishes for a fine year off and our hope that our Casey can some day have the character and integrity of his namesakes father.

Cordially,

Shelly Keller

Bitsy and Shelly Keller
34 Dora Lane
New Rochelle, N.Y.

*P.S Taken at camp Treetops, Lake Placid, N.Y.
... He's a red head.

Keller, Helen

ARCAN RIDGE
WESTPORT, CONN.

April 16, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

It is a marvelous experience such as God makes possible -- the way in which you are helping to fulfill the dream that has given energy and purpose to my life. When Anne Sullivan Macy and I began working for the blind, I hoped that we might be instrumental in kindling inner light for the blind of America, but I did not expect to live to see a movement started for the deliverance of the blind throughout the world, and behold, the miracle is being wrought through your generosity! I cannot thank you as deeply as I feel, but my heart glows and will always glow with the beauty of your joining the Crusade for the blind of the world.

With affectionate appreciation, I am,

Sincerely yours,

Helen Keller

Kelly, Richard

February 9, 1959

Dear Mr. Kelly:

Thank you for your nice letter of January 20th and your kind comments on THE BUSINESS OF SEX.

The program brought forth a considerable volume of mail, most of it favorable.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard Kelly
Managing Editor
The World
Post Office Box 779
Coos Bay, Oregon

mmc

SUCCESSOR TO:
Coos Bay Times

The World

SOUTHWESTERN OREGON'S ONLY DAILY NEWSPAPER

SERVING THE GREAT EMPIRE WHICH IS SOUTHWESTERN OREGON

OF COOS BAY, NORTH BEND, EMPIRE, EASTSIDE
OREGON

SHELDON F. SACKETT
PUBLISHER

ADDRESS ALL MAIL TO:
POST OFFICE BOX 779
COOS BAY, OREGON

20 Jan. 59

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I heard your program, "The Business of Sex", last night and wish to offer my compliments for an exceptionally well-done bit of reporting. If radio in general offers more intelligent reporting and less of the golden-voiced personalities it will hold up much better against the audience mesmerism of television.

I'm sure the time and money expended on your hour-long programs must be considerable, but you show what can be done in radio-news. I was particulary interested in the Nevada comments supporting prostitution. These same inane fallacies are repeated to me time and again in favor of "opening up."

The anguished flood of mail, phone calls, etc. from your bloody-toed Madison Avenue neighbors may convince someone in CBS that it is to be one of those "never again" ventures. I hope not.

Sincerely,

Richard Kelly

Richard Kelly
managing editor

Kendall, Chas B.

December 18, 1958

Mrs. Charles B. Kendall
1317 W. Holly Street
Phoenix, Arizona

Dear Mrs. Kendall:

I thank you for your letter of November 19 and apologize for the delay in replying. I am afraid there is little to be done except to persuade a Liberal paper to cover your area.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Kendall, Mrs Chas. B.
Phoenix, Arizona
Nov. 19, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow,

We Democrats in Arizona need help! You know the results of our recent election, and I feel if the same methods used here by the opposition becomes widespread, we Democrats and yes, our whole American way could be in danger.

Our state has just gone through the most ruthless brain washing in our history. A fine, honorable and fair gentleman, namely, Governor Ernest McFarland has been viciously attacked by a monopolistic press. The only

two newspapers in our city being owned by reactionary Republican Eugene Pulliam, are circulated throughout our state.

With seemingly unlimited funds the opposition bought up the most important time slots on every television station in the state.

The public is being fed only, biased, slanted or even a black out of news.

This monopoly was attempted to be broken by Anna and John Boettiger at the close of World War II. Shortage of newsprint,

and all wire services being taken by the opposition caused failure.

I am enclosing a clipping of an editorial from todays' Arizona Republic, November 19, 1958. Now I know you welcome constructive? criticism, for I feel you are a level headed and fair gentleman; but we are tired of always getting one side of the news.

If some outstanding Liberal paper could be interested in coming in our area, one who could absorb

losses for awhile; I feel eventually it would be a good investment because of the huge growth in our population. In so doing our Democrats would have a fair representation.

Any help you can give our cause, especially before the 1960 Presidential Election will be of great benefit to many.

Very truly yours,

Mrs. Charles B. Kendall
1317 W. Holly St.
Phoenix, Arizona

Fooled Again

The recently announced new Soviet seven-year economic plan has had the greatest possible publicity in the United States. It has especially impressed the so-called "liberal" commentators and political writers. The best known of them, radio and TV personality Ed Murrow, the other day delivered a lengthy and very favorable "analysis" of the plan.

There were many things that were very wrong with Murrow's views on the Soviet plan, but its worst feature was the total acceptance of Soviet statistics and Communist figures as true and factual. Mr. Murrow likes to pretend that he is a well informed observer of foreign affairs. He, therefore, should know that Communist "statistics," including figures of production, information of resources, industrial development and labor, are, in almost all cases, purely propaganda figures, which bear very little resemblance to facts. Soviet Russia has had five-year, six-year, and seven-year plans continuously since 1929. Yet, in spite of the immeasurably rich natural resources of Russia, the Communists have not managed, after 20 years of planning, to better the lot of the average Russian in any appreciable way. On the contrary, the Russian nation today eats less and much worse than it did before World War I. It is true that the Soviets have built very huge and impressive industrial plants, dams, and electric power stations. But this enormous building program has been founded on waste, inefficiency, graft, bureaucracy, and oppression.

The basis of the Soviet economy is slave labor —a fact which Mr. Murrow ignores completely. This is true of Khrushchev's era as it was true of Stalin's. A slave labor economy may have temporary advantages when it comes to building, quickly, enormous public projects such as canals or pyramids. But in the long run, such an economy is bound to collapse. No slaves in history have liked their slavery, and economic and political systems built on slavery and oppression have always come to an inglorious end.

Mr. Murrow also accepts at their face value Khrushchev's assurances about a Communist world-wide "economic offensive." If Khrushchev had plans for military conquest, Mr. Murrow argues, he would have kept them secret. But the Red boss, Murrow goes on, means to conquer the world by economic means. Therefore, he makes his economic plans public. It is indeed hard to beat such Murrovian "logic" for sheer stupidity. The opposite is, of course, true. It is precisely because Khrushchev wants to keep his military plans secret that he loudly broadcasts his so-called "economic" plans. This he does in order to fool the West about his own intention, which is military conquest. Khrushchev also tries to make Western statesmen lose time, money, and energy fighting nonexistent and completely imaginary Communist dangers, such as Communist economic achievements.

Khrushchev, in other words, uses the old "confuse-the-enemy" technique. Ed Murrow and "liberals" like him, who are impressed by this kind of Communist economic propaganda, prove that the Reds are once again succeeding in fooling the West as to Moscow's real aims, objectives, and policy.

Kennedy. Jay.

June 25, 1959

Dear Mrs. Kennedy:

Thank you for your recent letter with its interesting comments.

In regard to your request, unfortunately, I have no control over broadcasting. I have, therefore, passed your letter on to our Director of News, Mr. John Day. I am sure he will give it his immediate attention.

Again, thank you for your nice letter.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Jay Kennedy
202 Pleasant Avenue
Streator, Illinois

C/o Mrs Jay Kennedy
202 Pleasant Ave.
Streator Ills.

Ed Morrow Esq. 18.6.59
C.B.S.

Dear Mr. Morrow

As an Australian pianist - singer - broadcaster, now resident some time in London England, and a long time admirer of your B/casts, I am enjoying for the first time this great country of yours.

Yesterday I listened with interest & pleasure to you, in an interview with publicity officials. As I am not yet fair with your stations, I think this was relayed

through an Illinois University Station. You will know.

I listened with great interest to all you had to say, as being neither suffragette nor "long haired frustratt" but just a normal young person whose belief is also - get to know your world neighbours.

I hope to be in U.S.A. until at least the end of August, it would be indeed a pleasure to come into contact with broadcasting here, in same way. For six years I was staff pianist and regular b/caster in all departments of the Australian B/casting Commission since this have B/cast frequently from B.B.C Overseas from London.

Next week I go to California

for possibly a month.

I then return to these beautiful surroundings before returning to New York.

If you can suggest any approach to broadcasting here, it would be good. I do NOT seek engagements as a pianist — my interest is in the spoken word

Many thanks for much stimulating provocative & highly interesting listening

Yours truly

(Miss) Enid Stevenson

Kennedy, John

September 8, 1958

The Honorable John F. Kennedy
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Jack:

I have just re-read your speech on "the Gap". I meant to write to you about it shortly after it was delivered. Without doubt, it is one of the most penetrating and courageous speeches delivered on the floor of the Senate in a long time. It will not offend you for me to say that it was worthy of Senator Vandenberg in his better and enlightened days. More power to you!

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

N.B.
"Gap" Speech given to Leo de Orsey 22 Sep 58.

LISTER HILL, ALA., CHAIRMAN
JAMES E. MURRAY, MONT.
JOHN F. KENNEDY, MASS.
PAT MC NAMARA, MICH.
WAYNE MORSE, OREG.
STROM THURMOND, S. C.
RALPH YARBOROUGH, TEX.
H. ALEXANDER SMITH, N. J.
IRVING M. IVES, N. Y.
WILLIAM A. PURTELL, CONN.
BARRY GOLDWATER, ARIZ.
GORDON ALLOTT, COLO.
JOHN SHERMAN COOPER, KY.
STEWART E. MC CLURE, CHIEF CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

August 30, 1958

Mr. Ed R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Research Division of the Democratic National Committee has requested me to distribute to all key Democrats, party leaders, and public officials the two enclosed speeches. Although these issues -- of national defense and labor reform -- may not at present be crucial in your particular area, these materials are sent in the thought that many Democrats may wish to be prepared on these subjects which will certainly figure in political debates across the nation.

A variety of statements by Republican officials make clear their intention to use the "labor" issue against the Democrats in this campaign. Actually, our party need not be on the defensive. It was the vote of approximately four-fifths of the Republicans in the House of Representatives that killed the bill which I had sponsored, which every Democratic Senator supported, and which more than two-thirds of the House Democrats supported. In the enclosed speech, I attempted to demonstrate the unreasonableness of those who opposed a basically strong bill.

The other enclosed address has been requested by several candidates because it attempts to summarize the lag in our defense preparedness over the last six years of Republican rule, and the future implications this holds for our military and foreign policies. While some Republican Senators objected to such a warning's being sounded on the floor of the Senate, I am convinced that these are facts the public needs to know.

I hope this material will be of assistance to you. I welcome your comments -- and hope you will let me know if there is anything further I can send you.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

John Kennedy

John F. Kennedy

JFK:jl

(Not printed at Government expense)

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 85th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Who Killed the Kennedy-Ives Labor Reform Bill?

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN F. KENNEDY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, August 22, 1958

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. President, only the Jimmy Hoffas and the Nathan Shefermans can find satisfaction in the failure of this Congress to pass the labor reform bill, generally known as the Kennedy-Ives bill. Honest union members, informed business men, responsible labor leaders, law enforcement officers, and the general public—all of these will suffer as the result of this bill's death in the House of Representatives.

Those who voted against the bill and those who lobbied for its defeat must bear a heavy responsibility during the coming months when racketeering and gangsterism in the labor movement continue unchecked. I cannot believe that the American people will accept some technical or procedural argument offered by way of excuse for the defeat of a bill which would have put Mr. Hoffa and his ilk out of business.

No two experts in labor affairs could probably agree on a draft bill in this controversial and sensitive area. Therefore, it was natural that criticism and controversy should surround it. As the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] put it during the debate in the Senate:

> Each Senator, no doubt, feels that if he were privileged to write it he could improve on this measure.

In the same colloquy, he expressed what I believe all of us felt, when he said:

> I say let us take what we know all of us want, and pass the bill, and then move on.

And the Senate did just that, and passed the bill by an 88-to-1 vote.

That this bill displeases extremists is not surprising, for these same extremists have been the ones who have prevented the enactment of any progressive labor legislation since 1947. But this bill passed the Senate precisely because the members of this body demonstrated, in the words of Business Week magazine, how "wise guidance in the public interest can be substituted for concern over wide apart partisan positions."

The Kennedy-Ives bill, as it passed the Senate, was a strong, bipartisan measure. Whatever may be said about what the Congress might do on some other bill at some other time, this bill represented a real opportunity for effective labor reform in this Congress. The failure to enact it only means that Hoffa and the handful of irresponsible and arrogant labor leaders who plague an otherwise clean labor movement will continue to operate.

Of one thing we may be sure: Next year, there will be more scandals, more racketeering, more abuses by the hoodlums who have infiltrated a tiny fringe of

477701—67787

the American labor movement. But we shall lack an effective remedy to stop them; and those who defeated this bill are apparently willing to assume responsibility for tying our hands.

More union funds will be embezzled or otherwise misused next year, and the members and the public will know nothing about it.

More union elections will be rigged next year, and nothing will be done about it.

More exconvicts will serve as union officers; more Nathan Shefferman middlemen will take payoffs; more picket lines will be set up for extortionate purposes; more trusteeships will be used for Jimmy Hoffa-type power plays; more Johnny Dio paper locals will be established to front for racketeers; but we shall be able to do nothing about it.

The results of nearly 2 years of McClellan committee hearings, of several weeks of hearings, discussion, and drafting by the Labor Committee, of long, constructive debates on the Senate floor; all this is to go for naught, because of the short-sighted opposition stemming mostly from one party and one interest group.

PROVISIONS OF THE KENNEDY-IVES BILL

No one who thoughtfully examined the Kennedy-Ives bill could doubt its effectiveness as a labor-reform measure. The key provisions of the bill, as passed by the Senate, included the following:

First. Comprehensive detailed disclosure to members, press, public, and law enforcement agencies of union financial data.

Second. Full reports by union officers on any personal conflict-of-interest transactions.

Third. Criminal sanctions for embezzlement of union funds, false reporting, false entries in books, failure to report, or destruction of union books.

Fourth. Suits by union members for recovery of funds embezzled or misappropriated by union officers.

Fifth. Prohibition of loans by employers or unions to union officers.

Sixth. Secret ballot for the election of all union officers or of the convention delegates who select them.

Seventh. Due notice of all union elections, and real opportunity to nominate opposing candidates.

Eighth. Requirement that union officers be elected by secret ballot every 4 years, by international unions; and every 3 years, by local unions.

Ninth. Prohibition on the use of union funds to support candidacy of any union officer.

Tenth. Prohibition of service as union officers of persons convicted of felony.

Eleventh. Power to Secretary of Labor to institute court action to set aside improper elections, and conduct new elections.

Twelfth. Limit on union trusteeships to 18 months.

Thirteenth. Mandatory annual report to Secretary and union members on every trusteeship, the reasons for its establishment, continuance, and operation.

Fourteenth. Prohibition on counting votes of delegates of trustee bodies unless delegates elected by secret ballot, and on transfer of funds from trusteed local union to international except normal dues and assessments.

Fifteenth. Power to Secretary of Labor to begin a court proceeding to break improper trusteeships.

Sixteenth. Prohibition of picketing for extortion or to secure payoff from employer.

Seventeenth. Prohibition of solicitation or payment of fictitious fees for unloading cargo from interstate carriers.

Eighteenth. Public financial reports of the operations of Shefferman-type middlemen; and a prohibition of channeling bribes and improper influence through such middlemen.

Nineteenth. Elimination of the "no man's land" problem which prevented NLRB action on local labor racketeering,

477701—67787

by directing the NLRB to exercise its full jurisdiction under the Taft-Hartley Act.

A STRONG LABOR REFORM BILL

It will be noted that this bill would have implemented every one of the McClellan Committee's legislative recommendations not yet acted on, inasmuch as the welfare fund protection bill had already been passed.

The McClellan committee legislative recommendations were as follows and I quote from the report:

LEGISLATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS

The United States Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Field recommends that the Congress of the United States give attention to the passage of legislation to curb abuses uncovered in five areas during our first year of hearings.

These recommendations are—

1. Legislation to regulate and control pension, health, and welfare funds;
2. Legislation to regulate and control union funds;
3. Legislation to insure union democracy;
4. Legislation to curb activities of middlemen in labor-management disputes;
5. Legislation to clarify the "no man's land" in labor-management relations.

It must be noted that the committee has explored a number of other areas in labor-management relations and plans to present legislative proposals covering those areas at a future time. For instance, much testimony has been heard during past months on the infiltration of gangsters and racketeers into the labor movement. Additional testimony on this subject will be heard during the coming year and this, along with other subjects of committee interest, such as some phases of organizational picketing on which we have already had some testimony, will provide the basis for further legislative recommendations.

The bill rejected by the House implemented all but the first of these recommendations which was already far advanced in the legislative process. This bill would have accomplished the following:

First. It provided for complete financial disclosure by unions, with broad investigative powers for the Secretary of Labor to insure compliance;

Second. It imposed strict standards of union democracy, including free elections by secret ballot and the regulation of trusteeships;

Third. It curbed labor-management middlemen;

Fourth. It provided an effective solution to the "no man's land" problem.

The bill, as passed by the Senate, was recognized by knowledgeable men on both sides of the aisle as an effective instrument of labor reform. The Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] said of the bill:

> If enacted, and properly administered, it will drive many unreformed ex-convicts, racketeers, gangsters, and crooked officials out of the union movement and strengthen the position of honest, decent unionism, and its leaders.

Senator Knowland, the distinguished minority leader, indicated that the bill marked "real progress" and said, "In the final analysis, the workers will be the ones who will suffer if Congress does not finally act on legislation of this sort at this session." And the ranking Republican member of our Senate Committee on Labor, the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH], has termed the bill "one of the important landmarks of this Congress."

TAFT-HARTLEY AMENDMENTS

There have been objections that this bill does not go far enough—that it does not restrict labor's rights in the field of collective bargaining or political activity. But the Senate demonstrated repeatedly that it regarded this as a labor reform bill, designed primarily to carry out the recommendations of the McClellan committee—and that it should not be loaded down with broad new measures in the various areas of industrial relations.

The Taft-Hartley amendments contained in the bill were placed in it at the repeated urging of administration spokesmen. The Secretary of Labor in his appearance before our committee insisted on the inclusion of these amendments as did the ranking minority member of our committee, the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] both in committee and on the floor of the Senate.

The following excerpt, for instance, is taken from page 32 of the hearings before our committee:

Senator KENNEDY. I will say to the Secretary, the Secretary knows quite well that I would be delighted to see reforms in the Taft-Hartley law, which are long overdue.

The legislative recommendations of the McClellan committee include five areas: Legislation to regulate control of pension, health, and welfare funds, which, as I have said, we have done something about.

Second, to legislate to regulate control of union funds; and three, legislation to insure union democracy; and four, legislation to curb activities of middlemen in labor-management relations; and five, legislation to clairify the "no man's land" in labor-management relations.

I will say that if it is the desire of any member of the committee to offer amendments on any question, when the subcommittee finally meets to decide on legislation, that, of course, is his privilege.

I am merely hoping to the extent possible that we will attempt to confine ourselves to this immediate challenge.

From our experience since 1947, I am aware of the error of attempting a full-scale revision of the Taft-Hartley Act which, I believe, ought to take place.

Now, it may be possible, if the subcommittee could reach a consensus, we could do something about matters like non-Communist affidavits, and the right of economic strikers, and the problem of the building trades, and matters about which I think there is quite general agreement.

However, I am anxious that we do not get into too broad a field, because the result will be that nothing will be done.

Secretary MITCHELL. Certainly, in my answers to questions, I will abide by the chairman's ruling.

Senator KENNEDY. It is not a ruling. It is just an expression of hope.

Secretary MITCHELL. I would like to say it is the reason why I thought it was to the interest of all concerned to unfold a complete labor-management program, in my opinion this program should be approached in the broadest way.

All of the recommendations we have made, we think, are needed reforms.

And again, on page 278, the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. SMITH] had this to say:

I do want to emphasize the importance of giving serious consideration to the entire program contained in S. 3097, S. 3098, and S. 3099 which I introduced for the administration. * * *

For this reason I agree with the distinguished chairman, Mr. KENNEDY, that in the time available, it is impossible to write a major revision of the Taft-Hartley Act, especially if consideration is to be given to the recommendations of the McClellan committee dealing with the urgent problems of racketeering and union democracy, and such testimony as we received from Senator KNOWLAND yesterday, and Senator MCCLELLAN yesterday in their splendid presentation before this committee.

However, although the administration's proposals do not contemplate a major revision of Taft-Hartley, some of them are directed at specific, long-standing inequities and deficiencies, the correction of which are of immediate urgency.

This being so, I hope that it will be possible for us to deal with these proposals at this time.

The only major recommendations of the administration not included in the bill related to organizational picketing and secondary boycotts. But the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. MCCLELLAN] has clearly indicated that the question of secondary boycotts and picketing would be the subject of future investiga-

tions by the committee, and consequently, action on these two specific areas was deferred. I refer the Members of the Senate to page 10259 of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD where this whole matter was discussed, and I quote from Senator MCCLELLAN'S speech on that page:

> Our committee has only begun to investigate that particular area. We have received some testimony regarding it, and I have repeatedly stated that the secondary boycott problem must be dealt with.
>
> But it is my theory that if we are to have good legislation, we must give it some care and thought. That is all I am asking for.
>
> If the Senate is now to try to legislate at this session, by means of this bill, in the entire labor and management field, then the select committee should be discharged, because then there would be nothing left for it to do.
>
> I want to have good legislation enacted, and I want the Senate to go into this field. But I repeat that I want these proposals properly investigated and considered, rather than to take hasty action and get bad legislation enacted.

OTHER CRITICISMS

Exaggerated criticism came from some quarters about the provisions of the bill requiring reports from employers concerning deals with labor-management middlemen. This provision of the bill prohibited nothing; it merely required information to be reported from employers concerning dealings with what the McClellan committee report called shadowy figures. Neither did this provision in any way interfere with normal employer-employee relations, nor was it ever intended to do so.

Another provision of the bill, clearly designed to prohibit bribes by employers to prevent unionization, was requested by National Labor Relations Board representatives when they appeared before the McClellan committee. This unambiguous antibribery section certainly did not preclude normal wage or other payments as was charged by some.

477701—67787

KENNEDY-IVES STRONGEST AVAILABLE BILL

The hard facts of the matter are that the Kennedy-Ives bill was not only the strongest bill which could pass the Congress—and the only bill which could be enacted at this Congress—it was also the strongest bill available. In most key areas it was much stronger than the proposals of the administration. Permit me to list some of them:

First. The administration proposals contained no effective regulation of trusteeships. This bill set strict standards and provided means by which union members could protect themselves against arbitrary imposition of trusteeships by international unions.

Second. The administration's bill contained weak and ineffective provisions to protect union members' voting providing only a report from a union that it follows its own rules for elections. The Senate-passed bill, on the other hand, would have required secret periodic elections of all important union officers. It went further and provided machinery to upset improperly held elections and established a method by which new elections could be held.

Third. The administration's bill merely reenacted present law dealing with union financial reports while the Senate-passed bill contained a comprehensive reporting requirement including reports by union officers of conflicts of interest.

Fourth. The administration bill contained a very limited provision requiring employers to report only payments to any union officer or employee. This is already covered by section 302 of Taft-Hartley. The Senate-passed bill, on the other hand, contained a strong, detailed provision requiring employers and middlemen to report transactions and arrangements as well as payments and expenditures for activities intended to influence or affect employees in the exercise of rights guaranteed by the Labor Act.

Fifth. The Senate-passed bill contained a strong specific provision against "shakedown picketing" in general and against unlawful exactions from interstate truckers. These safeguards were not specifically covered in the administration bill.

Sixth. The Senate-passed bill specifically prevented convicted criminals from holding union office. This subject is not covered by the administration bill.

Seventh. The Senate-passed bill contained a specific prohibition against using union funds to influence union elections. The administration bill was silent on this subject.

Eighth. The Senate-passed bill contained specific provisions making it a criminal offense to refuse to submit to the Secretary of Labor records, and to refuse to permit the Secretary of Labor to enter and inspect books and accounts. The administration bill would have required the Secretary to resort to protracted court proceedings for this purpose.

Ninth. The Senate-passed bill contained strong criminal penalties against false entries in union books and against destruction of records. The administration bill was either silent or contained much weaker provisions dealing with this subject.

Tenth. The Senate-passed bill contained provisions designed to encourage unions to enforce strict codes of ethical practices binding upon affiliates and members. The administration bill was silent on the subject.

Eleventh. The Senate-passed bill contained a strong provision directing the Labor Board to exercise its jurisdiction in situations warranting such action and presently not covered by reason of the Board's refusal to exercise its statutory jurisdiction. The administration bill would have perpetuated the present Board-created "no man's land" by ceding jurisdiction to States, 36 of which have no State labor relations laws. This would mean applying greatly dissimilar State labor laws ranging from New York's prolabor, closed shop law to restrictive right-to-work statutes on the books in several States. More importantly it would have left thousands of employers and employees in such major industrial States as California and Illinois without the protection of a uniform national labor law.

THE ROLE OF THE REPUBLICANS

Mr. President, neither Senator IVES nor I have ever sought to make this labor reform measure a partisan political issue. We knew that there was too much at stake. I have cited these comparisons with the administration bill to demonstrate that the bill rejected by the House yesterday was a strong and effective measure.

Until this week, it was never a party measure. The bill had a bipartisan origin and sponsorship, and included the recommendations of the President as well as those of the bipartisan McMcClellan committee. It was reported by the Senate Labor Committee with only one dissenting vote. It passed the Senate with only one dissenting vote. It received the endorsement of those members on both sides of the aisle who have taken a special interest in labor affairs.

But now partisanship has killed the labor-reform bill. Two-thirds of the Members were required to pass the bill in the other body. More than two-thirds of the Democrats supported the bill. More than three-fourths of the Republicans opposed it.

This is a fantastic performance. The Republicans have long assailed the Democratic Party for its supposed labor ties. They have long cried out for labor reform. They have long assailed the Democratic congressional leadership for not passing a bill to implement the findings of the McClellan committee. Now, finally given an opportunity to vote for

labor reform—for a bill that would have crippled the free-wheeling operations of Mr. Hoffa and his ilk—they chose to defeat the bill and preserve the issue.

I have already commented on the false propaganda campaign against this bill, initiated by the NAM, Retail Federation, and United States Chamber of Commerce. Their success in planting fear and confusion on the Republican side—regarding a bill thoroughly and carefully considered here before it passed 88 to 1—has now been demonstrated.

But none of this would have been possible had it not been for the sabotage of the bill effectively worked by the official Republican spokesman on labor affairs, Secretary of Labor James Mitchell.

Mr. Mitchell has talked long and piously about the need for labor reform. He has sought to give the credit for action in carrying out the McClellan committee recommendations to the Republican administration. He has sought to place the blame for inaction upon the Democratic congressional leadership. But the facts of the matter are that the chief stumbling block to labor reform legislation in this Congress has been Secretary Mitchell.

At no time has he lifted one finger in favor of this bill. At no time has he urged his party members in either house to vote for the bill. He first attempted to sabotage the bill from Geneva, calling it "weak and ineffective," after it had been reported out of committee by a nearly unanimous vote. He has continued these negative and misleading comments up to this very week. Finally, at the crucial moment in the House debate, just before the vote on the measure, he authorized a statement on the floor of the other body calling the bill a "bad bill". The inevitable result of his intervention followed: 79 percent of the Republican Members voted against the bill.

The reason is plain: Mr. Mitchell did not want a labor reform bill. His contradictory public statements about the legislation were designed to kill the only bill that could pass, appease those anti-labor elements in his party that wanted a more restrictive bill, and maintain a synthetic political issue. For Mr. Mitchell's true attitude on labor reform was disclosed at an academic seminar some months ago. The opposition to labor reform legislation which he expressed at that meeting has since been reported in the press, and I have independently checked these quotations and found them to be accurate. At that meeting Mr. Mitchell opposed democracy in labor unions, stating it could lead to "anarchy." He opposed receiving authority to disclose union financial reports, saying he would "prefer to defer this." He opposed effective labor reform legislation, stating that he did "not think anybody is going to be able to write and pass legislation that will correct the evils that the McClellan committee has uncovered. My job is to quiet the hysteria so we do not get the kind of legislation that would be dangerous to the American labor movement. Maybe the right way to put it is: Feed a little innocuous legislation to the lions, and this may give us the time to put the thing in the right perspective."

The President is reported as having stated yesterday that the bill had four shortcomings. However, Mr. President, examination of the record indicates that the President has been inadequately briefed.

First, contrary to the President's contention the bill does contain very adequate power to enforce the standards imposed in it. Under the bill, the Secretary is authorized to make investigations, enter and inspect records and is specifically directed to compile the reports required by the bill when any person responsible for making a report neglects to do so. The bill also contains stiff criminal penalties which if properly

administered will compel adherence to standards.

Second, contrary to the President's statement the bill does deal with shakedown picketing in section 603. The problems of secondary boycotts I have already discussed.

Third, the President complains about the Taft-Hartley amendments in the bill. The fact of the matter is that the Taft-Hartley amendments contained in this bill, as I have already pointed out, are all based on recommendations in the President's own labor message of last January, or have been recommended in the past by prominent Republican labor spokesmen. That message called for restoring the right of economic strikers to vote—so did this bill. It called for prehire contracts in the construction industry—so did this bill and so on.

Fourth, the President mentions the no-man's-land problem. The solution proposed by the administration was at first favored but later rejected by our committee, for it would have turned over to the States jurisdiction in interstate labor matters where no labor law exists. Thousands of workers and employees, under the administration proposal, would have been left without the protection of a uniform national labor law.

It is unfortunate that misleading charges and analysis which ignored the many sections on which there was general agreement, has killed a bipartisan bill desperately needed by the American working people and public, regardless of party. I can only say that constructive labor reform legislation will be brought forward again next year; and I can only hope that it will pass the Congress in 1959 with the same constructive spirit that enabled it to pass the Senate by 88 to 1 this year.

477701—67787

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1958

Kennedy, Sen John F.

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I., CHAIRMAN
J. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK.
JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA.
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN.
MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT.
WAYNE MORSE, OREG.
RUSSELL B. LONG, LA.
JOHN F. KENNEDY, MASS.
ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS.
H. ALEXANDER SMITH, N. J.
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, IOWA
WILLIAM LANGER, N. DAK.
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, CALIF.
GEORGE D. AIKEN, VT.
HOMER E. CAPEHART, IND.

CARL MARCY, CHIEF OF STAFF
DARRELL ST. CLAIRE, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

7

Remarks of Senator John F. Kennedy (Dem.-Mass.) "The Choice in Asia-Democratic Development in India"

For Release: Upon Delivery on the Senate floor, Tuesday Afternoon, March 25, 1958

I am sending you a copy of a speech on United States policy toward India which I intend to deliver on the floor of the Senate this coming Tuesday, March 25. This speech will be accompanied by a resolution which Senator Cooper of Kentucky and I are introducing.

Senator Cooper and I are convinced that India affords the United States an unparalleled opportunity to make a decisive contribution to the future pattern of Asia. Her size, her influence and example throughout the uncommitted world, the critical contrasts being made between the economic development of India and China all serve to make India a vital test for Western statesmanship. The path which India--and with her other less developed nations--takes will be determined in large measure by actions which we and other free world partners take now--this year and during the next few years. The steps we outline can serve to reinforce the individual assistance programs of many nations and could later be adopted to other underdeveloped states with clearly defined programs of economic growth.

With every good wish,

Sincerely yours,

John F. Kennedy

THE CHOICE IN ASIA -- DEMOCRATIC DEVELOPMENT IN INDIA

Mr. President:

At no time since the War has American and Western policy been so gripped by a sense of paralysis, by a waning of hope, by the loss of its compass points. More and more the thoughts of those abroad -- and of Americans themselves -- have been riveted on Russia's capabilities, on Russia's educational system and educational achievements, on Russia's new diplomatic and economic initiatives, on Russia's seemingly greater flexibility and power of maneuver. Less and less have we and our allies been concerned with our own capacities, our own positive objectives, and our own ability to reach new goals consonant with our own values and traditions.

The evidence mounts daily of dissatisfaction with the rigidity of thinking and approach which characterizes not alone the makers and spokesmen for our foreign policy but also many of its critics in and out of Congress. The blunt fact is that the uneasiness which has stirred even our closest friends is directed not against a President or Secretary of State or Party. In very large measure it attaches to the whole tone and thrust of our national effort in foreign policy. Indeed, we have come increasingly to doubt ourselves, to question the impact of a policy whose substance seems so very largely military, to scrutinize actions whose origins very often were in reflex to Soviet moves and transitory crises rather than rooted in a settled policy of our own.

There is no special merit in newness or change as such. Indeed, there are compelling reasons why, in the absence of realistic alternatives, the United States should not change course merely in response to foreign or even internal criticism. If critics cannot provide some secure new guidelines, their pleas do not deserve acceptance. There are also, unhappily, situations in the world which cannot for the moment be much alleviated by the United States -- no matter how good its intentions or how great its military or economic commitments. There are clearly certain fixed and harsh facts in the world power balance which the Western alliance can influence only slowly or slightly -- and then only after hard work, patience and sacrifice. But if there are established continuities and commitments, which we must constantly invigorate through our alliances in this Hemisphere and Europe, there are also new perils and new chances which are altering the pattern of world events and world power. There are -- especially in the underdeveloped world -- new dimensions in the challenge which we face. There remain opportunities for intelligent and creative action.

As members of the opposition we have a special obligation to maintain the critical ferment which makes such new departures possible, which enlarges the horizons of our public thinking, which establishes a responsible basis for new action.

In recent weeks there have been a number of Democrats who have tried conscientiously to perform this function. The distinguished Majority Leader (Mr. Johnson) has given us a program of action in the field of weapons and missiles which measures up to the peril we face. The distinguished junior Senator from Arkansas (Mr. Fulbright) has set in focus the relations between our educational effort and our international leadership. The distinguished junior Senator from Minnesota (Mr. Humphrey) has explored searchingly the possible ways by which meaningful disarmament negotiations might be resumed. The distinguished senior Senator from Illinois (Mr. Douglas) has posed the new economic and political equations in our international trade policy created by the Common Market and the Free Trade Area in Europe. The distinguished junior Senator from Montana (Mr. Mansfield) has examined with care the continuing crisis in North Africa and the steps which might be taken by the United States to help resolve it.

Outside of the Senate Mr. George Kennan has performed an important critical service by loosening up the terms of discussion about our Western and Central European policies and by closely analyzing the military assumptions upon which so much of our international policy is predicated. There are few of us who would agree with all, and some who would agree with only a little, of the analysis and prescription which his lectures contained. But I feel, Mr. President, that we are better off for being able to test our assumptions against a carefully formulated set of alternatives. It has been of more than incidental value for the world to know that there is a wider constellation of thought within our own society and that we are wrestling with many of the same issues which agitate thinking in Europe, Asia and Africa.

Our sense of drift, our gnawing dissatisfaction, our seemingly hopeless predicament in reaching but the fringes of a great crisis is nowhere more evident than in our search for polcies adapted effectively and concretely to the new and generally uncommitted nations which run from Casablanca to the Celebes. Over the past few years we have begun to appreciate that the tested formulae we have applied to events in Western Europe and NATO have only limited application to the broad medley of changes occurring in the uncommitted world. Though we have learned that we must come to terms with the new nationalisms, we have tended to interpret their meanings too much against the backdrop of our own historic experience on this continent and in Europe.

Easy as it is to proclaim a position of "anti-colonialism" and "self-determination", many sympathetic observers in the West have not fully realized that some of the new states have set their courses in an environment empty of positive democratic or liberal aim; that their attainment of political independence was but a prologue to the harsh realities of political and economic growth.

We have certainly begun to learn that a purely military response to the tides in the Middle East and Asia is an illusory breakwater. For military pacts and arms shipments, though sometimes a necessary instrument of national policy, are themselves new divisive forces in those areas shot through with national and regional rivalries and often lacking historic boundaries and allegiances. We are beginning to see, too, the special attraction and emotional appeal which the Soviet Union has in the fluidpattern of events in the uncommitted world, to peoples full of social resentment and impatient for rapid social betterment and economic progress. Communism to them is the alternative, with the glamour of novelty, of breaking fresh ground, of seeming to offer a disciplined, coherent and irresistible answer to the overwhelming problems of economic mobilization and take-off. Indeed, it has been one of Marxism's cruelest ironies -- not lost upon the Russians themselves -- that it has gained special force not in advanced industrial societies, but in those confused, transitional regions which have not yet created effective modern economic or political systems.

The outlook in many countries is not hopeful. Some of these countries provide barren soil for any real economic progress now to take root -- they cannot productively absorb investment capital, they do not possess the skills or plans of social outlook which derive genuine benefit from economic assistance, their rapid gains in population outpace any attempted increase in living standards. There are, of course, exceptions -- countries such as Tunisia, Ghana, Pakistan with whom we hope to have beneficial economic relationships. And we dare not give any up as lost.

THE CASE OF INDIA

But one country in particular -- India -- has successfully pointed the way to progressive economic development; it has achieved a steady rate of growth, established the firm beginning of an economic base, maintained an economy in which the private sector plays a large and expanding role, and avoided an excess of governmental regimentation and controls. In India democracy has prevailed in the face of heavy obstacles. The national and per capita incomes have risen despite a continuing rise in population, and education has spread. Two national elections have been held on the basis of universal suffrage. The parliamentary framework is no mirage. It is sustained by capable political leadership and a first-rate civil service. A spirit of democratic compromise has permeated the political system.

In 1956 India completed its first Five Year Plan. During that time national income rose by nearly 18%, about 5% beyond target. Quite apart from its intrinsic achievements, this Plan, with its emphasis on agriculture, helped to generate a mood of national confidence, which began to reach back into the villages where most Indians live. It diverted energies away from colonial grievances and into the task of national self-development on a truly national basis. Moreover, the Plan was favored by good harvests and generally benign weather. During the period of this Plan, the United States aided India with about $300 million in addition to the special wheat loan of $190 million and World Bank loans aggregating about $30 million. Few assistance loans which we have made anywhere have been better used for real economic development.

The granting of independence to India preceded by only a short time the coming to powere in China of the Communist regime. These have been the two cardinal events in postwar Asia. China and India both began their First Five Year Plans at roughly the same time. Each country began with an economy in which almost 85% of the population was rural. Each country possesses a high resource potential and a relatively low ratio of agricultural cultivation per acre. Each system was actually in danger of running critically close to the minimum level of human well-being; in 1950 the per capital income in each country was below $50 -- lower than 20 years before. India had an advantage in having a larger pool of trained and skilled persons, a somewhat better transportation network, and a better ability to mobilize internal investment. But like China she had not developed extractive processes for her rich resources. She needed to import much of her machinery and she suffered from poor food yields as well. And India after 1948 had massive problems of population redistribution and economic dislocations as a result of the partition.

Yet India was able to create an environment for economic development. Without imposing the totalitarian direction that China required, India was able to take real strides forward, economically and politically.

A recent writer has overstated the case very little when she wrote:

> "India is encompassing in a decade the linguistic battles which tore Austria-Hungary to pieces, the religious reformation which led to the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Day, the political revolution which led to the fall of the Bastille, the economic revolution which resulted in the Red Star flying over the Kremlin."

India's Second Five Year Plan is now near the end of its second year. In contrast to the First Plan it stands in great peril. It may even collapse. India has just experienced a very poor rice and grain harvest.

In part this deepening crisis is the handmaiden of success -- the fact that the Indian economy is expanding, that the Government has sought not to impose a rigid series of controls, that it has permitted a considerable sector of private enterprise. This plan, moreover, is ambitious -- amost two and a half times as large as the First Plan. It hopes to carry India across the most difficult threshhold of economic growth -- the establishment of capital-generative basic industries such as steel. It seeks to raise national income by about 5% annually or 3% on a per capital basis. This could serve to accelerate development at a rate permitting India to double national income in real terms in the next 12 years. If successful, it could vigorously mobilize India's rich resources in hydro power, iron ore, manganese, coal, bauxite.

The essential features of the plan include four steel mills (one of which is well advanced), which absorb a large fraction of investment and which would expand crude steel ouput to 4,500,000 tons; railway and transport improvements costing over $2\frac{1}{2}$ billion, machine moulding shops and a step-up in hydro-electric and coal output, as well as critical but less expensive plans for agriculture, irrigation, service industries, housing and education.

Clearly the Plan-developing at a time of poor harvests and growing unemployment -- which depends so vitally upon the importation of machinery from abroad -- is contingent upon international credit. Yet this is not a time when there is much international venture capital, private or public, and the price of such funds is high. The World Bank's interest rate is $5\frac{1}{2}$%. The interest rate announced by the International Development Fund is almost equally high, while some short-term capital rate have run as high as 13%.

It is easy to dismiss India's needs with the assertion that she has launched a pretentious and impossibly large scheme calling for a scale of effort and cumulative capital infusion wholly beyond her capacity. Yet is this so? Hardly, when we consider that the Plan has a level of investment of less than $7 per year per head and when we lay it beside the contemporary effort at totalitarian planning being made by China. If the plan succeeds, India's rate of investment and savings will still be less than 10% of national income, compared with 20% in Russia, 15% in pre-war Japan and 12% in China. India, a country with a population twice that of all Western Europe, will still only have an investment capacity equal to that of Sweden with its population of 7 million. The Second Plan investment per year to only equal to the total absorbed last year by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

India, moreover, has taken stern measures of economic self-discipline. The current economic program of the Indian Government can properly be characterized as austere. The level of taxes is high, especially after the recent addition of wealth and expenditure taxes; stiff import controls and licensing have been imposed to ease the drain on India's foreign exchange reserves. Foreign travel hss been almost prohibited. Though few persons have an income level that contributes much taxation in a nation whose per capita income is under $60, persons of measurable income are taxed about as heavily as anywhere else in the world. In fact, the real question is whether these austerity measures may not soon reach the point of becoming self-defeating -- by drying up too much private capital, debilitating the previously buoyant private sector by the rigidity of import controls, or sapping the incentives on which much of the Plan was predicated.

Unfortunately a serious foreign exchange crisis has forced India to pare its Plan to the core. Her foreign reserves have been more than halved in the past year. Import restrictions on consumer goods have been tightened and many expenditures under the Plan curtailed, extended in time, or cancelled. Office and industrial buildings, communications facilities, housing and health centers have been the victims of the cutback. But these measures only begin to close the gap. The heavy expenditures lie in the heart of the Plan -- steel, transport, irrigation, power, tool plants.

Can the Indian Government cut more deeply into the Plan without deflating all its vital energies and breaking the springs of its momentum? Informed judgement tells us that it cannot, for a genuine program of economic development is a seamless web which cannot be pulled apart or rewoven from cheaper materials. The Indian economy has reached a level of complexity and maturity in which the various elements of the Plan are intermeshed. Steel and coal and transport and machinery are part of a single complex and all must grow together. Extractive industries cannot grow unless the resources are accessible; almost all industries depend on an economical energy and machine base; education and housing are the muscle for a developmental effort. Without them there will be a husk without a kernel.

In short, further serious cuts or extended stretchouts in the Plan would not "save" money. They would only veil and compound even greater costs in the future -- or decree the eventual death sentence of the Plan and India's democratic experiment in Asia.

This is not to say that there are not some possible cuts and postponements, some "frills", but it is equally possible that for the maximum effect there should be a somewhat greater infusion of investment into the private and overhead sector of the Plan and into rural development, which tend to create the sort of enterprises which are especially useful in yielding high employment and in breaking down the barriers between the rural and urban economies.

If the Second Plan collapses, so may democratic India and the democratic hope in all of Asia setting in motion forces which would erode the broad security interests of the United States and its allies. However sharply one may reject the concept of American ideals impelling us to help others in need, however blind one may be to the dependence of our own economic well-being upon our closing the enormous prosperity gap between ourselves and "have-not" nations, no thoughtful citizen can fail to see our stake in the survival of free government in India. India stands as the only effective competitor to China for the faith and following of the millions of uncommitted and restless peoples. Should India fall prey to internal disorder or disillusionment among either its masses or leaders and become absorbed in the Communist system, the Free World would suffer an incalculable blow.

It is absolutely imperative that the Western nations and India keep their gaze on and summon their efforts to the achievement to the broad goals and to the type of overall scheme envisaged originally in the Second Plan. Continued slippage and a mood of "let-drift" will only leave India with a dismal economic performance and a climate of blighted expectations, the outcome of which has perhaps already been foreshadowed in the Indian state of Kerala, where educated but despairing citizens freely elected a Communist government.

Though the Indian Government has been consistently reluctant to ask for outside help and has tended to overestimate its internal capital resources, neither her govennment nor ours can evade the fact that the Second Five Year Plan is mightily dependent on outside capital. Though India has an excellent record in servicing foreign investment and capital repatriation, its newly acquired sence of nationhood and pride of achievement have made her naturally reluctant to acknowledge the full measure of its needs if the essential integrity and desired balance of the Plan is to be maintained.

It is clear that the Indian planners were somewhat optimistic about the "built-in deficit" and the investment necessary for bringing the Plan to successfull fulfillment. It is also apparent that in the face of the serious reverses the Government of India has preferred to cover its target, rather than to appeal to other nations for drastic increases in the levels of essential assistance. This series of cutbacks and compromises has been such as to make it impossible to paint the canvas of Indian requirements with any precision or confidence. We are all aware that India is in a period of economic crisis, but we clack a clear panorama of need. When the Indian Finance Minister visited Washington early in the fall, a loan figure of about $500 - $600 million was informally discussed. The Administration has announced an Indian program amounting to $225 million, but we do not know now whether this is intended for the life of the Plan or as primarily a program for the coming year. There is continued report of more cuts in the "core" Plan, but they have not been spelled out explicitly. Is it not time that India and its foreign friends reach an understanding about the real scope of need? If we cannot take this central problem from under the shroud of uncertainty, there is a great danger that reliance will be placed on purely stop-gap, patchwork remedies, on spasmodic pain relievers, and on superficial therapies which will satisfy neither India nor potential lenders. It is far better if a frank dialogue exists between the United States and India, both in terms of generating support and securing a level of assistance which rests on more than false expectations and cloudy hopes. We need to know not only of India's plight but we must also have from her a searching and candid presentation of needs and plans. I repeat: India has undertaken a Plan which meets the minimum requirements for real economic progress the United States has a vital stake in India's economic future. How can we merge these two overriding considerations?

A PROGRAM FOR ACTION

The situation in India has many marked parallels with the problems of European recovery ten years ago. Like that of postwar Europe, the Indian economy has reached a crucial and precarious point of success or failure. Secretary Marshall in 1947 urged the European countries to make a reckoning of their primary requirements. This was done through the O.E.E.C. and confirmed by such studies as the Harriman Report and the surveys of the Herter Committee. After such a review and candid presentation of needs, it was possible for Congress to commit itself to the Marshall program of European recovery. There is a similar need for India today. The necessity for American action is so apparent that the real question now, I would hope, is not whether we respond but how. It is not solely a question of amounts; much depends on the form in which aid is given and to what purpose.

At the present time the United States is furnishing India about $70 million in hard currency assistance, most of it on a loan basis. About $60 million is for economic development purposes--such as machinery and steel plates--and the remainder in technical assistance. India is also receiving $360 million worth of surplus agricultural commodities--largely grain--over a three year period, with a portion of the local currencies resulting from the sale of these commodities loaned back to India for economic development purposes. Most of the deliveries under this agreement have already arrived. Although the total is thus already larger than we were providing under the First Plan, it falls short of her requirements--even after the assistance likely to come from other nations and the World Bank.

In looking to the success of the Plan, I would suggest a three-pronged series of actions:

I. Immediate Legislation and Administrative Action

Our starting point must be the immediate and emergency needs of the Indian Government and the proposals being made by the Administration this year. In my judgment they provide a useful--but in themselves inadequate--first step. I recognize that their inadequacy stems in part from a Congressional failure to activate the International Development Fund in the manner conceived by its sponsors last year and by the unresponsiveness shown by Congress to the foreign aid program last year. But this Congressional numbness was caused in its turn by cumulative evidence that our foreign assistance programs were losing direction, were oscillating between several guideposts, were not reaching visible goals and measurable results.

The Indian requirements provide us with a striking opportunity to make a purposeful contribution, the impact of which may eventually benefit not India alone, but other countries such as Pakistan which have a capacity to absorb investment for economic development.

I would suggest therefore that we explore first the ways in which the agreements already concluded by the Administration can be reinforced. My colleague across the aisle, the distinguished Senator from Kentucky and former ambassador to New Delhi, has already given us some pointers in his two speeches on the floor of January 16 and January 27. Perhaps I can elaborate his recommendations and add to them.

1. There is no reason why the balance of the 1951 wheat loan, about $170 million cannot be converted so that it is repayable in local currency, in line with the provisions later made under Public Law 480. This would help to improve India's credit position.

2. The loan of $125 million which has been negotiated through the Export-Import Bank could be supplemented. But for underdeveloped countries the Export-Import Bank policy is restrictive and rigid. Its loans are of the most expensive sort, as it has been administered on a "Buy America" basis--as a result of its ambiguous legislative history rather than because of express declaration in law. This means that the Bank encourages the recipients to buy items they most need--e.g. locomotives--in markets where prices are highest. If India could spend at least a part of the dollars in countries of Western Europe, it would stretch this form of assistance by perhaps 20 percent and improve the climate of our international trade relations as well. This shift, of course, would not alter the truth that the dollars loaned would ultimately be spent in the United States--though indirectly.

Another difficulty in Export-Import Loans is that it generally requires 12-15 months to set them fully in motion and specifically to commit the money. It would be a great help to India if this time interval could be shortened so that the effects of the Loan could be felt by the summer of this year.

3. It is unfortunate that the first year's appropriation gave the International Development Fund a capital base of only $300 million. This low figure makes it necessary to consider so many other expedients for countries with legitimate needs. I would hope that Congress at the very least would respond to the request which the President has made for a further appropriation to the revolving fund of $625 million. This is the very minimum figure which will make this Fund a flexible and effective tool. It also gives us and recipient nations strong incentive for better planning and for a more rational evaluation of the political and psychological effects of aid. It may discourage the year-by-year, project-by-project appropriations which cannot be spent effectively. In my estimation the interest rates established for the Fund are needlessly high and could be somewhat reduced to ease the servicing and cost of these loans. Moreover, we must make sure that the funds loaned are not tied only to direct dollar purchases. If Congress can carry out--or improve--the President's recommendations for the Loan Fund, we shall be much better equipped to serve the developmental needs of India as well as other nations.

4. There is a special need in increasing and making as flexible as possible the loans and grants for agricultural goods and foodstuffs. The Administration is still negotiating with India on these matters, and Congress is actively considering a number of proposals which will significantly increase the amount authorized for disposal under Public Law 480.

Certainly the greatest possible emphasis on long-term loans rather than short-term credit is desirable in this area. Since P.L. 480 allows some local currency loans, it would be worthwhile also to explore again the possibility of the United States using such currency receipts for the purchase of goods in third countries under aid programs to the latter. Also we can gradually develop some off-shore purchase programs in Asia and Africa. We have learned that P.L. 480 can produce working capital and that perhaps 25% of developmental assistance in some countries can take this form.

The agricultural crisis in India is paramount. Not only did India suffer a grain harvest debacle in the monsoons of this past fall, a loss almost equivalent to the total U.S. program newly devised for India. But the elimination of the food crisis is also essential to the control of price inflation, to the development of an agricultural tax base in India, to allowing the Indians to resolve their fundamental economic problems of resource exploitation, employment, and capital mobilization. This is peculiarly an area where the United States can help imaginatively and effectively, if we carry the potential inherent in Public Law 480 into fuller execution. We can further convert our great economic dilemma of agricultural surpluses and waste into a

capital asset for the poorer nations.

5. The United States should make every effort to satisfy the joint Indian-Japanese request for about $50 million to develop Indian iron ore supplies for the Japanese steel industry. Whether this sum is drawn from the President's Special Fund or some other source, it would be a most promising investment in Asian development. It would diffuse benefits and further improve the growingly cordial relationships between India and Japan. Japan, the other great free nation of Asia, is slowly establishing real trade possibilities with several countries in Southeast Asia, and it can help India in its Five Year Plan in a number of significant ways.

II. American Action Over the Life of the Plan

It is important that the United States view the Indian Five Year Plan in its totality and in its true time dimensions. Our assistance, as I have suggested, should be geared to the fulfillment of the large goals, not the patching of holes and filling of small gaps. We must stress the continuities, the full cycle, the whole operations. This is in our own self-interest by reducing the final cost, by defining the destination, by giving us a standard for measuring performance. It is to India's interest by allowing her to gather momentum to maintain good morale, to set the example of achievement to other nations, to relieve the perpetual suspense created by annual reappraisals and short-term solutions.

In the fall of 1947 the Congress passed an emergency-type program for the start of the Marshall Plan. We shall have to do the same for India this year. But simultaneously in 1947 the Congress set to work on considering and passing an expression of commitment to a European recovery program and providing a distinguished select committee which could study intensively the needs of the several European countries. We should again follow the example. Either Congress can again authorize a select committee or it can send subcommittees of the Foreign Relations and Appropriations Committees to India. At the same time the Congress should act upon a resolution expressing American interest in the success of the Five Year Plan and a willingness to commit itself to aiding its achievement.

Mr. President, on behalf of Senator Cooper and myself, I place before the Senate such a resolution, on which I hope both the Senate and House committees can soon hold hearings.

III. Multilateral Action in Support of Indian Economic Development

Though the United States must make the largest contribution in leadership and in direct assistance, the Indian Five Year Plan can, in closing a payments gap over the life of the Plan of as much as $3 billion, find support in many other countries.

I have already mentioned the case of Japan in connection with the joint India-Japan request, and there are further opportunities in converting the Indian advantage in coking coal into a pig iron advantage for Japan. But there is an even greater reservoir of interest and support within the Atlantic community. Germany has just recently made a new contribution of $140 million toward one of the steel mills and is contemplating more forms of assistance which are well within its capacities. France has extended a small line of credit despite its own economic difficulties. It is possible that the Italians may build a rail spur and some port facilities in return for a supply of coal. Canada, a country which enjoys great respect and confidence among the Indian people, is considering further agricultural surplus assistance and some other proposals beyond about $50 million already arranged. Great Britain, despite its payments difficulties, has already committed $45 million, while many other NATO countries are actively considering ways and means of helping.

There have also been a number of important private investments which contribute toward the Plan. With American leadership it is certain that many other countries, as well as the International Bank, which is already underwriting some of the cost of the private steel mill and of rail expansion, will materially bolster their economic effort. And it may well be possible for several Latin and Central American countries, who themselves have only recently gone through their own period of economic takeoff, to extend some small assistance, technical and economic.

The will to help is evident; it exists within the Atlantic community, within the Colombo Plan membership, in Japan, and among several smaller free nations of the world. How can we best prod and join these disparate intentions and programs so that they mutually reinforce each other and produce the impact required in the common interest?

Many of us have long urged multilateral assistance and joint effort, but we have had difficulty of finding the proper framework and cause. At the recent meetings of the Atlantic Alliance this issue barely reached the surface of discussion, yet all countries present revealed a receptivity to such a notion. Governor Stevenson, in particular, during his consultant period and since, has underscored the desirability of setting in motion such a joint effort. Here, it seems to me, the opportunity has arrived and the situation is ripe for such a step.

I would urge that a subcommittee of the OEEC be at once designated to go to India and to recommend plans by which long-term assistance could be given by all member nations through an international consortium. Not only will this permit the various nations better to mesh their programs; but it will also make easier a proper merger and balance between foreign government and private investment in India.

Such an OEEC body could draw on the best business and economic minds of the Atlantic world and could inspire the latent will to action which exists in countries such as Sweden, the Netherlands, Italy, Canada, Germany and elsewhere. It could do much to change the whole psychological relationship between India and the Western partners. We know that there exists in India a real fund of friendship for the West and an absorbing interest in our techniques. From our own country almost all official and private visitors have experienced an intense and friendly reception, even when they have spoken frankly with their hosts. Great Britain is still--or more than ever--a country with whom the Indians feel a close affinity, as Prime Minister Macmillan has recently observed personally. The work of our private foundations and scholars in India has won wide respect in India. An OEEC committee, if it could include among its members persons of broad experience such as John McCloy of the U.S., Sir Oliver Franks of Great Britain, Professor Tinbergen of Holland, Albert Kervin of Belgium, or Erland Waldenstrom of Sweden, could give a powerful impetus to such an international consortium.

By its example, such a committee could furnish a model for other later efforts--perhaps in Pakistan--and it could consider improvements in foreign assistance such as simplification in the handling of counterpart funds and local currencies which would have broader application. It could perform a most valuable service in recommending ways in which other countries and the U.S. could in combination turn their food surpluses to productive use. This is especially important for the United States and Canada, both of which could well integrate their efforts outside of existing trade markets. The export of surplus crops has been a very damaging factor in United States-Canadian relations, yet there are clearly joint alternatives which allow agricultural shipments for constructive purposes which carry neither the evils of dumping nor the hardships of sale.

I feel confident, Mr. President, that if the United States raises its sights in this year's program for India and acts as the catalyst for a multilateral approach to India over the longer cycle, then most foreign creditors will double their contributions, while some other countries will do something where they are now doing nothing.

Mr. President, I offer these suggestions in the hope that they may furnish some guides by which we can break the paralysis of which I spoke, by which we can give confidence among both parties and to the public at large that there are constructive alternatives in American foreign policy, that we are not chained in futility.

CRITICISMS OF SPECIAL ACTION FOR INDIA

1. Private Investment

The first view is that India's economic future must rest with private investment--that this is the only durable basis of economic growth. Certainly, India can expect and is receiving a good measure of private investment. The World Bank has repeatedly shown confidence in the private sector of the Indian economy. The Standard Oil Company has built a refinery; Krupp of Germany was instrumental in beginning the construction of the Rourkela steel mill; and private investment has financed the Tata steel plant. And there is little question that dollar for dollar private capital is both the most durable and resilient form of assistance. Through our own action in improving the International Investment Guaranty Program, in providing tax incentives, and in negotiating tax conventions, we could spur international private investment somewhat. And the Indian Government could also take some measures which would build up private investment.

But, even under the best conditions, private investment cannot cover the gap. The fact of private capital depletion and starvation remains, and there is an overabundance of private capital outlets. The United States channeled over $3 billion into private foreign investment last year, but less than 10% of this flowed into underdeveloped states. Well over three-quarters is attributable to investment in Canada, in Latin America, and Middle East oil.

There is every reason to believe that future private investment in India will expand with the rise of Government assistance and that Government assistance now will expand rather than confine such private opportunities. Mr. G. D. Birla and Mr. J. R. D. Tata, perhaps the foremost exponents of private enterprise along western lines in India, have made it perfectly clear that the success of India's Five Year Plan is essential if there is to be a sizeable increase in private investment and a good business climate.

There are certain types of investment in underdeveloped countries--education, health, transport, fuel, and power--which private capital cannot underwrite. Yet, they are essential to the creation of a setting in which efficient and profitable private operations can grow. What is certain, however, is that in future years there can be an increase in joint public-private capital ventures and in partnerships between local and foreign private capital.

2. Pakistan

A second objection which deserves serious attention and frank comment is that our special and valued treaty relationships and military pacts with Pakistan do not make possible such an international effort for India. I myself have for some time investigated the possibility of devising a program which would jointly serve the needs of India and Pakistan.

I have regretfully concluded that the current political cleavages between India and Pakistan do not allow such a program. My hope, however, is that the kind of program I have suggested may help to create the climate in which, for example, the staff work already done by Indian and Pakistani engineers on the Indus River could be brought to fruition. At the moment Pakistan is more nearly receiving the amount of aid which she can effectively absorb. Needless to say, we look forward to the time that her plans and economic momentum allow her to use even more. The choice is not one between India and Pakistan. Our responsibility is to aid each in its basic development programs. I hope the time is not far distant that these types of multilateral efforts can be adopted to the economic growth of Pakistan.

3. International Assistance

A further objection which might be raised is that Indian development should be part of a wholly international effort through the United Nations or through the type of Development Association which was recommended in the very illuminating address made by the distinguished Junior Senator from Oklahoma (Mr. Monroney) three weeks ago.

I share entirely the Senator from Oklahoma's feeling that we must break the rigidity in our assistance policies and that we must find ways of enlarging the developmental efforts of all the world. The Senator from Oklahoma has made a notable contribution in this policy search.

The recommendations which I have outlined for India do, however, diverge in a few important respects. In my judgment the International Development Association which he outlines, and which would probably have to grow out of a long series of international gatherings and negotiations, is not likely to meet the type of immediate problem which we have in India. The initial scale of financing which the Senator of Oklahoma envisages for the Development Association is smaller than the necessary range of Western efforts in the underdeveloped world and for coming to terms with the Soviet challenge. Though local currencies and other counterpart funds may be put to use eventually in underdeveloped countries, they cannot by and large be counted on now for development outside individual national boundaries. To use Indian rupees abroad today would only be cutting down on Indian development. There is every need for collaboration but underindustrialized countries cannot help each other significantly at the present time.

There is, as the Senator stressed, great virtue in developing within the free world an international gathering of recipients and creditors to consider certain joint problems. This could take place within the OEEC or the World Bank, but the essential job of coordination today is coordination between all creditors and individual developing countries. An International Development Association does not solve the coordination problem which exists within this country, because the United States, as other countries, must mesh a series of programs - the International Development Fund, Public Law 480, The International Bank, and joint private-public ventures. There are a variety of tools - trading credits, private loans, public loans, etc. - which cannot now all be thrown into a single package. Different mixes are clearly desirable for different countries and regions. Each country has a unique complex of problems, and it is best now if we develop international consortia on which potential creditor nations bring to bear the full armory of their loan and technical assistance instruments around the development program of the recipient country in question.

Moreover, if we are going to internationalize most of our economic assistance program in association with our allies, there are likely to be serious impediments as neither foreign parliaments nor the Congress are willing to surrender basic

controls of the purse strings. And, for the moment, there is no necessity to intermingle funds in order to get effective jobs done in various parts of the world.

4. The Budget and the Recession

It may be argued that any proposal of this nature faces an impossible hurdle as a result of this year's Budget, and the economic recession. The impression has been conveyed to some people that foreign aid can only be viewed as an alternative to programs of housing, education, urban redevelopment, and irrigation. It has been urged, for example, that we should stop building irrigation projects abroad and shift to building them at home.

The truth is that we can more easily afford an expanded foreign aid program this year than in the past few years. And our national interest, especially in the light of the shrinking markets in the United States for foreign goods and materials, requires it even more. A vigorous design of national recovery, if launched without delay, should include expanded programs for missiles, school building and education, urban redevelopment, conservation, and foreign aid.

Unemployment is an agonizing waste of resources. Looked at in another way, this tragic waste provides an opportunity to get things done that have to be done. There is no need to "make work" in this recession; there is more than enough to be done in the public interest. Our economy affords no excuse for a series of "second best" years. There is no conflict between domestic needs and foreign security needs. And at no time would cuts in foreign aid--conceived as economies at home--mean such a drastic loss of ground abroad.

It is often the very people who minimize the damage done by weaknesses in our domestic economy who are also minimizing the capacity for growth which our economy possesses.

At the moment there are approximately 5 million unemployed and several million more underemployed. Each full-time worker in our economy produces about $6000 toward the national gross product. If 3 million of the currently unemployed could go back to work in the next year--and they certainly should--they will add about $18 billion to the Gross National Product per year. But there is greater potential than that. We have been levelling off in our economy for over a year. If we were back on the normal growth curve, we would be producing about $25 billion more than we are now. A year from now, due to the rise in the working force and productivity increases, we could be $12 billion higher than that. There is more than adequate margin in our economy, plenty of capacity to grow, and abundant opportunity to make the kind of foreign assistance effort which the times demand. This is possible if we recover our balance in both domestic and foreign policy.

Mr. President, we must remember that foreign aid serves to invigorate our international trade relations. There is no question but that foreign assistance now will mean trade later. There are in our nation innumerable industries which are the healthier for having expanded export markets. A very large portion of the money we loan abroad finds its way back directly or indirectly to American industries. This is not a foreign "giveaway". The Indian loan opportunity is one which has a high return to India and its creditors alike. However specious past arguments about the proverbial "ratehole", in this instance we have clear objectives within clear reach and with visible benefits which would be to the interest of all segments of our national life.

5. Soviet Assistance to India

The final matter that deserves comment is the range of Soviet assistance in India. We now all know that economic warfare and ruble diplomacy are the distinctive tools-in-trade of the Krushchev regime. The USSR made no contributions toward the First Indian Five Year plan, nor did it provide wheat during the crisis of 1951. Beginning in 1953, however, Russia began to send specialists and technicians to India and negotiated the agreement for the Bhilai steel mill, toward which it gave a 12 year loan at 2% worth $140 million; recently another low interest loan of $126 million was added. The other big projects which are Soviet-financed are a steel machinery plant with $56 million credit, a large thermal power plant of $32 million, the development of the Korba coal field of $16 million, and an optical glass factory. Various forms of technical assistance and expert studies are also being provided by the Russians, the most important being a large group of 175 seismic and gravity-cum-magnetic experts and another group which is developing a pharmaceutical industry using Indian raw materials. There is also a growing flow of Indians to Russia for technical training and education. This illustrates dramatically that one of Russia's most powerful new weapons is its ability to export that precious commodity--knowledge.

But these developments must be seen in their proper light. Western assistance and trade is much more widely diffused; it is much more likely to reach and touch the lives of ordinary Indians--especially through food and agricultural assistance. In fact, Soviet assistance is largely confined to inflexible "prestige" projects which contribute far less directly to the human condition of Indians. The Russians cannot parallel the contribution being made or likely to be made by Western countries. Of course, the Russian programs have useful lessons for us: the danger of neglecting technical assistance and cultural and educational exchange--no substitute for development assistance but a psychologically and practically powerful form of help; and the need for the United States to identify itself as closely as possible with Indian economic goals.

India, in fact, seems to offer an extraordinary opportunity to match systems with the Soviet Union on favorable terms, to show our true concern for economic development, and to push India well ahead in its competition with the Chinese economy, which is also experiencing serious trouble, especially in the agricultural sector of its Second Plan.

Nor let us, Mr. President, become confused by all the talk about "competition" with the Russians in foreign assistance. Our policies cannot be merely a series of reflex actions dictated by Russian moves and offers. To make foreign aid the vehicle of a popularity contest or a cut-price proposition is senselessly self-defeating. The fact is that we cannot compete with the Russians in barter arrangements, interest rates, and the like.

It is on the ultimate frustration of underdeveloped nations that the Russians count for their success, and nothing would serve their interests better than to draw us into a trade race and numbers game. We must continue to concentrate on projects and programs which can succeed. That is our big asset: that we want recipient countries to succeed while the Russians do not. We have no other grounds for acting. We might recall the words of Robert Cobden, spoken over

a century ago:

> "I need not tell you that the only way in which the soul of a great nation can be stirred is by appealing to its sympathies with a true principle in its unalloyed simplicity".

CONCLUSION

Mr. President, let us recall again the profile of the Asian continent ..... India with its nearly 400 million souls and China, a country in the neighborhood of 600 million. India contains nearly 40% of all the free peoples of the uncommitted world. Let us not be confused by talk of Indian neutrality. Let us remember that our nation also during the period of its formative growth adopted a policy of non-involvement in the great international controversies of the 19th century. Nothing serves the ultimate interests of all of the West better than the opportunity for the emergent uncommitted nations of the world to absorb the primary energies now in programs of real economic improvement.

This is the only basis on which Asian and African nations can find the political balance and social stability which provide the true defense against Communist penetration. Our friendships should not be equated with military alliances or "voting the Western ticket". To do so only drives these countries closer to totalitarianism or polarizes the world in such a way as to increase rather than diminish the chances for local war.

The Russians are trying to repeat in other parts of Asia and Africa their takeover of China. They are counting on the Indian disenchantment with the inadequacy of Western assistance and democratic methods of planning and economic life.

In considering the economic future of India we shall do well to recall that India has passed the point of economic takeoff and is launched upon an effort which will by the end of the century make her one of the big powers of the world with a population of just under one billion and capable of harnessing all the resources of modern science, technology and destruction. No greater challenge exists in the future than the peaceful organization of a world society which includes not only the wealthy industrial states of America, Western Europe, and Russia, but also powerful new industrial states in Asia, Latin America, Africa and the Middle East. How these states emerge from their period of economic transition will not only color but quite likely cast the historic setting of the next generation. This question was recently set in these words by Professor W. W. Rostow before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee:

> "Shall these new powerful states emerge to maturity from a totalitarian setting, their outlook dominated by bitter memories of colonialism and by memories of painful transition made without help, while the rich West sat by, concerned only with the problems of defense? Or shall these states emerge from a democratic setting, built on human values, shared with the West, and on memories of shared adventure in the decisive periods of transition?"

The answer to this question will not be long in the making if we do not act now and over the next few years, for India, the most important of all the uncommitted states, has entered its formative period. A successful Indian program is important at least as much for the example it can set for the economic future of other underdeveloped countries as for its own sake. The United States, Western Europe, and Japan have it in their power to make a demonstration that the democratic process is a persuasive method of creation, not frustration.

India stands out as the country in this non-communist zone which most believes in the importance of breaking stagnation and acquiring habits of growth. India, like the United States, is engaged in a struggle of coexistence -- in its case with China which is also pursuing a planning effort being put under critical comparison all over the world. India, for better or worse, is a world power with a world audience. Its democratic future is delicately and dangerously poised; it would be catastrophic if its leadership were now humiliated in its quest for Western assistance when its cause is good.

There is no visible political glory for either partyin coming to the aid of India, particularly at a time of high taxes and pressing defense needs. The task of "selling" such a program to the American people is far more difficult than that of a decade ago -- for we were more familiar with the people and problems of Europe, our ties were closer, their economies were more directly aligned with our own and held more certain promise of success. But the need -- and the danger -- are as great now as then. India today represents as great a hope, as commanding a challenge as Western Europe did in 1947 -- and our people are still, I am confident, equal to the effort.

I realize that it is difficult to give resonance to such words and proposals in the mood which has governed the approach to foreign aid and economic policy in both parties during the past sessions of Congress. But this mood has in part been induced by the persistent counsels of caution, by the lack of vision and purposefulness with which we have approached the problems of the underdeveloped world. If we are to break the aimless drifts and deadlocks in policy, if we are to regain the initiative in world affairs, if we are to arouse the decent emotions of Americans, it is time again that we seek projects with the power of stirring and rallying our hopes and energies. Once again our national interest and creative magnanimity can merge in the service of freedom.

Kenny, Ptlman. Mike

November 25, 1958

Patrolman Michael Kenny
Precinct 17
225 East 49th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Patrolman Kenny:

As you can see, we have quite a collection of redundant licences, and I have pleasure in sending them to you enclosed.

Yours sincerely,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

encs. 6

Kern, Janet

February 20, 1959

Miss Janet Kern
The Chicago American
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Janet:

Your memory does not excel your beauty.

One paragraph delighted me - the one which says: "Murrow suddenly took himself off to Israel - where little was newsworthy at the moment.....". It so happened a small war was in progress, having to do with a place called Suez. Remember? Bulganin was threatening long-range rockets at London, Paris and Tel-Aviv. Very dull period altogether.

Hope to see you soon, in more tranquil times.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

from:

Janet Kern

February 17, 1959

Dear Ed...

Here is the inside story of why Edward R. Murrow is taking a year off. If there be anything in the background material with which you disagree, chalk it up to my not having been able to contact you until late Tuesday morning and consequently, being reduced to "reporting from memory."

Best,

Janet

Keesley, Nick

September 29, 1958

Dear Nick:

It was thoughtful of you to send a wire last Friday. I am afraid I pretty well fouled up the opening, but we hope to get better as we go along.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Nick Keesely
Lennen & Newell Inc.
380 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

W

RECEIVED
1958 SEP 26 PM 2:45
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

WU016 PD

FAX NEWYORK NY SEP 26 126P

EDWARD R MURROW CBS T

MY FAVORITE TV SHOW, PERSON TO PERSON, TAKES ON AN EVEN MORE IMPORTANT MEANING WITH OUR SPONSORSHIP. MY VERY BEST WISHES TO YOU FOR ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL SEASON. SINCERELY

NICK KEESELY h - N/yeN.Y. 38x Madison Ave.

137PEST..

Killam, H. E.

BY APPOINTMENT

PHONE ~~[illegible]~~
2676

HAROLD E. KILLAM, D. D. S.
~~1010 WEST FRANKLIN STREET~~
~~RICHMOND 20, VIRGINIA~~
ALBERTA, VIRGINIA

August 5, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

With some misgivings, I am following an impulse today. It is one I have had for quite sometime. I hesitated in the past because of your busy schedule. Now that you are taking a year for reflection, through reading and listening, I find myself writing to you, in the hope that perhaps you will keep an open mind until you are acquainted with the facts. I further hope you will through my efforts here want to be acquainted with the facts surrounding a sensational development in the constant struggle man wages against ignorance.

I am a small town dentist and I am fortunate enough to be residing in a small community peopled with some very wonderful folks. These folks get their livlihood from the soil. It is remarkable the way these people have sought education. This town has a population of 450 and the ratio of teachers is, I believe, unusual. These folks are, in general, the best one could have as neighbors. They are simple, down-to-earth and a generous sprinkling of characters gives color to the community. I tell you this to point out the advantages I have in this type of life. However, something bigger than any human being is altering my life. Through my efforts I have brought this thing to pass. It is something wonderful and pleasantly desirable, and has never been experienced by man in the history of the world. I predicted this would come to pass as early as 1945. I will not reveal its nature here as I want to keep it confidential until I feel the time is ripe for releasing the word of my success. Further, you would not believe me unless you saw it personally.

I fully realize that a man of your profession must at times become cynical, and yet, I believe that such a man knows full well that it is the individual who makes contributions to man's knowledge. I believe you are that type of man. It is my desire to take my time to call at your home, at your invitation, and confront you with the facts. All you will be gambling is a few minutes of your time on your doorstep. Why do I confront you with this matter? I am fearful that unless this matter is carefully and forcefully presented, it may be denied to man for precious years to come, and I am interested in the present as well as the future of man. Let me point out here that I am not a student of politics or religion, nor am I living in a world of fantasy. I am, in fact, a man who possesses the truth about a perplexing problem of man.

I further hope this communication is not contructed so as to lead you to believe that it is the work of a crackpot and should be ignored. I feel most strongly that you would be delighted and thrilled with this knowledge, as I have been.

BY APPOINTMENT

PHONE [redacted]

HAROLD E. KILLAM, D. D. S.
[redacted]

I have admired your serious work over the years, and I never was disappointed with your presentations on radio and television. I felt the topics were presented in good taste, informative, thought provoking and above all held my attention. This impression led me to believe that you are a man dedicated to searching and uncovering truth. With this picture of you, I feel compelled to call on you for advice in conveying my truth to man.

With best wishes and hopes for the future, I am

Very truly yours,

H E Killam

H. E. KILLAM

Kilroy, W. S.

W. S. KILROY 1959 COMPANY

2306 Bank of the Southwest Building
Houston 2, Texas

January 22, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A prospectus was recently sent you describing the W. S. Kilroy 1959 Oil and Gas Program. We are now engaged in raising the necessary funds, and would appreciate a few moments for the purpose of giving you a more detailed insight into our operation and answering any questions you may have.

Mr. W. S. Kilroy will be in New York in the near future to confer with interested parties. Please reply as to whether or not you would be desirous of an interview with him.

Yours truly,

J. Allan Weber Jr.

J. Allan Weber, Jr.
Vice President

Reply to:
J. Allan Weber, Jr.
c/o Kilroy Structural Steel Co.
8500 Union Avenue
Cleveland 5, Ohio

jaw
hs

Kimball, Penn

January 9, 1958

Dear Penn:

It was very nice to hear from you.

At the moment, I do not have any ideas for you, however, I will give you a shout in the event I do.

With all best wishes for a happy new year!

Sincerely,

Mr. Penn Kimball
Meeker Road
Westport, Connecticut

mec

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York City
N.Y.

January 6, 1958

Dear Ed:

The last time we had a talk I ended up on OMNIBUS, a highly educational experience. I fled that for Collier's, with results known to the world.

The fact is I have never lost the itch to participate in the young marriage of journalism and TV. Each, I know, has gone home to mother on occasion. But I have faith in the union and respect for the difficulties. Even some experience of my own.

I don't like to pester you, but since I've been doing it for ten years now, you will have to concede it's no passing idea of mine. I'm willing to work at it the hard way, if necessary.

To refresh your memory, I was an assistant to Lester Markel at the Times when Bob Saudek hired me for Omnibus with an assist from you. I worked up the Collier's-ABC special Election Night feauture in 1956 (CBS would have done a better job with it, but couldn't schedule it in). Since Collier's collapsed I have been doing public opinion research for Lou Harris.

I'd like to hear from you if you have an idea for me.

Best regards,

Penn Kimball

Penn Kimball

Meeker Rd.
Westport
Conn.

King, Alice Gore

ALUMNAE ADVISORY CENTER, INC.
541 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK 22

May 6, 1959

ALICE GORE KING
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

PLAZA 8-2153

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Apropos of your very interesting narration on "The Educated Woman" on April 30, you might be interested in seeing a report we have just issued on our work with college graduates.

That was a most worthwhile program, and we were delighted to hear you make the points you did concerning educated women in America today.

Yours sincerely,

Alice Gore King

AGK:hn
enclosure

ALUMNAE ADVISORY CENTER INC
541 Madison Avenue New York 22 Plaza 8-2153 Alice Gore King, *Executive Director*

1958 · ANNUAL REPORT

393

ALUMNAE ADVISORY CENTER, INC.

1958 Annual Report

To the universe, 1958 was the year of reaching for the moon, while disturbances rose and subsided in various parts of the world, and jet flights to Europe were started for the public. To New York, it was the year the recession eased off, and the two candidates for Governor served as brilliant inspiration to young careerists by being hardworking in spite of their wealth. To women, it was a year that put them more clearly in the limelight as actual or potential wage earners.

On the employment front, the waning recession was a controversial subject. Jobs did not pick up as fast as business did, and it was the difficult task of the Alumnae Advisory Center to try to reconcile to applicants the encouraging front page figures with their own unemployment. Layoffs in both stable and unstable industries continued far into the year, along with cheerful reports of better times. Very real were: the $150-a-week TV production assistant unemployed because of a budget cut, the publishing executive laid off after thirteen years, the electronics specialist terminated because of a retrenchment.

The Alumnae Advisory Center, as an office devoted to helping college women begin or develop their professional lives in New York, was conscious of the need to interpret this market to its applicants and employers - to point out to the one that although production was on the increase, many training programs had been reduced or eliminated, and job prerequisites were stiffer - and to the other, that even though jobs were less easy to get, so were women applicants because they were holding out for their own job preferences in spite of the times.

Typical still were those who were job hunting through wish rather than necessity. The notion continued to prevail that the way to get ahead was to resign and start all over, even though many alumnae found it harder to convince employers that they really would stay this time or that a European trip would not interrupt their job again.

Typical too were those alumnae who wisely were trying to broaden their horizons and make greater use of their talents or fuller use of their time and minds. These turned to the Center for help in planning their re-entry into the job world, or for suggestions on training, drawing up résumés, developing lists. One, a film expert with many years of experience wanted to set up a distribution service; another, a simultaneous translator sought to increase her assignments; another, a busy volunteer, wanted to start her own business.

Altogether, 930 applicants registered; 1,476 jobs were received by the subsidiary Alumnae Placement Agency Inc; and 92 placements were made.

An employment milestone was reached during the year when New York State passed a law prohibiting employers from rejecting job applicants because of age. Early reports proclaimed the general success of this legislation, and the Center hailed it as a further extension of its own constant efforts in this direction. Again, as in every year since its founding, one quarter of the AAC placements were of older alumnae.

Attention was drawn to women and jobs by the report of the Arden House Conference on the effect on home and family when married women go to work. There were still arguments on both sides - those who claim that when woman's place is not in the home, the family suffers; and those who feel that the wife's job benefits the rest of the family also.

But there was no pat answer for those who had no choice, either through widowhood, divorce, or the need for more money than the husband, in these expensive days, can bring in. Whatever the opinions might be, the report left little doubt that working women are here to stay, for it noted that since 1900 the number of women in jobs has quadrupled, while the whole labor force has grown only two and a half times.

One of the pilots of this conference, Dr. Eli Ginzberg, was the keynote speaker at the Alumnae Advisory Center's third biennial forum in March. Colleges, employers, and alumnae met to hear him present the case for and against women at work, and afterwards to discuss their own experiences - describing specific ways in which college graduates are being employed in full-time and part-time professional capacities.

Although the Center specializes in college women and New York, it reaches beyond this area through its publications. This year more orders than ever before - 12,292, or 12% above last year - came in for reprints of Mademoiselle's college and career articles which the Center distributes. The Center itself published its fourth booklet, "How To Look For A Job In New York".

Support for the AAC comes from several sources: dues, contributions, and the sale of publications. This year income from college memberships remained the same; Associate Memberships increased by 54% (with 8% of the Associate Members of the preceding year renewing their dues as a contribution); income from individual, business, and foundation donations stayed constant; and revenue from publications rose by 16%. The subsidiary Alumnae Placement Agency, Inc. is supported by its own placement fees.

As a membership association, the Center gives its fullest attention to Member Colleges and their alumnae. Two years ago, because of the increasing demand made on it by alumnae from other colleges, Associate Memberships were established to enable these applicants also to register. Now with the success of this step, the Center has been moving toward an expansion of its roster of colleges, and at the end of 1958, plans were formulated for inviting additional colleges to join.

With more students going to college today, with industrial developments bringing a need for more highly trained executives, with more women entering the labor market and needing to learn how to meet it, the Alumnae Advisory Center faces far-reaching challenges in 1959.

ALUMNAE ADVISORY CENTER, INC.
541 Madison Avenue New York 22

Member Colleges 1958

Barnard
Bennington
Bradford
Bryn Mawr
Cedar Crest
Chatham
Connecticut
Goucher
Hood
Keuka
Lake Erie
Manhattanville
Middlebury
Russell Sage
Sarah Lawrence
Swarthmore
Sweet Briar
Vassar
Wells
Wheaton
William Smith
Wooster

Board of Directors 1958

Mr. Norman G. Shidle, Chairman

Miss Julia Coburn
Mr. J.R. Cominsky
Miss Martha Jean Conklin
Mrs. Dana S. Creel
Mrs. Livingston Cromwell
Miss Bertha Funnell
Mr. Conrad S. Hooper
Mrs. J. Taylor Howell
Miss Jane T. Johnson
Mrs. W. Graham Knox
Mrs. J. Nathaniel Marshall
Mother Eleanor M. O'Byrne
Miss L. Alice Ramsay
Mr. Herbert A. Wolff, Jr.

Staff

Alice Gore King - Executive Director
Mrs. Bernard M. Schwartz - Assistant to the Executive Director
Mrs. Richard Neatrour - Secretary
Mrs. Paul M. White - Publications Assistant

AAC Publications

Your Letter Is You . . . . . 25¢
(How Not to Write Letters of Application)
On Stage . . . . . 25¢
(The Job Interview)
Public Relations . . . . . 50¢
(A Detailed Analysis of Jobs in This Field)
How To Look For A Job In New York $1.00

King, Daniel

January 20, 1958

Dear Mr. King:

Many thanks for sending me your material entitled, "On The State of the Union."

I read it with a great deal of interest, and I appreciate the time and trouble you took in sending it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Daniel King
316 Halbert Street
Minoa, New York

mmc

January 18, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow:
C.B.S. News
New York, New York

T mf

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The enclosed for your consideration.

Very respectfully yours,
Manuel King

316 Hulbert St.
Minoa, N.Y.
(Box 86
DeWitt, New York)

1/13/58

ON THE STATE OF THE UNION

Your attention is solicited to a working man's views on the "state of the union".

The State of the Union varies from year to year not so much in basic issues as in scope and approach. THIS year's message bears the scrutiny of us all, as it SHOULD EVERY year.

"DEFENSE REORGANIZATION" - Some is obviously necessary, but it should be extended to include other branches of the executive, particularly the State Dept. and all intelligence agencies excluding the F.B.I.

The J C S system, so long as we maintain separate armed forces, seems to be the best method of maintaining proper balance. A Chief of JCS with veto powers sounds unthinkable, for so long as the services maintain separate identity there will continue to exist, intense espirit de corps and inter-service rivalry. The latter must be curbed immediately as it has to a great extent ham-strung our national security through an abominable waste of brains, time, money, man-power and material.

The armed services should be further integrated from JCS right down to the tactical level of combat teams. I doubt that misslery could be practically made a separate armed service, however it should be the direct responsibility of the President upon advice from Secretary of Defense, Joint Chiefs of Staff and (herein proposed) secretary of Research and Development, to see that the results of our efforts in this field be in the very best interests of National AND World Security.

"ACCELERATED DEFENSE EFFORT" How accelerated can three separate defense efforts get? I firmly believe that if we can accomplish measures suggested above and below that our defense system will thereby be lubricated, to such a great extent that it will be possible to derive the required degree of national security at a nominal if any, increase in the burden now shouldered by the taxpayers. THIS WOULD INDEED BE A SET-BACK TO THE RUSSIANS, FOR THEIR COLD-WAR TACTICS SEEM DESIGNED, SO FAR QUITE SUCCESSFULLY, TO KEEP US IN A CONSTANT STATE OF POLITICAL, DIPLOMATIC, ECONOMIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL UPHEVAL.

This situation viewed in the affirmative might well reveal that Russia is straining to out-do us in every department and in so doing is using every resource under duress to extract their overall ambitions from a hard-pressed economy and a suppressed citizenry. I don't believe their economy or their people under state controlled enterprise, are any more capable of withstanding these pressures than are we or our free enterprise system. Probably less so. There are signs to be read: They are even providing their scientific giants with villas, cadillacs, vodka, unheard-of salaries and other privileges which smack of "decadent capitalism".

"MUTUAL SECURITY & FOREIGN AID" A most important part of our over-all policy, as it has been for the past 13 years. Sputnik however, does not in itself increase the need, but merely emphasizes it. The need has been there all along.

"CO-OPERATE WITH OUR ALLIES IN THE FIELDS OF SCIENCE" Why not? THEY ARE OUR allies as well as our being theirs.

"EDUCATION AND RESEARCH" Perhaps to meet the hue and cry for more scientific brains, we should employ the European standard of education: Introduction of science, mathematics & languages to our children at an earlier age than is now customary in our educational system. It must be remembered however, that the social sciences and cultural fields must not be lost sight of in our headlong pursuit of technological heights, for if we do so the rest does not matter. Western culture is as much to be cherished as is freedom. Accordingly I might add that the teachers and professors who mould the minds of our children should be rewarded as adequately as the scientists who create our ever more destructive weapons.

PERHAPS IN THIS AGE A CABINET POST SHOULD BE CREATED WITH FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR AND AUTHORITY AND ACCESS TO, ALL SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT IN OUR GOVERNMENT, OUR UNIVERSITIES, INDUSTRY AND PRIVATELY ENDOWED RESEARCH INSTITUTIONS, WITH REPRESENTATIVES FROM EACH GROUP AS UNDERSECRETARIES.

"SPENDING AND SAVING" Let us try to spend more for creation and less for destruction.

"WORKS OF PEACE" How impressed are we when Khrushchev makes blissful or frightful utterances? Ordinarily we are completely unimpressed with the former & over-impressed with the latter. I therefore wonder how impressed have been the peoples of the world with the words of our leaders in recent years. Peace must be vigorously sought, not just talked about. It often requires a firm stand and it is of utter necessity to venture out into the world in search of it.

The President's treatment of the above eight points is to me a great disappointment, again lacking the boldness and imagination. I wish to offer the following reflections which were either ignored or sadly under emphasized, having to do with foreign policy, psychology and philosophy.

Regarding foreign policy we are ever on the defensive; at least one step behind; out of touch much less step with our allies and most important of all DO NOT HAVE A FOREIGN POLICY OF ANY LENGTH IN RANGE. What we need is a concrete program of boldness, imagination and foresight. As things are today we just sit back awaiting the next crisis hoping we'll be able to cope with it. This keeps us constantly and totally off balance. IT IS AS MANDATORY THAT WE GAIN INITIATIVE IN DIPLOMACY AS IT IS THAT WE GAIN GROUND RAPIDLY IN THE TECHNOLOGY OF ARMAMENTS.

To attain this most important goal we must deal with such matters in an entirely different light; that is to rely more upon Yankee ingenuity and less upon Yankee dollars, important as the latter may be. It is a matter of approach and emphasis.

The Russians are OUT-SELLING US - Can you imagine COMMUNISM out-selling the great American Huckster? When it comes to making or flourishing a buck we are famous the world over, but in selling Democracy itself we fall flat on our faces.

Khrushchev & what is left of his entourage have been out in the "grass-roots", whistle-stopping on a planned basis. They have been SELLING themselves as well as communism the past few years and judging from results doing a better than average job. WHY THEN cannot our leaders and diplomats go out to meet the people of the world on a planned personal basis instead of at "summit meetings" and cocktail parties, with the VIPs. What was and has been good enough for Mohammed and Khrushchev should certainly be good

enough for Uncle Sam.

In so doing we should have every advantage, for who would refuse to listen to democracy, had he not already been coerced into the influence of communism.

Looking at the situation we face today, let us go back - not too far - to refresh our memories. Since 1945 there have been many crises which, like it or not, have been our concern.Perhaps each has been dimmed in our memory by the succeeding one but do you remember?: Communist domination of China & eastern Europe, Berlin Blockade, Trieste, rise & decline of communism in Italy, Korean war, Guatemalan revolution, Formosan crisis, Hungarian Revolution, Egyptian-Israeli war, French North African provincial war and others?

As each of these was of equal concern to east & west in terms of spheres of influence and/or opportunism, they all posessed the like potentiality of becoming a powder keg upon which the entire world sat.

This perpetual-crisis situation is much to the Kremlin's liking & very possibly of their making, for they know the normal democratic reactions to such situations - New governments, great debates, investigations, just plain domestic politics, and splits in alliances, all very time consuming and long drawn-out proceedures. They drain every bit of advantage from these and then top it off by either stepping openly or deviously into political vacuums if not offering "magnanimously" to be the great peace-makers. This failing, they speak of disarmament talks and summit meetings which haven't proven any good faith on their part in the past fifteen years. From all of these they derive time, prestige or other advantage, none of which they deserve nor should they be permitted to have.

Russia doesn't want a nuclear/missile war any more than we do, but with the combination of their political tactics & their military potential, they have everything to gain & nothing to lose by being aggressive, so long as we don't call their hand. They are smart enough however to realize as well as we, that in an all-out war today mass-destruction would be rained upon ALL involved. None-the-less, they'll keep nipping at our heels at every opportunity.

With war-making capabilities what the layman knows them to be today, there seems to be <u>far greater</u> possibility of future Koreas than what we fear most - a nuclear/missile disaster.

Are our intelligence agencies aware of Russian capabilities & intents which imperil us any more gravely today than at any other time within the past 5 or 10 years? If so, we should be so informed or at least better informed. If not, why the sudden hysteria over Russian Sputniks & ICBMs? It seems that today, the implications of satelites & ICBMs notwithstanding, east and west possess considerable old-fashioned weapons with which to devastate one another. These run the gamut from nuclear devices to bullets, bayonets and molotov cocktails; and here's one you have probably all but forgotten in all the excitement: -- Poison gas. How lethal can we or they get? Knife, bomb or gas - all produce the same result. Granted the difference is quantitative, however consider this. Poison gas hasn't been used since 1917 and nuclear weapons not since 1945 - WHY? There have as you may recall, been several wars and police actions since 1917.

Now looking back on the crises of the past 12 years and even to 1917, what does the year of Sputnik really signify? This Russian achievement has been greatly over-emphasized by the east as well as the west; once again to their maximum advantage and to our greatest detriment. It has been magnified

to such proportions that in the ensuing confusion, our every governmental consideration is entertained in its light or shadow. Herein lies the fallacy of our national philosophy. Whereas prior to 1940 we buried our heads in the sands of isolationism, we have now accomplished a complete turnabout, putting our faith in and deriving a false sense of security from such products of our heretofore peerless industrial might, atomic bombs, strategic air commands, atomic & rocket propulsion. There must be a course of realistic moderation consonant to world security.

For once, Uncle Sam isn't top banana in a given field, but all is not really lost. This Russian advantage should serve as a challenge; stimulate stern re-appraisal WITHOUT AGONY. WE ARE NOT ON THE BRINK OF DISASTER. We are in the dawn of a new age which belongs not to Russia but the world.

It is a world of rapid technological and social changes, so we may as well buckle down and get used to the idea. (I'm certain that had our government immediately congratulated Russia on the satelite, for once they would have been at a loss for words, which is not characteristic of the Red propaganda mill.)

It behooves us to place our sociological approach to foreign affairs and policy on a basis of equal importance and emphasis with our military and scientific considerations thereof.

Democracy cannot be sold - gun in hand. It can only be projected by personal contact with the peoples of the world. Not just among the leaders of state, but by many of us from the President right down the line. Not just by means of speeches and statements of policy, but by getting out into the grass-roots of the world to personally meet and talk with all the peoples, just as though an election were involved. There are private citizens engaged in such activities today, whose work is perhaps the very best effort of our foreign policy, however theirs is not nearly enough. We are after all engaged in a struggle for the MINDS of MEN. There are literally millions more people on the earth who must somehow be convinced that we are truly and sincerely interested in learning about them, their way of living and their problems; that we seek to become acquainted, earn their friendship and confidence, be of PERSONAL assistance if they so desire.

Efforts and resources spent in this direction with re-evaluated emphasis will in the long run render much greater service to mankind than unnecessary additional billions in armament. We dare not delay for here too the Russians have the jump on us.

Now then, what were our most pressing problems "way back" in September 1957? (The "Good Ole Days" - pre-Sputnik)

Defense & Security
Foreign Relations
National Economy
Our educational system
Housecleaning Labor
Civil Rights

You might say then, that things are basically the same as they were five months ago. Sure we have problems, but then who doesn't? I'd even bet Nikita Khrushchev has some. The first thing we must do is over-come this false-crisis-hysteria and settle down to work out our difficulties with imaginative thinking and calm confidence. The key-note for this atmosphere is forth-coming from Congress and above all from the President, but let us not forget that WE too must do our share - make ourselves heard.

Daniel King

King, John L.

December 4, 1958

Dear John:

As you can guess, there is nothing I should like more than to make a visit to the Trade Fair in April. But I must still say 'no', and the lure of my home state makes the decision more painful than usual. I am tied to New York and Washington these days and there is nothing I can do about it.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. John L. King
KIRO-TV
1530 Queen Anne Avenue
Seattle 9, Washington

KIRO-TV 7 1530 queen anne ave. seattle 9, wash.
OWNED AND OPERATED BY QUEEN CITY BROADCASTING COMPANY

November 28, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I have a copy of a letter dated November 12, 1958, addressed to you and signed by Cornelius J. Byrne, President of the Trade Fair, inviting you to address the opening night banquet of the Trade Fair, April 24, 1959.

Mr. Byrne asked both Saul and me to write to you urging that you attend. Naturally, we are very hopeful that it will be possible for you to make this meeting. We realize how busy you are but since Washington is your home state and since you have not seen our new Channel 7 setup, we do hope that you can arrange the time.

You will find that the Trade Fair is a well established institution, one of which we are very proud. It might be possible for you to originate one of your programs over KIRO. In any event, we would do our very best to make your stay a pleasant one and we are sure that you will put forth every effort to attend.

With kindest personal regards.

Sincerely yours,

John

John L. King
Secretary-Treasurer

JLK:tk

King Russell

'Edge',
Mornington Road,
Radlett, Herts.,
England.

5th July, 1959.

Edward R. Murrow Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
485, Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Thank you very much for the cheque for $500.00, which crossed my letter to you dated June 30th. I am so sorry to have troubled you unnecessarily with this letter, but Miss Han was a little concerned that the cheque might go astray through a multiplicity of addresses!

Yours sincerely,

Mervina Russell King

King F. M. R.

'Edge',
Mornington Road,
Radlett,
Herts.

30th June, 1959.

Edward R. Murrow Esq.,
Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

It occurs to me that, because Miss Han Suyin is spending most of this summer travelling, you may perhaps not know to what address the cheque for her second 'Small World' appearance should be sent. May I tell you then that at your convenience it should go to her c/o Dr. Francis Pan, 205/207, Gloucester Building, Hongkong.

I am myself so much looking forward to the next 'Small World' series, it was quite one of the outstanding TV items over here last winter.

Yours sincerely,

Melina Russell King

Kerrigan, Harry L

October 28, 1958

Dear Harry:

I am glad to hear that you got in touch with William Plowden. As you say, he is a nice young man.

I am afraid that a seven day a week schedule precludes any possibility of accepting speaking engagements. Much as I would like to make a trip out to California, I see no chance of it for quite some time.

Very truly yours,

ERM:skh

Faculty Club
University of California
Berkeley 4, California

October 7,1958

Dear Ed,

As you suggested I got in touch with William Plowden. A nice chap. We had him in for dinner, and I have introduced him to a number of people who may be of help to him. Incidentally I ran across him yesterday on the campus at a lecture by Alan Barth of the editorial staff of the Washington Post. Alan will be at the University during the entire 1958-59 academic year. Most of his time will be devoted to writing a book,but he will lead a graduate seminar on civil liberties. His address yesterday was titled "The Utility of Freedom". Scotty Reston speaks here next week. If you would be interested I'll suggest to the faculty committee that you be secured on some mutually satisfactory date.

Sincerely yours,

Harry W. Kingman

Harry W.Kingman

535 San Luis Road
Berkeley 7 Calif.

Kingman, H.

March 19, 1958

Dear Harry Kingman:

Thanks for your gracious note.

I will hope to see you again when next I am in Washington and will have the opportunity of meeting your wife.

I would love to hear all about your venture on the "Hill."

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry L. Kingman
The Coronet
200 C Street, S.E.
Washington 3, D.C.

fc

the CORONET... on Capitol Hill
200 C STREET, S. E. · WASHINGTON 3, D. C.
LINCOLN 7-6300

March 12,1958

Dear Ed Murrow:

I write to express the hope that you'll postpone running for the U.S.Senate for maybe a decade or two. I am sure you have far more freedom now,and much greater influence, than would be the case if you were down here.

It was pleasant to run across you for a moment recently when you were recording the utterances and grimaces of some of the lower vertebrates of the Senate.

If I see you sometime in New York as you suggested I hope to have you meet my wife. Speaking objectively,of course, I agree with the numerous people who consider her one of the top women of the land.

Enclosed is a revised copy of our lobbying prospectus. Financed by means of the sale of a Monterey lot and a matured endowment policy we are in our second year on the "Hill". Its exhilarating work,and we are gaining a heart-warming number of friends.

Since I have always been something of a hero-worshiper I have written you occasionally in recent years. I have hoped you wouldn't feel constrained to acknowledge these notes,for surely you have little time for that.

With best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Harry L. Kingman

Harry L. Kingman

THE CITIZENS' LOBBY FOR FREEDOM AND FAIR PLAY

INDEPENDENT AGENT: Harry L. Kingman
AGENT'S GIRL FRIDAY* Mrs. Harry L. Kingman

BROAD OBJECTIVES :

To try to encourage and influence national leadership and legislation in matters involving:

1. Equality of opportunity for all Americans, and their protection in the enjoyment of constitutional rights.

2. Easier access to information from government. (The right to know).

3. A willingness to negotiate realistically with any and all nations, accompanied by the attempt to maintain a consistent display of magnanimity, humility and integrity.

4. Adequate emphasis on non-military as well as military paths towards national strength; faith and confidence that the good life may be attainable for all mankind.

*Girl Friday's responsibilities and activities (theoretical compensation pending) include those of: Administrative Assistant; typist (reluctant); indexer of pertinent material in the daily Congressional Record (until groggy); social secretary, cateress and hostess in the field of entertainment; observer in the Senate and House galleries, in Congressional hearings, and in the U.S. Supreme Court; financial Worry-Wart.

Kintner, Robert E.

May 11, 1959

Mr. Robert E. Kintner
National Broadcasting Company Inc.
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York City

Dear Bob:

Thanks for your gracious wire. I think the citation had something to do with news analysis and commentary on television of which I have done exactly none during the course of the past year. The whole damned operation is ridiculous, but I am grateful for your good wishes anyway.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

(signed in Mr. Murrow's absence in Washington)

763-58

F32CC 5R NL PD WUX NEWYORK NAY 7 1959

EDWARD R MURROW CBS

485 MADISON AVE NYK

ON BEHALF OF NBC I CONGRATULATE YOU ON RECEIVING THE WELL DESERVED HONOR OF AN EMMY AWARD. BEST WISHES

ROBERT E KINTNER PRESIDENT
NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO

1225A MAY 8

BY WESTERN UNION

Kintners, Bob & Jean.

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

(36)

A231 PD=KL NEW YORK NY 5 104PME= 1959 MAR 5 PM 1 38

MR AND MRS ED MURROW=

DELIVER DO NOT PHONE 580 PARK AVE=

CASEY REPORTS YOU RETURN TONIGHT HOPE YOU CAN DINE WITH US MONDAY MARCH 9TH 8:15 RSVP PL 1-5950=

JEAN AND BOB KINTNER=

(Alexander Kerr's mother)

Also Barbara Kerr 18th dinner on the F1 8-2186.

9 8:15 RSVP PL 1-5950=

Done. K.C.

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Kintner, Robert E.

July 21, 1958

Mr. Robert E. Kintner
National Broadcasting Company Inc.
RCA Building, Radio City
New York 20, N.Y.

Dear Bob:

Thanks. I will suggest to Ernst that he communicate directly with you in due course.

Belated congratulations and best wishes.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

July 21, 1958

Mr. Morris L. Ernst
Greenbaum, Wolf & Ernst
285 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Morris:

The attached from Kintner at least opens the door. I assume you will communicate directly with him.

As ever yours,

enc.

KRM:skh

July 15, 1958

Mr. Robert E. Kintner
National Broadcasting Company, Inc.
RCA Building, Radio City
New York 20, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Kintner:

As Mr. Murrow is at present away on vacation, I am acknowledging your letter of July 14 on his behalf.

Mr. Murrow will be coming into the office briefly next week, when I will show him your letter.

Sincerely,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

skh

copy - original sent to Morris Ernst - July 21, 1958/

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, Inc.
RCA Building, Radio City, New York 20, N.Y.

July 14, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I am most apologetic for not having answered your recent letter concerning an idea Morris Ernst has for television. My only excuse is that I have been out of town a great deal and also have been involved in a number of discussions, the outcome of which you have probably read in the papers.

In any event, I would be happy to talk with Morris, particularly since your judgment of a program would have great force with me.

Best wishes.

Sincerely,

Robert E. Kintner.

Kintner, Bob

April 23, 1958

Dear Bob:

Thanks for the message about the Emmy.

I deplored the manner in which it was accepted, and can only hope that you and my other friends in the news business appreciate that Mr. Day's opinions "were necessarily not my own."

Sincerely,

Mr. Robert E. Kintner,
Executive Vice President
National Broadcasting Company
RCA Building
New York, New York

fc

RECEIVED
1958 APR 16 PM 6:25
C.B.S. TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

WU036 PD

WUX NEWYORK NY APR 16 442P

MR EDWARD R MURROW CBS

YOU HAVE MY CONGRATULATIONS ON WINNING THE EMMY. BEST WISHES

ROBERT E KINTNER EXECUTIVE VICE PRES NBC

412XX512P..

Kirk, Grayson

AMERICAN SOCIETY OF THE FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR, INC.

22 EAST 60TH STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y. Telephone: PL 5-2659

President
Grayson L. Kirk

Vice-Presidents
Philip Cortney
Charles H. Kendrick
Robert Hall McCormick

Treasurer
Edward Ridley Finch

Directors
George Arents, *New York*
Charles S. Bird, *Massachusetts*
Leon Bocqueraz, *California*
Philip Cortney, *New York*
Leon Cotnareanu, *New York*
Edward Ridley Finch, *New York*
Samuel W. Fleming, Jr., *Pennsylvania*
Edward A. Gould, *California*
Chalmers G. Graham, *California*
Henry J. Heinz II, *Pennsylvania*
H. D. Hodgkinson, *Massachusetts*
James Hazen Hyde, *New York*
Charles H. Kendrick, *California*
Russell B. Kingman, *New Jersey*
Grayson L. Kirk, *New York*
Harry Beaston Lake, *New York*
Henri J. Lesieur, *New York*
Julian Clarence Levi, *New York*
Robert H. McCormick, *Illinois*
Richard C. Patterson, *New York*
Philip D. Reed, *New York*
David Rockefeller, *New York*
David E. Schwab, *New York*
Nathaniel Spear, Jr., *New York*
George Stewart, *New Hampshire*
L. Corrin Strong, *Washington*
Jack L. Warner, *California*
Thomas J. Watson, Jr., *New York*
George Whittell, *California*
Forsyth Wickes, *New York*

March 12, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I wish to draw your particular attention to a special article written by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, Mr. Maurice Couve de Murville.

Sincerely yours,

Grayson L. Kirk

President

THOUGHTS ON FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY

By

Maurice Couve de Murville
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Republic of France

Reprinted from
American Society Legion of Honor Magazine
Volume 30, No. 1
1959

THOUGHTS ON FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY

By

Maurice Couve de Murville
Minister of Foreign Affairs
Republic of France

American Society of the French Legion of Honor

INCORPORATED, STATE OF NEW YORK, 1924

The objects and purpose of the Society as stated in the Certificate of Incorporation filed with the Secretary of State, are:

(a) To provide a social and fraternal medium by which members of the French Order of the Legion of Honor who are resident in the United States may co-operate in taking such action from time to time as shall seem to them likely to promote and uphold the traditions, prestige and standards of said Order.

(b) To promote appreciation in the United States of French culture and literature, and in France of American culture and literature, and generally to do everything tending to strengthen the traditional friendship and good will existing between the peoples of the United States and France.

Any citizen or resident of the United States who shall have been decorated by the French Government with the National Order of the Legion of Honor may become a member as provided in the By-Laws.

THOUGHTS ON FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY

In recent years France has suffered from internal difficulties, but there has been a marked continuity in the development of her foreign policy. In tracing the main lines of action, it is necessary to begin with a consideration of a number of constant factors.

France belongs to several distinct spheres of interest. Both geography and history establish her as part of Western Europe. By the standards of the humanistic civilization which she shares with other democracies, she is a part of the larger group which is known as the Atlantic World. On the continent of Africa she has interests and major responsibilities, both in the matter of foreign policy and with the Community defined by the new Constitution. And finally, in view of the special friendly relations she maintains with a number of countries that have felt her influence, and in view of all she contributes to the main channels of trade and cultural and technical exchanges, France is a power with worldwide interests.

In these various spheres, France participates actively in the leading organizations which have been created for the purpose of providing close cooperation among the member

nations in each group. Examples of these are the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, SEATO, the Organization for European Economic Cooperation, the Western European Union, the Common Market and Euratom. With her long tradition of assuming international responsibilities, France, as a part of these organizations, follows a political course whose aim is to balance the two main concerns of safeguarding her own essential national interests and attaining the objectives common to all members of the various organizations. This is the case, for example, in matters which concern the functioning of the Atlantic Alliance and the perspectives of European economic cooperation.

After nearly ten years of existence the Atlantic Alliance remains the framework within which expression is given to the determination of the free world to prevent and, should the need arise, to meet aggression. During the period of its history, NATO has given proof of its vitality, as well as of certain weaknesses. Development in technical matters, particularly in connection with atomic weapons of various types which can be integrated into the strategy of the Alliance, has very considerably increased the inequality among the member countries, since some possess these weapons and others do not. That is why, in the absence of an agreement on general disarmament, France wishes to acquire the means which will permit her to make a full contribution to the Alliance. In political matters, experience has also proved that, when an important question comes up outside the limited field covered by the Treaty, the procedure of consultation in force does not rule out actions which may directly affect the security of each of the member countries. Those nations which have responsibilities of their own outside Europe must then concern themselves with meeting them in a manner in accordance with the interests of the entire Alliance.

In the field of European economic cooperation, 1958 has been notable both for the coming into force of the Treaty of Rome and for the opening of negotiations within the OEEC to find a means of safeguarding the interests of the nonparticipating European countries. Certain difficulties have developed in this regard, which have not yet been entirely solved. These difficulties could have been foreseen since the problem is to reconcile the unwillingness of certain countries to accept the obligations and possible risks implicit in the Treaties of Rome with the importance of avoiding any creation in Western Europe of different zones.

This is a very brief outline of the problem that the Six must solve together. France views it as a matter of priorities, believing that the first need is the maintenance of the integrity of the Treaty of Rome. Second, France wishes, for political reasons, to cooperate fully in the search for any formula that will weaken the effect of the Common Market on the economy of outside countries. The third point in French policy is the feeling that in any such negotiation, where the various needs seem at first sight contradictory, each question coming up for debate must be examined on its own individual merits and not in terms of abstract generalities.

Outside the framework of the various organizations mentioned above, the foreign policy of France has been well defined on the international problems which are of general concern: notably, the situation in the Middle East and the problems of disarmament and of security.

The situation in the Middle East seems at the moment to have become somewhat less critical, but it has not yet been stabilized. The essential principle to be followed, it would seem, is to allow the Governments and peoples of this area freedom of choice as to their future course without any for-

eign intervention. However, to affirm this principle would be to risk the unattainable so long as agreements are lacking on the maintenance of the territorial *statu quo* and on the noninterference, direct or indirect, by powers which are outside the area but which are, at the same time, interested in the development of the various countries which comprise it. France made every effort to make this principle prevail several months ago at the time of the events in Lebanon and Jordan, and remains convinced that one day in the future the problem will have to be squarely faced if there is to be any lasting settlement in this region. It is evident, furthermore, that the peaceful development and the genuine independence of the countries of the Middle East are, to a great extent, linked to their economic expansion. But there again the initiative must come from the countries themselves, since foreign aid cannot, looked at from the long-term point of view, provide a real stability if it appears to be a disguised form of political interference.

As for disarmament and security, these are difficult problems whose technical factors cannot be isolated from the political context. In recent months the trend has been toward the search for limited agreements on certain specific points, such as the banning of nuclear tests and the prevention of surprise attacks. This approach has its merits in that it allows direct confrontation of views and gives us hope for the future, but it also has the serious disadvantage of dissociating the problems from each other and causing us to lose sight of the over-all view.

The present diplomatic policies of the Soviet Union are aimed at the preservation of the European *status quo* and the nuclear *status quo*. Are such aims consonant with the development of genuine security for Europe and the world?

France does not think so. But in spite of reservations, France, wishing to explore all possible methods for controlling preparations for future aggression, is participating actively in the technical conference at Geneva called to consider ways of preventing surprise attacks. She is not participating, however, in the projected political conference on the prevention of further nuclear tests, but her attitude on this matter is already very well known. The halting of such tests is not in itself a step towards disarmament. It is, in fact, the opposite, unless other agreements simultaneously entered into provide for the cessation of manufacturing and the reconversion of stockpiles, and unless such agreements are tied to a system of strict controls intended to carry out the successive stages in the arrangements. Without such an over-all plan of action the nuclear powers will be free to continue the fabrication of the weapons of mass destruction they have already perfected and nothing will check the growing stockpiles in their arsenals. As a result, the imbalance between the means available for use by some powers and the risks common to all could only be accentuated and political ill feelings increased. Public opinion in various countries would confuse the silence on the proving grounds with security, and the true problems of disarmament would thus be lost sight of and nothing effective would have been even started.

France played a large part in drawing up the Western plan of August 27, 1957, which reflected all these concerns. She remains loyal to the concept of the "package deal" proposed at that time, which not only dealt with all phases of nuclear disarmament, but also with what is known as "conventional" disarmament. France is keenly interested in a global agreement of that type, but so long as such an accord is not reached, she cannot give up her freedom of action.

These matters do not comprise a full picture of all the aspects of French foreign policy. It is nevertheless possible to draw certain general conclusions from them.

France, whose rising birth rate dates from the period directly after World War II, is now assured of a political stability which was for some time lacking. The modernization of her industrial equipment and the anticipated potentialities of the new sources of energy which are beginning to be developed represent, for France, major assets for the years to come. Thus she is in a position to contribute more to the alliances and the organizations of which she is a member and, at the same time, the means at her disposal for assuming her international responsibilities become more clearly evident.

French policy is entirely directed towards the maintenance of peace. In the present international situation the pursuit of this objective is impeded by certain factors making for tension which must be realistically weighed if serious consequences are to be avoided. The rivalry of ideologies, the effect of modern methods of propaganda on the state of public opinion in the various countries, the assertion of genuine nationalisms, the legitimate ambition of underdeveloped countries to raise their standard of living rapidly—all these constitute so many forces which sometimes operate independently but more often have combined effects. With a situation as complex as that we face at the present time, patience and, above all, clear thinking are essential if a distinction between the fundamental and the ephemeral is to be made and if illusions are to be avoided. And that is why France, whether the matter at issue be of a local or general nature, feels a particular concern to promote, to the utmost of her ability, concrete solutions firmly based on a realistic appraisal of the facts.

MAURICE COUVE DE MURVILLE
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Kirkpatrick, Adm. CC
(COPY)

February 12, 1959

Dear Admiral Kirkpatrick:

Very many thanks for your kind letter of January 27th. I have received the invitation from Vice Admiral Stuart Ingersoll to attend the symposium at the Naval War College and to be moderator for the panel discussion to be held on Thursday, March 12th on the subject, "American Communications System."

It is with the utmost regret that I have been obliged to decline the invitation, since my radio and television schedule makes it impossible for me to leave New York at that time.

Sincerely yours,

C. C. Kirkpatrick
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy
Chief of Information
Department of the Navy
Washington 25, D. C.

CC

Eng
Kirkpatrick, C C

February 12, 1959

Dear Admiral Kirkpatrick:

Very many thanks for your nice letter of January 27 and your kind comments concerning the address I delivered to the Radio and Television News Directors Association last October.

I am greatly encouraged by your remarks concerning the talk, and the fact that you felt it worthy of distribution to all active duty flag officers of the Navy, and general officers of the Marine Corps.

Many thanks again.

Sincerely yours,

C. C. Kirkpatrick
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy
Chief of Information
Department of the Navy
Washington, D. C.

mmc

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO
27 JAN 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

A copy of the talk you delivered to the Radio and Television News Directors' Association in October has recently come to my attention.

It was encouraging to read the challenging and provocative case you presented on the role the broadcasting industry should play in awakening the American public to the dangers facing the free world. I'm sure your remarks were also sincerely appreciated by those of us in the military who are necessarily a little more conversant with these dangers than the average citizen.

Realizing the tremendous potential force for enlightening the American public that is latent in the broadcasting industry, I sincerely hope that a way is found to present more of these informative programs, which could be such a great service to the people of America.

If we in the Navy can be of assistance in this endeavor, please let us help in any way possible. A copy of your talk is being forwarded to all active duty flag officers of the Navy, and general officers of the Marine Corps.

Sincerely yours,

C. C. KIRKPATRICK
Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy
Chief of Information

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

27 JAN 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As a practicing professional in the field of public relations you will be interested to learn that the Navy War College's Command and Staff curriculum will include a symposium on public relations for the first time this spring.

I am proud of this latest emphasis on PR by our Navy. These officers are generally slated for a command or responsible staff assignment upon completion of their course at the War College. Thus we particularly want to impress them with the importance of public relations as a command responsibility.

As the Navy's professionals in this field, the War College has quite naturally turned to us to set up the course. We believe that to really indoctrinate these officers as they should be, we must bring in outstanding personalities in the field of public relations such as yourself. As you can see by the attached program, which we have sent to the War College, we are hoping you will be able to moderate a panel on the "American Communications System." By this means we hope to show how skilled Navy PIOs can increase the audience on what the Navy has to say by the proper presentation of their material to the various kinds of media.

This, of course, is not an invitation. However, you will shortly receive a personal invitation from Vice Admiral Stuart Ingersoll, USN, President of the Naval War College, to participate in our inaugural public relations course.

We hope you can get out of this something of value to yourself. We know that, if your time permits, you can really help us convince these officers that their public relations is indispensable to our nuclear-age Navy.

Sincerely yours,

C. C. KIRKPATRICK
Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy
Chief of Information

Enclosure:
(1) Schedule

Annex A to Directive for Public Relations Study

Schedule

Thursday, 12 March 1959

Morning
8:30 - 10:30 Reading of assigned bibliography

11:00 - Lecture, Sims Auditorium
"Let the Public Not be Damned"
Mr. George Hammond, President Carl Byoir and Associates, Inc.

Afternoon
2:00 - 4:00 Panel Discussion, Sims Auditorium
"The American Communications System"
Mr. Edward R. Murrow - (Moderator), News Analyst CBS
Mr. Erwin D. Canham, Editor, Christian Science Monitor
Mr. R. T. Clough, Promotional Director, Reader's Digest
Mr. John Charles Daly, Vice President in charge of sports, news, special events and public affairs, ABC

Friday, 13 March 1959

Morning
9:00 - Informal presentation & discussion, Sims Auditorium
"What will you, as a Commanding Officer, be confronted with in regard to informing the public"
RADM C. C. Kirkpatrick, Chief of Information

11:00 - 12:00 Informal presentation & discussion, Sims Auditorium
"The Difference Between Techniques of Command and Persuasion"
Mr. Albert Shepard, Executive Vice President, Institute for Motivational Research

Afternoon
2:00 - 4:15 Seminars, Sims Hall
(8 groups of 15 students, each with a professional Navy PIO officer and a civilian public relations professional. Groups to be given typical PR situations. They will make an estimate of the situation, explore courses of action and reach a decision. The two professional PR will make a short evaluation of solutions at end of period.)

Kirkpatrick, Adm
C.C.
Liberty 5-6700

February 3, 1959

Rear Admiral C.C. Kirkpatrick
Office of Information
Department of the Navy
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Admiral:

I have done the narration for the Nautilus piece. Your young men said it was alright. I told them I would be glad to redo or update anything necessary.

As ever yours,

HHM:skh

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

20 JAN 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Lieutenant Commander Paul Trahan has told me of his recent conversation with Mr. Palmer Williams concerning the possibility of having you narrate a short motion picture we are making of the Nautilus' voyage under the North Pole.

I would appreciate it very much if you could find the time to do this narration for us. We feel that the film is going to be a very fine one, both for in-service and public service use. After experiencing the tremendous impact of "Revolution in the Navy", I find it hard to imagine a nuclear submarine story narrated by anyone else.

Williams

Sincerely yours,

C. C. Kirkpatrick

C. C. KIRKPATRICK
Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy
Chief of Information

& Happy New Year too!

Kirkpatrick, Adm. C. C.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

3 FEB 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I have just heard the unexpurgated version of your narration for OPERATION SUNSHINE and now feel that the success of our film is assured.

Your comments about small type did not fall on deaf ears - hence, the big type to express a big THANK YOU! My officers returned to Washington much impressed with the cooperation you and your associates extended to them, and tickled pink with the gracious way in which you received them.

Again, thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Kirk

C. C. KIRKPATRICK
Rear Admiral
Chief of Information

Kirkpatrick, Adm. C. C.

Office of the

CHIEF OF INFORMATION

Navy Department

Washington 25, D.C.

Thought you would be interested in this . . . . .

C. C. KIRKPATRICK
Rear Admiral, U.S. Navy

NEWS RELEASE
PLEASE NOTE DATE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
OFFICE OF PUBLIC INFORMATION
Washington 25, D. C.

HOLD FOR RELEASE
UNTIL DELIVERY OF ADDRESS
EXPECTED ABOUT 6:30 P.M. (EDT)
MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1958

NO. 981-58

LI 5-6700 Ext.76161

ADDRESS BY
ADMIRAL ARLEIGH BURKE, USN, CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS
BEFORE THE FIRST CLASSMEN, U.S. NAVAL ACADEMY
ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND
MONDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1958 -- 6:30 P.M. (EDT)

Admiral Melson, members of the faculty, Midshipmen of the First Class.

It is always an exhilerating experience for me to talk to Midshipmen here at the Naval Academy. Today it is a particular pleasure because I have an opportunity to talk about one of the most important subjects you will ever study, the subject of leadership.

It is the one course that will never end for you as long as you associate with men. It is a lifelong course in which you will constantly learn something new.

I'd like to take you back for a moment to a night sixteen years ago, in the Fall of 1942, to the Battle of Guadalcanal.

It was there that a few hard-pressed American warships brought the tide of the Japanese southward advance to a halt. One of those American warships was the destroyer O'BANNON which was in the thick of the battle when suddenly out of the night loomed a tremendous hull, topped by a Japanese pagoda mast. It was the Japanese battleship HIYEI.

Against all odds, the O'BANNON launched a torpedo attack, and stopped the HIYEI which went to the bottom later that night.

Hard on the heels of this encounter, the O'BANNON found herself engaged with the Japanese cruiser TENYRU. Again with heavy odds against her, O'BANNON attacked, and TENYRU joined the HIYEI.

That night O'BANNON became a wounded veteran, but she lived up to the finest traditions of the naval service, and did honor to the Marine Lieutenant whose name she bore.

MORE

Superb leadership was demonstrated that night. The officers and men of the O'BANNON displayed the kind of inspired performance that is the very essence of naval tradition.

For the O'BANNON, that night was the big pay-off. This is what we in the military professions always look for, the big pay-off, the great event, the magnificent moment when heroes are born.

Individual heroism in battle is one thing. It may be the result of any number of factors of psychology and situation. But leadership is something else.

The big pay-off in leadership is not the result of a sudden combination of circumstances at a particular place and time.

The pay-off in battle is the result of hard work and hard thought, for hours, for days, weeks, and years of training and planning. Great leadership is developed over a span of years. It is the result of the daily collection of a lot of little experiences, little lessons, learned and absorbed and tested, day after day, long before the battle begins.

The USS O'BANNON, under Captain Wilkinson, performed what amounted to miracles in battle that night sixteen years ago at Guadalcanal. Captain Wilkinson was an inspired leader, he was a man of great courage, devoted to duty, and possessed of a thorough professional knowledge.

These traits, and indeed many others, are among the fine human qualities which we always associate with good naval leadership. Such manly virtues as fidelity, integrity, honor, courage, and stamina, are the foundations of a man's character.

But leadership is not alone a question of what a man is. It is also reflected in what a man does. And it is reflected not only in what he does in the heat of battle, but also what he's been doing for years before he went into battle.

In wartime, when the issues are clear, when men can see the dangers, leadership does not have to overcome the inertia of complacency and smug self-satisfaction. In war the objective is victory, and men are moved to heroic exploits of self-sacrifice and herculean tasks in support of the cause.

In times such as we are living in today, however, the exercise of leadership is much more demanding, because many people do not see any issues. They see no problem.

We know our enemy is Communism, but the threat seems far away. Many people do not see the insidious dangers, the long range threat to our way of life, with the encroachments of Communism in faraway lands, and by the attempts of the Chinese Communists right now to take CHINMEN by force.

As a nation we have talked long and eloquently about freedom, about human liberty, and about our opposition to Communist expansion which would deny to mankind these basic human rights.

MORE

In our advocacy of freedom, and national independence, the United States has been a leader. But a real leader, a leader who will be respected and followed by others, whether it be a nation or an individual, is one who is willing to act in accordance with what he believes.

This is the principle underlying our action in Lebanon when the Chamoun government appealed to the United States for help. It is the principle underlying our support of the Government of the Republic of China right now, in the TAIWAN Straits.

There are people today at home and abroad who advise us to abandon our Chinese nationalist friends and leave them to stand alone against the overwhelming force of the Communists. But for us to do so would be to bow in abject submission to the Communist use of force.

It would then be only a matter of time before the Communists would again test our will and determination, on issues in different places, and from a position of ever growing Communist strength.

To appease their desire for the offshore islands now would only whet their appetite for a bigger bite of real estate later, for the Communist objective of eventual world domination is well known.

Unquestionably there are risks in the TAIWAN Straits right now. But it has not been in the character of our nation to retreat in the face of force.

The character of our nation, and its position in world affairs, is determined not alone by what we are, or what we say, but more by what we do.

And so it is with individual men. Communism is not the only enemy of free men. Our enemies are also indifference, indolence, ignorance, greed, and the philosophy of don't brush it off on me.

These are the frailties of human nature with which we must always contend. The demand upon leadership is to overcome the inertia of the philosophy that things are good enough now, let's leave well enough alone, or let George do it.

From out of the storehouse of his knowledge and experience, a leader must visualize something better. He must recognize that there is always a better way, a faster way, a more efficient way of doing things. He must recognize the constant need for improvement.

The need may be simply to make a gun crew more efficient, or the general mess better, or it may be just the need for a more efficient way of filing papers. But a leader cannot stop merely with the discovery of a need. We have plenty of people who can go that far.

One of the easiest things to do in the world is to criticize. Also, the cheapest commodity in the world is free advice. The real leader is not the man who is only smart enough to find out what's wrong with something. Instead, it is the man who is willing to step out and do something about it. - 3 -

MORE

In order for a man to be a leader in anything, whether it be in the naval service or elsewhere, he must be a man of action. He must participate in the affairs of men. He must venture forth and do things in accordance with his beliefs.

But even this is not enough. You don't get an "E" just for effort. A man must, in the final analysis, produce results -- results which contribute to his cause, which make his outfit better, which take his unit further along toward the goals which have been set either by himself, or by his own leaders. It is the result which counts, not the r.p.m of spinning wheels.

The good leader is the man who feels a profound sense of personal responsibility for his organization, for his shipmates, for his fellow citizens, and for all mankind. He is one who tends to feel, whether rightly or wrongly, that if he does nothing about a problem, nothing will be done.

If each officer and petty officer in the Navy felt this way, each within his own sphere of authority and ability, there is no end of the world of improvement we could effect in the Navy without the expenditure of another dollar, or the processing of another paper.

We have to look at the Navy always with an appraising eye, be quick to spot deficiencies. But it is not the mere critic who makes progress. It is the man who does things who makes progress. The real service is rendered not by the critic who stands on the sidelines, but by the man who performs.

We often hear it said that if only the Navy would do this or that, or if they would do this or that, things would be better.

But who is the Navy? Who is this nebulous they that some people speak of?

The Navy is you, and me, and all naval officers and bluejackets wherever they may be. It's your Navy. The Navy is you, and you are the Navy.

It is you, individually and collectively, who will make the Navy what it is, not by what you say, but by what you do, and how you act and react, day after day, for all the years you are naval officers.

For you are proprietors, not employees of the Navy. If the Navy is to make progress, if it is to get better, the people who are the Navy have to be better, and they have to do better. This means setting a faster pace, setting a higher standard for men to shoot for.

The lazy and lax officer, the perennial griper, will have lax, lazy, and complaining followers. And all his honesty, integrity, and fidelity will go for naught, because nothing good will get done.

The outstanding leader is the man who is willing to set new records, establish new marks, and reach new heights in efficiency and effectiveness, because he knows that this is the way of progress. There is no progress otherwise, and progress is a leader's most important responsibility.

MORE

The man who leads is the man who succeeds. People will follow the successful man because he is the one who can show the way; he can show how to get things done. He has earned their confidence by his own deeds.

It is not necessary to do a big job every time. What is important is that a man do a good job, a better job than has ever been done before. And a good job has nothing to do with size.

The requirements for doing a good job are the same whatever it may be, large or small. It requires knowing your stuff, putting your mind to it, and giving it the best effort you have. Every job a man does is a test of his own standards, and the way he does it is a reflection of his character.

But there is another facet of leadership which is vital, especially in the Navy. The man who ventures forth to uphold his ideals, to do something constructive about his beliefs on how things should be done, must also realize that effective action in any large organization must be the joint action of many men.

This means cooperation, a greatly overworked word. It means learning how to work effectively within an organization.

Leaders are always advocates, strong believers. It is good to have pride in being a naval aviator, for example, or a submariner, or a destroyerman, an engineer, a Marine, or a missile expert. Without this pride there would be little effort to advance.

But the stamp of the real naval professional comes in an officer's knowledge of the Navy as a whole, and in understanding its concepts, purposes, and problems throughout the range of its seagoing responsibilities.

This is particularly important in the Navy of all services, because the Navy is so diversified. It has ships, guns, airplanes, engineers, and landing forces. It is on the move all the time.

For this reason, naval forces must operate always as a team.

It is in this team effort that the finest qualities of leadership have their greatest opportunity to show through. But also this is where it is most difficult to achieve.

You have to learn how to convince others of your viewpoint, how to strike a responsive chord in the hearts of other men, and at the same time have the ability to see your own job in its proper perspective in relation to the whole Navy.

Once in a while people get a little mixed up between the concept of cooperation, and the question of popularity. And in doing this, they often place a greater value on popularity than they do respect.

There is no question but that most people want to be liked. There is nothing wrong with this, as long as we do not sacrifice our own principles just to curry someone's favor. -5- MORE

Popularity can be won, and it's not a hard contest at that. But respect can only be earned. This is not easy to do.

In learning to work as a member of a team, it is not necessary for a man to lose his individuality. It is in fact the very desire of men to excel, to be outstanding in naval service, that the highest qualities of individualism are manifested.

The spirit of good, hard, and clean competition in the Navy is always important. It is a positive factor in Navy life, not a negative thing which perniciously tears down the functions or performance of others.

The man who can compete successfully is the man who constantly seeks greater responsibility, constantly goes after the challenging jobs, the tough jobs. And this starts the moment a man takes his first commission.

It does a man little good to wait until he is on the threshold of being considered for the next higher rank before he asks for the chance to prove himself. By that time it's too late.

The true leader is the man who has the real genuine desire to be boss, to be number one, even in the lowest echelon, or in the smallest operating unit. He is the man who has the confidence in himself to take the challenge simply because he knows in his heart that when he is skipper he will make his ship the best in the fleet. He is also a man who has the guts to accept the blame, and the grace to share the glory in whatever the results might be.

And because he is not the skipper when he begins to think this way, the potential leader must master the art of followership, the ability to work within the command, or within the ship, or the organization to make it better in every way he can with the brains and energy and authority he holds at the moment.

This is good followership, and here is where you find the seeds of good leadership. For not only is the good leader willing to look around and see what needs being done in support of his organization, he also is willing to help others do their jobs better, all for the good of the Navy.

He demonstrates his loyalty upwards by exuding confidence in his leaders and supporting them. He demonstrates his loyalty among his peers by sharing his knowledge and experience and efforts. And he demonstrates his loyalty downward by giving credit where it is due, swiftly and publicly. This is one of the noblest acts of leadership.

In giving such credit to those under him, a leader automatically credits himself. He is implying that it was under his leadership that the best in a subordinate was able to come through.

These are the things men do consistently, throughout their naval careers, as they develop their leadership qualities.

MORE

The sea is a challenge to all men alike, regardless of nationality, of political belief, or background. The elements at sea treat all men alike. All men are equal before the natural forces at sea.

The captain of a ship shares all dangers equally with his officers and crew, and for this reason it takes a special kind of leadership to be effective at sea. It takes men who are young in spirit, robust, and vigorous. There is nothing to rely on but what you yourself came prepared to do when you set out from shore.

This is why so much emphasis is placed on individual self-reliance in men, and self-sufficiency of ships. It takes strong men to go to sea in the first place, men with stout hearts and minds of their own. To lead such men takes special leadership.

In this, Navy men represent the best in American character. In this you will find the challenge of leadership greater than anywhere else, because while you will wear the badge of authority as officers, nothing will speak louder in your behalf than your own performance. What you do in all kinds of circumstances will be the final test of your courage, your integrity and your honor. No matter what may be your fortunes for the future, whether for good or bad, you will find that there has been no greater satisfaction than the knowledge that you have upheld, and added to, by your own actions, the finest traditions of your country and your Naval service.

E N D

Adm. Burke Hits Any Pressure on Chiang to Retreat

Official U. S. Navy photo

Adm. Arleigh A. Burke

Says Isles Can Hold 'Forever'

Would Stay Until Reds Cease Fire

Text of interview with Adm. Burke—Page 14.

Herald Tribune Special

By Robert J. Donovan

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, Chief of Naval Operations and a member of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, took the unusual step today of publicly opposing any American pressure on Nationalist China to abandon the offshore islands.

Adm. Burke told the New York Herald Tribune in an interview that, though he was not opposed to negotiation to end the crisis in the Formosa Strait, he was afraid that too much may be conceded to Communist China.

Can Hold Out

Until the Communists cease firing, Adm. Burke declared, the present stand at Quemoy should continue. The island, he insisted, can hold out for "ten years—forever." He said:

"Some of us don't want to face this tough problem. Too many don't want to stand up, and that is what is worrying me."

The man who is one of President Eisenhower's principal military advisers disputed the argument of those Administration critics who believe that in the Quemoy and Matsu islands the United States has chosen the wrong line on which to stand against further Communist advance in the western Pacific. He asserted:

"There is never a right line. There is never a convenient place to fight a war when the other man starts it . . . There never will be a right line. Where is the right line?"

"Thirty-one-knot Burke"—he got the nickname for driving his destroyer squadron at high speed in combat in the Pacific in World War II—spoke from his desk in the Pentagon, pausing now and then to fill his pipe from tobacco in a jar decorated with a picture of Adm. George Dewey's flagship Olympia.

Troubled by Pressure

He was greatly troubled—and admitted it—by the pressure at home and abroad for negotiation with Red China over the offshore islands and even more by the question of whether Americans are willing to stand up and fight for their rights and their honor if necessary.

And his apprehension was not limited to the situation in the Formosa Strait. Looking ahead to the forthcoming conferences with the Soviet Union on suspension of nuclear tests and

Navy advisers disputed the argument of those Administration critics who believe that in the Quemoy and Matsu islands the United States has chosen the wrong line on which to stand against further Communist advance in the western Pacific. He asserted:

"There is never a right line. There is never a convenient place to fight a war when the other man starts it . . . There never will be a right line. Where is the right line?"

"Thirty-one-knot Burke"—he got the nickname for driving his destroyer squadron at high speed in combat in the Pacific in World War II—spoke from his desk in the Pentagon, pausing now and then to fill his pipe from tobacco in a jar decorated with a picture of Adm. George Dewey's flagship Olympia.

Troubled by Pressure

He was greatly troubled—and admitted it—by the pressure at home and abroad for negotiation with Red China over the offshore islands and even more by the question of whether Americans are willing to stand up and fight for their rights and their honor if necessary.

And his apprehension was not limited to the situation in the Formosa Strait. Looking ahead to the forthcoming conferences with the Soviet Union on suspension of nuclear tests and prevention against surprise attack, he voiced his fear that "we are going to have public pressure to give." He said:

"You don't build up your future by giving. (By that means) you give them (the Communists) something, whatever it is they want. We will end up with having less power, less capability. We will lose somehow and our prestige will go down."

Adm. Burke's entire statement gives a remarkable insight into the thinking in the highest military circles in the United States in this time of crisis. It may well have been impelled by the widespread assumption, following this week's press conferences of Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and the President, that United States policy with respect to the offshore islands is changing.

What Adm. Burke said is likely to be controversial. It certainly clashes with the views of many in and out of the government. Nevertheless the entire text of his interview was cleared for publication in the Herald Tribune by the White House, the State Department and the Department of Defense.

Adm. Burke's theme was that the offshore islands are not important geographically but that they must not be yielded under fire.

"President Chiang," he said, "can't give up those islands—and we can't ask him to give them up—without giving up one of the most important things in the world to him and to us—prestige. . . . (The Communists) think they have the power to force an issue."

Reduction Possible

The man who is primarily responsible for the Navy's first-line-of-defense operations in the Pacific said he did not favor total evacuation of the islands by Nationalist forces. He insisted that it was entirely up to Chiang to say to what extent, if any, the garrison should be reduced.

Yet while he did not say so, one got the impression that Adm. Burke would favor some reduction and would not mind some private urging to this effect by the United States, just so long as it did not appear as public pressure on Chiang. It is arguable, the admiral said, that Chiang may be over-committed in the islands.

Adm. Burke said that Chiang should be allowed to do as he wishes with his forces, "just so long as he doesn't attack the mainland."

Adm. Burke predicted that the Communists will agree to a cease-fire only "when we prove to them that the shelling does no good—and it is costing money."

"They have," he ventured, "nothing to gain by negotiation—except Taiwan (Formosa)."

In closing he said:

"Should the Communists cleverly maneuver us into a position where we are willing to sacrifice our liberty—or somebody else's liberty—then they gain their big victory. They will have then sapped our moral strength."

Text of Interview With Adm. Burke

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The following is the complete text of the interview with Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, Chief of Naval Operations, by Robert J. Donovan, chief of the New York Herald Tribune Washington Bureau:

MR. DONOVAN: Admiral Burke, would you give me the benefit of your thinking as an individual on the importance of the offshore islands?

ADM. BURKE: First, these offshore islands by themselves geographically, are not very important. They are only as important as the Communists wish to make them. As Mr. Dulles has stated, the islands have always been occupied by the Republic of China and they form an integral part of the Republic of China. The U.S. owns islands off Maine and we aren't going to give up those islands just because they are close to Canada. They are our islands. It doesn't matter how we feel about giving up the offshore islands. It is the way President Chiang Kai-shek feels about it.

Can 'Advise' Allies, But Can't Control

We have allies in a free world because we let them run their own business and in return we get their support. We can advise, but we can't control.

The Communists started the attack. They put pressure on. They are the ones that started the attack — Chiang didn't. They're the ones that laid down the artillery barrages and started killing people — Chiang didn't.

President Chiang can't give up those islands—and we can't ask him to give them up—without giving up one of the most important things in the world to him and to us—prestige, standing up under fire for principles, little things, intangible things—not tangible things but intangible things. If we retreat under fire and retreat under pressure, where does that leave us in the eyes of the rest of the world—and our own eyes? If you are forced into doing something under pressure by an enemy or by an antagonist, where does that leave you? It leaves you succumbing to pressure. It leaves you retreating under force and that is not good for your own soul and it is not good for your allies. It is not good for the things for which the United States stands. We have never subscribed to this attitude before in this country.

Pressure on Chiang By U. S. Opposed

MR. DONOVAN: What would you have us do out there?

ADM. BURKE: Exactly what we are doing—help Chiang. He can hold the islands. But we shouldn't force him to give up the islands or try to force him to give up the islands.

MR. DONOVAN: Well, how long can this blockade endure?

ADM. BURKE: Ten years—forever.

MR. DONOVAN: Will the lid stay on for ten years, say if the tension kept building up?

ADM. BURKE: We don't know. Now, suppose we do retreat. Suppose we do knuckle under, under force, we slide back a little bit. That is what the Communists are looking for. They are hoping we'll back down. They don't care about these islands from a geographical point of view. They are unimportant to them. They have lived with them for years and there has been no harm done. Now they think they have the power to force an issue. They are trying to exercise that power. They are going to make people realize they have power.

Would Not Favor Nationalist Pull-Out

MR. DONOVAN: What will happen to those islands if Chiang reduces his garrisons?

ADM. BURKE: That, again, is his business. You could argue that he has over-committed his forces.

MR. DONOVAN: Would you favor seeing him evacuate all his forces from these islands?

ADM. BURKE: No.

MR. DONOVAN: Some of them?

ADM. BURKE: Perhaps, but that is his business. The principle is not for him to be forced—or for any other free nation to be forced—to take a position under pressure which they consider disadvantageous to them.

MR. DONOVAN: It looks to me though, that the pressure right now is coming from both directions.

ADM. BURKE: You mean from the Communists and ourselves?

MR. DONOVAN: Yes, sir.

ADM. BURKE: That is what worries me. That brings up the main part of this problem, which is not really the offshore islands. I am afraid that too many people in the U. S. aren't willing to face these problems. After the problem of the offshore islands is settled, I am afraid there is going to be trouble breaking out in other parts of the world and perhaps we aren't going to want to face those problems either. They may be in a far distant part of the world—Burma, Laos, Indonesia, Viet Nam, maybe Taiwan (Formosa) itself, maybe the Philippines, it may be in Africa or the Middle East.

Draws the Line On Mainland Blow

MR. DONOVAN: I take it then that you feel that the United States positively should not put pressure on Chiang to reduce the forces on those islands. That we should allow him to do what he wants to do about his forces on those islands.

ADM. BURKE: Just so long as he doesn't attack the mainland.

MR. DONOVAN: And you believe that this could go on indefinitely, as it is now, and that in the end the Reds would be forced to back down?

ADM. BURKE: Yes!

MR. DONOVAN: The great criticism of the American stand here, is that we have picked the wrong line to stand on in Quemoy and Matsu. What is the answer to that?

ADM. BURKE: There is never a right line! There is never a convenient place to fight a war when the other man starts it.

Holds Enemy Chooses Point of Conflict

MR. DONOVAN: But there are places that are more convenient than others, aren't there?

ADM. BURKE: No. The enemy starts it in the most inconvenient place, i.e., in the most inconvenient place to us. Would we have told Chiang to abandon those islands before the Communists started shelling them? That was the only other out. Now, Laos is in a very difficult spot. Should we abandon Laos and say it is an inconvenient area so you (Red China) can move in on it? Burma is adjacent to the Communists. Should we tell Burma, "Your freedom is of no importance to us, we can't help you?"

MR. DONOVAN: The trend now seems to be to negotiate a settlement, does it not — for those offshore islands?

ADM. BURKE: That is what I am afraid of, if it goes too far. That is the trend. I don't mind negotiation. I think negotiation has great value and you always have to be ready to negotiate but if you are negotiating to give up the islands under pressure you can't gain.

Freedom of Region Seen Vital to U. S.

MR. DONOVAN: What to you is the ideal solution of this, for American interests?

ADM. BURKE: Other than the basic one of the security of the United States, it is in the American interest that Japan, Taiwan, the Philippines, Indonesia, Viet Nam and all the other nations in that area stay free and oriented toward freedom—toward liberty, that is important. Another reason is that every nation—every free nation in that area—should have confidence that it will be supported if it fights for its freedom. Otherwise, it must succumb because no one of those nations has the power by itself to resist. This is fundamental to our own security—to our own interests. This is a basic reason why Taiwan should remain free. The offshore islands are, to the government of the Republic of China, an important part of their nation. It is their land and we should not do things to cause Chiang or the government of the Republic of China to give up.

MR. DONOVAN: Of what?

ADM. BURKE: Of anything. Of continued existence. In other words you have to support people in what they believe. It is not always exactly the way we believe.

Ideal Solution: Stop the Fighting

MR. DONOVAN: If we get into negotiation—what is the ideal solution?

ADM. BURKE: To stop the fighting. The Communists started the fighting. They can stop it, voluntarily, anytime they want to.

MR. DONOVAN: If I understand, the point you are making, is that you fear that because of public opinion or whatever, we are going to put pressure on Chiang to get out of those islands under pressure

7 of 7

From previous page

—is that your fear?

ADM. BURKE: No. My fear is deeper than that. I say, this is a symptom. My fear is that perhaps too many people in the United States are not willing—probably because they don't understand the problem—are not willing to stand up for principles; are no longer willing to fight for intangibles. Now, this leads up to a more important thing. We are about to hold negotiations with the Russians.

MR. DONOVAN: In Geneva.

ADM. BURKE: In Geneva, on two things. On prevention of surprise attack and on cessation of nuclear weapons testing. Now those could be the biggest negotiations that we have ever conducted. Particularly, the prevention of surprise attack.

The Communists will reach an agreement under two conditions. They will reach an agreement if they are getting hurt. If they are being hurt, like they were in the beginning of the Korean negotiations when their invasion forces were being repulsed, they were willing to negotiate. As soon as we took the military pressure off, they stopped negotiating and it lasted for years. They will negotiate if they are being hurt, either militarily, economically, or some other way.

Second, they will negotiate if they can gain by negotiation the things that they don't have to get some other way. And they will negotiate on no other basis because there is no pressure on them. So you can talk, but you can't reach an agreement unless you give.

So what I am afraid of is that when we go into these conferences that we are going to have public pressure to give. You don't build up our future by giving—you give them something, whatever it is they want. We will end up with having less power, less capability. We will lose, somehow, and our prestige will go down—which is unimportant in itself, as prestige.

But it is important in the way it influences other nations. Other nations are going to say, "If the United States cannot negotiate, cannot win in these negotiations, and the United States is so fearful that they feel that they must buy their way out of this thing, then this is only the beginning, because the next time they are going to buy their way out again. We had better not associate ourselves with them. They aren't going to help us. We had better get onto the winning side."

This is particularly true of those nations which are neutral. As sure as I am sitting here, unless we are very careful, that could happen within six to ten months.

Fears Attitude On Value of Isles

MR. DONOVAN: You are specifically including that in these Geneva talks?

ADM. BURKE: Sure. That is exactly what I mean. I base my fear of the attitude of our people toward the offshore islands. I can see why people would say the islands are no good. "They are a long way off and they are not important to us and let's give them up, under pressure."

MR. DONOVAN: How is this pressure going to be taken off these offshore islands?

ADM. BURKE: When it becomes useless for the Chinese Communists to keep the pressure on. It is useless for them to keep the pressure on now. It costs them money. When they find that an opponent will stand, the pressure will gradually dwindle away—die out.

MR. DONOVAN: You think we ought to keep making the same stand that we are making out there?

ADM. BURKE: Sure. I think it is good. I think they will attack some other place if we give these things up.

MR. DONOVAN: To paraphrase, you would have us stand right up to them on these islands, just the way it is. Keep supplying these islands. Keep that blockade broken.

Says Reds Must Learn U. S. Won't Retreat

ADM. BURKE: Until they take the pressure off. Until they learn we don't retreat under fire.

MR. DONOVAN: Of course, our position is that we are not going to and yet you seem to see a change in that position.

ADM. BURKE: I see tremendous pressures throughout the press. An attitude that these islands are not important. That it is not important to us for us to retreat under fire—under pressure.

MR. DONOVAN: Do you think President Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles have been misinterpreted?

ADM. BURKE: Yes, I think so. I am not sure, of course. I think their statements were exaggerated and probably misinterpreted.

Pressure on Reds Called Essential

MR. DONOVAN: Would you repeat just once again what we might do to negotiate a settlement?

ADM. BURKE: You can never get a settlement by negotiation unless you give or unless you can exert pressure on the Chinese Communists. They just aren't going to do it. I sat across from them for six months in Korea—and you just aren't going to do it.

MR. DONOVAN: Well, can we get a cease-fire out there?

ADM. BURKE: You can only get a cease-fire when the Communists are willing to cease fire. What advantage is it to them? We will get a cease-fire when we prove to them that their shelling does no good and it is costing them money. Then they will stop.

Declares Many Won't Face 'Tough Problem'

MR. DONOVAN: Yet there is no question in the world, I would gather, that American public opinion is going the other way on this thing.

ADM. BURKE: Exactly. Because some of us don't want to face this tough problem. Too many don't want to stand up and that is what is worrying me.

MR. DONOVAN: The feeling is that we are not taking a stand on the right line out there, of course you spoke of that.

ADM. BURKE: There will never be a right line. Where is the right line?

MR. DONOVAN: Well, I think Formosa and the Pescadores would be considered the right line by many critics of our stand at Quemby.

ADM. BURKE: You think that now—but when the Korean War started remember what was said?—"The wrong war, in the wrong place, at the wrong time."

MR. DONOVAN: Of course, I don't happen to think that way—I think the Korean War did accomplish something.

Adm. Burke: I do, too. But that was what was said at the time and it wasn't true.

Says Reds Select Own 'Situations'

MR. DONOVAN: It wasn't a lost cause at all.

ADM. BURKE: We are never going to be faced with a situation in which it is all black or all white. The Communists would really be stupid if they faced us with a situation where we would have to fight. They will choose situations where we have a choice—to stand for principle — or intangible things—like honor or the freedom of a small nation far away—or back down—give — retreat — under pressure when we know we are morally right. Our morality—our integrity—our willingness to fight for freedom—for liberty—is our strength.

Should the Communists cleverly maneuver us into a position where we are willing to sacrifice our liberty—or somebody else's liberty—then they gain their big victory. They will have then sapped our moral strength. Fortunately—I think we still have the principles—and the willingness to fight for those principles we have always had.

Declares Weakness Brings On More

MR. DONOVAN: It will always be not a clear-cut choice?

ADM. BURKE: Yes. You let one doubtful area go, then the next area becomes a little more doubtful and you become a little weaker. A little weaker in your own spirit, which is more important than losing areas or even people.

You lose your own willingness to do something about it. These are the intangible things we are talking about and, therefore, very difficult to explain. Nearly all the important things in life are intangible. The really important things are intangible—there is religion, there is your God, your happiness, your honor, your reputation, they are all intangible. We go to war always over intangibles, not tangible things. That is the trouble here. We are trying to explain the thing in a tangible context and it is not explainable that way.

Office of the

CHIEF OF INFORMATION

Navy Department

Washington 25, D.C.

Thought you would be interested in this . . . . .

C. C. Kirkpatrick

C. C. KIRKPATRICK

Kirkpatrick, C.C.

Summary of Statement for the Record

NOT FOR PUBLICATION UNTIL RELEASED
BY THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE

STATEMENT OF THE CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS,
ADMIRAL ARLEIGH BURKE, U.S. NAVY, BEFORE
THE SENATE ARMED SERVICES COMMITTEE,
REGARDING THE MILITARY POSTURE OF THE
UNITED STATES NAVY

INTRODUCTION

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee:

I appreciate this opportunity to discuss with you the military posture of the United States Navy.

World tensions have continued over the past year. Situations potentially serious to free world security have occurred in several areas remote from the United States, but the deployed strength of the Navy and Marine Corps was quickly applied to support national policy in these locations. It was the force on the spot which could be applied immediately. Also, other units of the Armed Forces were moved in to the areas to help strengthen the United States position. This quick reaction by United States Forces may have prevented open hostilities.

THE THREAT

These Things We Know

International Communism has the avowed goal of a Moscow-dominated, communist controlled world.

Soviet leaders repeatedly and confidently state their expectations of destroying or absorbing all non-Communist countries.

The Communists have made great strides in science, industry and education. Their long-range planning, rigorous training and dedication to hard work have impressed competent United States observers.

Their armed forces have weapons and capabilities which are applicable throughout the whole spectrum of war.

The Soviet Army is large, well-trained and equipped with modern weapons.

The Russian Navy is second only to ours in size. Most of their ships have been built since World War II. Of greatest concern to the Navy is their submarine force numbering about 450.

The Russians are capable of building nuclear powered submarines. We do not know that they have done so.

They could have built a large force of heavy bombers. They have not done so.

They have ballistic missiles in various stages of development.

The Soviet economy is growing rapidly. It is characterized by tight government control, self-sufficiency of raw-materials, increasing output of strategic commodities, adequate manpower and large scale military production.

Since World War II there have been 18 limited wars and the Communists have been involved in most of them.

Moscow-dominated Communism will continue to use political, economic, psychological, military and covert elements of Soviet Bloc power to achieve its aims.

Attempts will be made to weaken Free World alliances, cause withdrawal of the United States from overseas bases, force disarmament agreement on Russian terms, and generally undermine the Free World's will to resist Communism penetration.

Under conditions of nuclear parity, Russia and the United States have reached a state of mutual intimidation. Each knows that the other has the capability of inflicting unacceptable damage upon the other. So long as the United States maintains effective retaliatory capability, general war is a finite but remote possibility.

We can expect that limited wars will be instigated by or exploited by the Soviets to further the policy of constant probing and pressure which characterizes their expansionist efforts. Non-Soviet forces will be used if possible.

Communist objectives are inflexible, but their tactics have great flexibility.

STRATEGIC ASPECTS

Military Posture

General nuclear war still remains a possibility. Therefore, the United States must be capable of inflicting heavy, unacceptable damage to the USSR should the Soviets ever undertake the desperate suicidal act of starting such a war.

The pattern of world events has shown that we need to maintain the military strength which can be applied quickly and with precision and discrimination - or even restraint - to attain limited political and military objectives, and to counter the Communist moves. This strength must be adequate for the conduct of simultaneous operations in several areas of the world - wherever the Communist probe. It must meet needs similar to those which we faced during the past year.

One of the most difficult problems confronting the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the Services is where to strike the balance between those forces capable only of mass destruction and those forces usable for limited actions also. We are constantly studying the proper balance - for United States forces must be prepared to counter the full spectrum of war - from little wars to big wars. We must have adequate retaliatory forces, but it is not desirable - and it is expensive - to have more than enough retaliatory forces to insure our enemy's destruction. Retaliatory forces are our insurance against general nuclear war, but we can not afford to over-insure.

There is also the problem of what the mix of mass destruction weapons systems should be. All of these systems are very expensive.

We should have more than one weapon system of mass destruction so as to insure success should the enemy develop a breakthrough on the defense against one system.

Future Demands on the Navy

There will continue to be a requirement for military forces which can project United States power overseas quickly and in graduated degree. The deployed attack carrier task force with modern aircraft - teamed with a Marine Landing Force - is the logical ready military force to counter the threats of limited war in many areas of the world. There is a pressing need to modernize this capability.

We need to improve our capability to combat submarines. Since World War II the submarine has progressed faster than the ASW capability to combat it.

The Navy is a substantial contributor to the deterrent forces of the United States. This contribution will increase as POLARIS comes into operation.

The effectiveness of overseas bases is being reduced. The burden of sustaining military power and assisting in the preservation of peace in remote areas is shifting more and more to the Navy.

STATUS OF THE NAVY

Active Forces

The Navy will be reduced, by the end of FY 1960, to 864 ships and 7200 operating aircraft. The warships of the fleet will include 14 attack carriers, 14 cruisers, 238 destroyer types, and 113 submarines.

In FY 59 personnel strength of the Navy was reduced from 645,000 to 630,000. During FY 1960 we will maintain a 630,000 strength.

Ships will be continued at their low manning levels which will require dedicated maximum effort from all personnel.

Material Condition of the Fleet

Our most pressing problem in immediate readiness is the material condition of the fleet. 81% of our active fleet is of World War II construction. These ships have been operated at a fast pace for many years. They are wearing out.

We have started a modernization and rehabilitation program designed to extend the useful life of some of these ships - particularly the ASW ships - 5 to 8 years.

Block Obsolescence of the Fleet

The average useful life of naval ships is about 20 years. Our World War II ships will therefore become largely obsolescent between 1961 and 1965.

Through 1959 we have averaged only about 20 new ships per year. A modern fleet of 864 ships requires 43 new ships per year.

We are stretching out our block obsolescence period by our fleet rehabilitation and modernization program, but we must also increase our rate of shipbuilding.

Shipbuilding and Conversion

We have a two year shipbuilding program under which we plan to ask for a carrier every other year. On alternate years we ask for larger numbers of smaller ships.

This year we are requesting 18 new ships, and are modernizing 13 others.

We have made considerable progress in nuclear propulsion. Actual performance indicates that nuclear submarines are safe and reliable, and have a very great cruising range, even at high speed. 33 nuclear powered submarines are under construction, have been authorized, or are in operation. Nuclear power is being installed in an aircraft carrier, a cruiser, and a guided missile frigate - now building. The Navy has requested that the Atomic Energy Commission develop a nuclear power plant for a destroyer.

The quality of our shipbuilding program is high, but the number of new ships is not great enough to meet the replacement problem.

Need For An Attack Carrier This Year

Carriers are no exception to the rest of the aging fleet. The carrier authorized in FY 60 will be commissioned about 1964. By that time our World War II carriers will be 20 years old, and this is old for any ship, man-of-war or merchantman.

Even now we have difficulty with Essex Class carriers because of their age and small size. Their machinery is wearing out and their flight decks are weakened by the terrific beatings given to them by the heavy, fast, present day aircraft for which they were not designed. Some of the new higher performance aircraft can be catapulted off - but can't land. There are nine ESSEX carriers on active duty as attack carriers in the fleet today.

These old carriers cannot be made to operate as attack carriers much beyond 1966.

We have done all we can to modernize the ESSEX class carriers, but we can't give them youth--or size.

We will continue to need carriers in the future for limited war just as has been repeatedly demonstrated in the past few years, and the need will be urgent, just as it has been in the past.

Missiles have not, and will not in the foreseeable future, replace manned aircraft in limited wars. It takes manned aircraft with a thinking pilot rather than a pre-set robot mechanism, to see the target and then to make a decision on the spot as to the exact degree of force and the exact area to which it should be applied in order to control the local situation. It takes the versatility of manned aircraft to use the wide variety of conventional weapons, rockets, bombs and missiles, necessary to be able to do the many difficult tasks which must be done, and in addition to have the capability of destroying large targets with nuclear weapons.

The Communists have demonstrated often enough in the past their intention to supply first rate modern equipment to their satellites. Attack carriers must be able to operate the high performance aircraft, both fighters and attack aircraft, necessary to match the enemy threat. This means large carriers with heavy launching equipment, i.e., steam or internal combustion catapults. It means heavy arresting gear with the big arresting engines which are required to stop our present day heavy fast jet aircraft without damage. The carrier must carry the extra jet fuel required these days, and must have the space necessary for overhaul and maintenance of aircraft, engines, missiles and electronic equipment, all of which require much added space and special equipment.

One of the critical elements determining the size of a carrier is the length of the landing runway. The ESSEX has a landing runway length of 518 feet. The FORRESTAL's landing runway length is about 720 feet. This 200 feet additional

runway is important. Aircraft can approach at a shallower glide angle. They can make softer landings and reduce the wear and tear on aircraft. More margin is provided for pilot error and deck movement. There is more distance in which to absorb the kinetic energy of our new, heavy, fast-landing aircraft.

In the Essex type our experience shows 44 major landing accidents per 10,000 landings. For the Forrestal type the accident rate is half this rate.

We are now operating 14 attack carriers. Under normal circumstances 4 to 6 of these attack carriers are deployed overseas in the Mediterranean or in the Far East. In times of stress, the numbers deployed are about doubled.

We have in operation, under conversion, built, or building, 3 Midway, 6 Forrestal, and 1 Enterprise class carriers. By 1965 our ESSEX class carriers will be over-age. The need for the attack carrier we are requesting this year will be urgent.

We would have liked nuclear power in this carrier, but the cost is considerably greater, roughly $120 million. There are military advantages to nuclear power for a carrier. The increased range at high speed, the extra space for jet fuel and aircraft, and the freedom from funnel structure which would have given us better flight deck characteristics are all valuable military advantages, but they're not critical. Building a new attack carrier <u>is</u> critical.

<u>The Polaris Program</u>

The Navy's Fleet Ballistic Missile weapons system (POLARIS) will be a major contribution to our national deterrent force.

The soundness of the basic concept and the initial deliberate approach have enabled the Navy to accelerate and augment the original program so that there will be an initial capability in 1960 instead of 1963.

The first 5 FBM submarines authorized for which money was appropriated by Congress are under construction. Congress appropriated funds for 4 additional FBM submarines in the FY 1959 budget for a total of 9, plus additional funds to lend assurance to the achievement of an effective early operational capability of the missile. In December 1958, funds for one of these submarines were released for obligation in FY 1959, and the remaining 3 submarines are expected to be released for construction commencing in FY 1960.

Excellent progress has been made in the POLARIS missile development program. Twenty-one preliminary test vehicles have been unqualified successes. The first three full scale flight test vehicles encountered difficulties. The first missile was satisfactorily launched but failed to follow a safe flight path out to sea and was destroyed. The flight was long enough to prove that stability control and power plant performance were according to design The second vehicle was unsuccessful due to premature actuation of the destruct device and required certain minor re-designs of this device which is carried only in test missiles. The results of the third and fourth flight tests are still under analysis. No serious obstacle to success is known.

The support program for POLARIS has made good progress.

Naval Aviation

During 1958 the capability of the carrier striking force in the support of national policy was again demonstrated. The striking power of the deployed SIXTH and SEVENTH fleets, together with the Marine Landing Forces, was employed as a deterrent to aggression and as concrete evidence to friendly nations of the intentions of the United States, and of its capabilities to honor treaty commitments.

During 1958 the fleet flew continuous anti-submarine barrier patrols and thousands of square miles of ocean around the world were put under surveillance by anti-submarine aircraft.

In continental air defense, Naval Air Early Warning squadrons provided continuous coverage in the seaward extensions of the Air Early Warning lines both in the Atlantic and the Pacific.

Control of the air over the fleet and over a beach head requires fighter aircraft comparable to the best land based aircraft. Our present excellent fighters will be joined in the early sixties by improved types, with emphasis placed on all-weather capability.

Attack aircraft are capable of delivering conventional or nuclear weapons, as the situation requires. An attack aircraft with improved range, endurance and all-weather delivery capability will also join the fleet in the early sixties

New ASW planes and helicipters with improved equipment and performance will provide added protection against submarines.

The Navy's aircraft inventory is aging rapidly. We are prolonging the effective service life of older aircraft to the maximum by selective modernization. Despite this, our operating levels are steadily declining. Procurement of new aircraft in the past two years has been approxomately one-third the number required to balance annual losses. FY 60 procurement will not appreciably alter this ratio.

Guided Missiles

Missiles are replacing or augmenting conventional weapons in many major combat systems, but conventional weapons are still needed. Our problem is to phase in the newer weapons at the proper rate and in proper proportion.

Our most urgent requirement is for surface-to-air missiles for ships, and air-to-air missiles for carrier aircraft. The FY 1960 budget will provide an additional increment of Talos, Terrier, and Tartar surface-to-air missiles, and the new Sparrow III air-to-air missile. Sparrow III is the only air-to-air missile capable of attacking air targets head-on in all-weather conditions.

We have new missiles coming out of R&D and this budget will provide necessary quantities for evaluation. These include Corvus, Eagle, Subroc and an improved Sidewinder.

It was necessary this year to cut back Regulus II, even though this was the best air-breathing missile in existence.

Regulus II was designed to be a long range, supersonic, surface-to-surface missile. The decision to cancel it was a hard one. However, in order to maintain a proper balance in the missile and shipbuilding programs, and in view of the excellent progress being made in the POLARIS missile, the decision was made to terminate the program promptly. We will retain our Regulus I capability.

Status of Research and Development Program

ASW research is particularly important. We are working on new methods to localize and detect submarines in any type of ocean conditions at ranges beyond enemy submarine attack capability, and beyond enemy submarine detection capability if possible. We are making progress in this area and have several new methods and techniques undertrial.

We need to be able to identify submarines after they are detected and then to be able to destroy these submarines at long ranges, and at least beyond their own attack ranges against our ships. We have several methods of

accomplishing this using aircraft and helicopter borne weapons and we are working on other promising methods.

Our oceanographic research program has been greatly enlarged over the past three years. In particular, we have three oceanographic survey ships entering active operation in Fiscal Year 1959. In the Fiscal Year 1960 program, we are including an experimental ship from which a great deal of fundamental information concerning sound propagation in water from a surface ship platform will be derived, and an oceanographic research ship which will conduct oceanographic research for application to naval warfare.

Status of Shore Establishment

Successive reductions in the shore establishment have been made since the end of Korea, and this trend will continue as the number of fleet units and personnel strengths are reduced.

In the past the Navy has made many horizontal cuts in activities in contrast to vertical cuts, in order to continue minimal support from these activities. It is no longer possible to achieve significant savings in funds or personnel in this manner. Vertical cuts in most cases have to be made in which an entire activity is cut out.

Commencing in this calendar year the Navy will close or reduce 31 activities. Additional reductions may be required as the Navy examines its shore establishment in relation to its other requirements.

In military construction, in order to maintain a proper balance of all our requirements, we have cut our FY 1960 funds considerably below those of FY 1959, and will use this money for our most urgent new requirements.

Summary of Progress and Capabilities

The Navy maintains two carrier striking fleets deployed, the 6th and 7th, and two in home waters, the 1st and 2nd. Each is capable of exerting heavy offensive power ranging from demonstrations of force to conventional or nuclear strikes. Each can move rapidly, promptly, and at will - wherever the sea extends. Each is capable of supporting itself logistically.

Our surface striking forces are capable of rendering surface and air defense support to our fleets and in addition are capable of independent operation in any area within the limits of their air defense capability. They are capable of providing naval gunfire support for amphibious landings. Four cruisers are capable of carrying and launching Regulus I.

Our submarine striking force has a primary mission of ASW but is also capable of attacking enemy surface forces and eliminating enemy shipping. POLARIS will give us the nucleus of a mobile, invulnerable deterrent force able to retaliate from many directions - either instantly or deliberately with discrimination.

Our amphibious striking force is capable of providing sea lift for austere elements of 1-1/2 Marine Divisions and 1-1/2 Marine Air Wings. These comprise teams which are loaded for over-the-beach assault. Each fleet will have one helicopter carrier capable of providing one Battalion Landing Team with vertical envelopment capability.

Lift for larger forces can be provided by using MSTS shipping, chartering necessary merchant shipping, and activating reserve fleet ships. This shipping can be provided by the time troops and supplies can be ready for loading.

Status of ASW Capability

The Navy is particularly conscious of its ASW responsibilities. Our ASW capability is the sum of our abilities in many fields. It depends upon how well we are able to predict or anticipate submarine intentions, to search for and detect submarines, and finally to destroy them.

We have formed specialized ASW forces, Hunter-Killer groups which work, train, and operate together for long periods in order to achieve maximum efficiency and to develop new concepts and tactics.

We have a long way to go, but we are working hard and are making good progress in all phases of our ASW program.

CONCLUSION

Today we have the strength to control the seas. We must maintain this strength in order to meet our present and future responsibilities.

During the last year our strength was tested by the crises in Lebanon and Taiwan, which required unscheduled and prolonged operations resulting in above-normal wear and deterioration.

Our responsibilities are increasing, and the tasks we will probably face in the coming year will be equally as heavy as in FY 59. To meet them we must provide proper support for Research and Development maintenance, for our major procurement programs, and particularly for the earliest operational capability of the Fleet Ballistic Missile program.

With these responsibilities in mind, the Navy is determined by dedicated hard work and maximum operating efficiency to continue to maintain effective ready fleets deployed as necessary to assist in deterring general war, to deal with limited and cold war, and to make the most of every opportunity afforded us by the United States control of the seas.

25 Jan 1959

POLARIS PROGRAM (Unclassified)

INDEX

	Page
Brief History of Program	1
General Description	3
Missile Description	3
Polaris submarine description	4
Support programs description	4
Present development status	5
Future development program	6
Present program	6
Future program	7
Acceleration possibilities	7
Cost of program	8
Employment concept	8
Advantages	8
Shortcomings	10
Effect on other programs	10
Justification for level of FY 1960 program	12

25 Jan 1959

POLARIS PROGRAM

Brief History of Program

By 1955, technological advances, particularly in the fields of inertial guidance systems and thermo-nuclear systems, made the development of an intermediate range ballistic missile feasible and economically practicable. In September 1955, the President approved a decision to develop a 1500 mile ballistic missile system with a nuclear warhead. Both land and sea basing were to be considered. In November, 1955, the Secretary of Defense directed the Army and Navy to proceed on an IREM program with the dual objective of achieving an early shipboard capability and also providing a land based alternate to the Air Force IREM program. Top priority was assigned, and a specialized management structure (Joint Army-Navy Ballistic Missile Committee) was authorized and directed to carry out the program with maximum urgency. This became the joint Army-Navy Jupiter program.

Within the Navy a Special Projects Office was created as an adjunct to the Bureau of Ordnance to handle the technical problems associated with the ship-launched system.

On 28 November 1955 the Navy stated that its long range objective was the development of solid propellant motors for use in ship-launched ballistic missiles. Within this plan the Navy proposed to develop a solid propellant motor which could be substituted for the liquid ones pointed toward surface ship and eventual submarine use. The Navy pointed out that this development should be initiated immediately to alleviate the serious hazards and the difficult logistic, handling, storage aboard ship, and design problems associated with liquid fuels used in the Jupiter. It was further pointed out that

development of a solid propellant missile appeared to be feasible, and that the solid propellant development was an integral part of the submarine program.

On 20 March 1956 the OSD Ballistic Missile Committee approved the Navy's parallel solid propellant program for component development to determine weapon system feasibility.

In March 1956, the JAN-BMC authorized a navigation development program (Mariner #1), a weapon system test and development program (Mariner #2), a FBM ship for Fleet Evaluation (Mariner #3, since cancelled), a FBM surface combatant development program, and a FBM submarine development program.

On 8 December 1956 the SECDEF authorized the Navy to terminate participation in the liquid JUPITER program and to proceed with the development of POLARIS. The JAN-BMC was dissolved and the SECNAV formed a Navy Ballistics Missile Committee (Nav-BMC) to direct the program at highest priority. The Special Projects Office, previously charged with development of the seagoing application of Jupiter, was given the added responsibility for development of the entire FBM system including the POLARIS missile.

In January 1957 SP organized a POLARIS - Submarine Special Steering Group which led to the establishment of the optimum FBM Submarine dimensions for the POLARIS - submarine system. CNO issued the operational requirement for the POLARIS - submarines weapons system establishing interim and optimum goals.

In December 1957 SECDEF authorized an acceleration of the POLARIS program to achieve completion of the first POLARIS - submarine weapon system in 1960.

In January 1958, the Navy proposed that the program be further accelerated and augmented, calling for a 9 - SSB(N) capability by the end of 1961.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

POLARIS is a two stage solid propellant missile designed to be launched from submarines either surfaced or submerged. Launching can also be effected from surface ships or from ashore. The missile will be ejected from its launching tube by inert gases. The force of ejection will propel the missile above water where the missile motor will power the missile.

After launch and during powered flight the missile will be guided by and then will follow a ballistic trajectory to a range up to about 1500 miles.

The primary means of launching POLARIS is from Fleet Ballistic Missile (FBM) submarines designed specially for this purpose and capable of carrying POLARIS missiles. Submarine personnel can check and prepare missiles for firing from within the submarine while submerged. Solid type propellant system and the fire control equipment design will permit missiles to be launched at a high rate and on short notice. Accuracy is expected to be very good.

MISSILE DESCRIPTION

The POLARIS missile is a two stage, solid propellant missile assembled by the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation of Palo Alto, California.

Launching from submarines either surfaced or submerged is accomplished by ejection from vertical position in launching tubes by inert gases. The force

of ejection will propel the missile to a position above the water at which time the missile motor will ignite and the missile will continue on its own power until thrust terminates.

After arrival at the correct speed and at the correct point in space from which ballistic trajectory will bring it to desired detonation point, second stage motor thrust is terminated, missile continues along planned target.

POLARIS SUBMARINE DESCRIPTION

POLARIS submarines are nuclear powered and are capable of carrying several missiles in vertical launching tubes. The first submarines will be about 380 feet long, about 30 feet in beam, and will displace about 5400 tons light and about 6700 tons submerged. The regular crew will consist of about 10 officers and 90 enlisted men.

SUPPORT PROGRAMS DESCRIPTION

The seapons system Development and Improvement Program has so far demonstrated the feasibility of missile ejection by inert gases. An underwater launcher known as POP-UP has confirmed the feasibility of underwater launches.

Additional ship motion studies, shock and vibration studies, and safety and damage studies will be made. Continued research in submarine fire control, navigation, and launching and handling equipment is being conducted.

Development and Test facilities. The OBSERVATION ISLAND is a Mariner type merchant ship converted to provide a surface ship for test and evaluation of the FBM weapon system. The COMPASS ISLAND is a converted merchant ship designed to provide for testing and evaluating the FBM submarine navigation equipment. Excellent preliminary results have been obtained in the fields of ship inertial navigation.

FBM Tender Program will provide for 1 tender conversion to be started in FY '59 and one new construction tender in FY 1960. Further new construction tenders will be requested in future years according to the SSB(N) authorization in a ratio of one tender for each 6 to 9 SSB(N).

Missile assembly facilities to provide fleet facilities for receiving, assembly, check-out, stowage, and handling of tactical missiles will be completed at Charleston, S. C. by 1960.

Training Program. Submarine training, nuclear power training, and special FBM training have been expanded to meet our needs. All personnel must receive training required for nuclear submarine operation and in addition must be trained for special navigation, fire control, and other skills required for SSB(N) operations.

PRESENT DEVELOPMENT STATUS

Over-all development is progressing satisfactorily and on schedule with every assurance of having the first submarine and all its missiles, crew, and equipment ready as scheduled.

The Missile has progressed satisfactorily. On 13 September 1958, a captive test of the first stage and on 31 October a captive test of the second stage were completed satisfactorily. On 24 Sept 1958 a test vehicle was launched but the vehicle failed to follow a safe program and was destroyed after 27 seconds, but stability control and power plant thrust were according to design. A second vehicle was unsuccessful because of failure of devices carried only in test missiles and which now require certain minor re-designs. The third and fourth test vehicles have shown continuing improvement.

Launching has been proven to be possible through the sea. A ship motion simulator is ready for use with live missiles.

Submarines are progressing on schedule.

Support programs are progressing on schedule.

The COMPASS ISLAND has demonstrated the ability of the FBM submarine navigation systems to position a ship accurately. A Ships Inertial Navigation System (SINS) has been proven.

Missile test and support facilities at Cape Canaveral, New London and at Charleston, S.C., are under construction and on schedule and required personnel are under training.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

After the successful operational use of the first service missile with the first submarine, effort will continue to improve all components of the system.

The Missile is expected to be lightened if feasible and also receive an improved guidance system. Range will be extended.

PRESENT PROGRAM

On the submarine side, characteristics of the first FBM submarine have been established and construction of the first five has been initiated. In August 1958 funds were released to purchase long lead time items for an additional 4 FBM submarines. On 16 December authorization was granted to proceed with the construction of one of these four, and to convert a submarine tender. Authority to start construction of the remaining three submarines for which funds have been appropriated is expected in July of 1959. This will bring the total to 9 FBM submarines under construction. The FY 1960 budget includes funds for planning and necessary procurement of long lead time items for

construction of another 3 submarines planned for inclusion in the FY 1961 budget.

In the FY 1960 budget the Secretary of Defense has requested $611,568,000 of new obligational authority for POLARIS. This amount will provide for completion of funding for one new construction tender, advance procurement for 3 FBM submarines to be included in the FY 1961 Shipbuilding Program; missiles; continued missile development, research for command communications system, operation of test ships, operation and construction of support facilities, and training of personnel.

The first FBM submarine is scheduled to be operating by 1960. Four additional FBM submarines are expected to be ready for sea by April 1961. If 3 are authorized in FY 1961, they will be ready for sea in 1963.

FUTURE PROGRAM

The exact number of FBM submarines needed is still under intensive study.

In addition to the 9 new appropriated for, it had been planned to ask for 6 additional authorizations in FY 60 and for 12 authorizations in FY 61.

ACCELERATION POSSIBILITIES

Our present program is accelerated within available funds in order to provide an emergency capability as soon as practicable. Present appropriated funds plus FY 1960 budget support are needed to meet this schedule.

No further acceleration is possible within funds now appropriated or requested and with present manpower and material limitations. Further acceleration could be accomplished, but only with considerably greater expense per unit because of the need to use expediting measures such as

extra shift manpower. Maximum acceleration would require the appropriation of additional funds, lifting of manpower ceilings, waiving of competitive bidding, and diverting of material from non-FBM submarines.

If these requirements could be met in January, 1959, the 15th FBM submarine could be ready for sea about March 1963 with subsequent submarines following at a rate of one per month. A later start on such a program would result in correspondingly later completion dates.

COST OF PROGRAM

Each FBM submarine costs about $100 million. If the number of missiles purchased is increased the cost will be reduced.

EMPLOYMENT CONCEPT

FBM submarines will be organized into squadrons of about 9 boats. Each squadron will have a tender. Submarines will be assigned to those unified commanders exercising command of major naval forces and will be integrated into the existing Fleet organization.

Assignment of submarines will be dependent on strategic requirements at time of delivery of ships. Submarines will be home ported in CONUS and will operate from tenders.

ADVANTAGES

FBM nuclear powered submarines will be hard for the enemy to find - to track - or to destroy. They will be able to navigate accurately, and will be capable of constant movement in the large sea areas surrounding our potential enemies. They will be capable of inevitable retaliation regardless of enemy action because of their unknown locations. They will always be on station and will always be ready. They will not draw enemy counterfire to

our coasts and they will continue to exist after any enemy surprise attack. If such an enemy surprise attack is delivered, POLARIS can be used to deliver an instant attack on pre-determined targets, or a deliberate controlled retaliatory attack based on more deliberate decision by our political leaders. In the coming years this ability will increase in importance. When both sides have quantities of ballistic missiles, there may be periods of tension in which there are some indications that missiles might be launched by the enemy but these indications are not positive. Our political leaders will then be in a quandary as to whether or not to launch missiles before they are sure the enemy has launched its attack. If they wait, our ballistic missiles in known locations may be destroyed. If they launch on false information, we will have started a devastating war. Since Polaris submarines are less subject to destruction by surprise attack, our retaliatory capability will be assured, and there will be an alternative to the choice of an early launch or destruction of our retaliatory capability.

The numbers and characteristics of enemy ICBM's will not affect the survivability of POLARIS submarines which will remain high. It is not necessary to re-harden, re-disperse, or to add more defensive systems to maintain its survivability in the face of increasing enemy ICBM capability.

This weapon system will supplement other weapon systems in our retaliatory arsenal.

It can be expected to be less vulnerable to countermeasures than any weapon system now forseeable.

It poses an insoluble intelligence problem to the enemy since every unidentified submarine is a potential FBM launcher.

It will always be under United States control.

There are ample launching areas in the ocean areas and in areas normally controlled by friendly powers.

FBM missiles can be delivered from a variety of directions - which complicates defense.

Gives maximum return on investment of any retaliatory system.

SHORTCOMINGS

POLARIS will have some shortcomings. The capital investment cost of the first FBM nuclear powered submarines initially is high as in all ballistic missile systems. This investment, however, provides maximum long term return because of FBM submarine invulnerability and long life. The system is useful only in deterring general nuclear war and in retaliating if that deterrence fails. Thus it does not contribute to the many other heavy tasks necessary in cold and limited war.

We are working to decrease these shortcomings. Additional research and development should assure us of ranges beyond 1500 miles. Improvements in the navigation system will give us greater accuracy. Nuclear submarine building and operating costs should come down with further research.

EFFECT ON OTHER PROGRAMS

Our FY 1960 budget requested $611, 568 million dollars for POLARIS. This amount of money represents a substantial portion of our budget, and the Navy has other important responsibilities. We must maintain carrier striking forces, amphibious forces, and ASW forces for use in general, limited and cold wars. These programs are also expensive and are capabilities which only the Navy has. The Navy will have increasing responsibilities in limited and cold war. We need a new carrier, new ASW ships, and new aircraft.

Substantial funds for overhaul, maintenance and operation of our over-age ships are required because our operations have been heavy and continuous and will continue to be so.

Every year we in the Navy examine our shipbuilding program with great care. Our shipbuilding program gets a more severe examination and review than probably any other program.

The very nature of our shipbuilding program, the history of past shipbuilding appropriations and the urgent need for new ships of all types require that we have the very best shipbuilding program that can be devised each year. It must include a balance of all ships including POLARIS type submarines. The future of our Navy and the determination of the nature of its capabilities is dependent on the types of ships we start to build now.

The great majority of our ships were built during World War II. These ships were built under wartime emergency building procedures with war time materials. They are old and are wearing out fast. Their upkeep is expensive and continuous. We are operating them at near war time tempo and they will not operate much longer. We need to replace them with new ships and the replacement program must be increased.

There are several reasons for this situation.

At the end of World War II our ships were new. Hence our ships did not then need replacement, as there was no shipbuilding program for several years.

Many new developments in naval equipment and naval weapons were designed and successfully tested, such as missiles, nuclear power, high speed - high performance aircraft, nuclear weapons, improved sonars. They all cost money, much money, and so it was most difficult to obtain funds for

ships when the need for these new appealing devices was so very great. This was compounded because the need for new ships was not immediate. Procurement of new ships could be put off without endangering the immediate readiness of the Navy, and there were other needs which were immediate.

New ships cost much more than the ships they replace. This is so because the cost of labor and material has steadily increased since World War II and because new devices, which give much greater performance than the old devices, are more complex and consequently more expensive than previous ones. And finally, it is most difficult to change the pattern of appropriations, once a pattern has been established. There is always a tendency for reviewing authorities, including both executive and legislative agencies, to continue the percentages previously established for each service, for each appropriation, and for each program. Especially is this true for non-spectacular programs regardless of how essential they may be. This is understandable but it has hampered getting new ships authorized or built during the past several years.

Our old ship situation is getting critical. We have had the problem studied by non-naval authorities. The implementation of their recommendation for extending the life and utility of some of our older ships by complete overhauls and modernizations would ease the situation temporarily, but only an increased building program will cure it. This program will in itself be expensive.

JUSTIFICATION FOR LEVEL OF FY 60 PROGRAM

The Navy has many responsibilities - which include a responsibility to the United States to provide a POLARIS retaliatory capability to supplement

other deterrent capability - but the Navy also has a requirement to provide ships, aircraft, and missiles which can enable it to carry out its other primary responsibilities which only the Navy can do.

The Navy's budget has been made up with all the Navy's requirements to mind. It is a tight budget. There are no weak spots in it. We believe this budget gives us the best possible balance between our POLARIS program - which is of the utmost importance - and our other programs which are also very important.

Kirkpatrick, C.C

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF INFORMATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

25 SEP 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Many thanks for a most stimulating discussion period last Thursday at lunch. It was most enjoyable.

I would like to take you up on the offer to continue this discussion some evening here in Washington. Please let me know when you will be in town. I would certainly enjoy getting together with you again.

Sincerely yours,

C. C. Kirkpatrick

C. C. KIRKPATRICK
Rear Admiral, U. S. Navy
Chief of Information

Kitchen, W.

World University Service

SPONSORING ORGANIZATIONS
B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundations at American Universities
National Newman Club Federation
United States National Student Association
The United Student Christian Council in the United States
National Student Council of the YMCA and YWCA

20 West 40th Street
New York 18, N. Y.
Telephone: LOngacre 3-1736
Cable Address: WORLDSTUD

OFFICERS
Chairman
Buell G. Gallagher
Vice-Chairman
Arthur J. Lelyveld
Treasurer
Joseph L. Paradise
SPONSORS
President
George N. Shuster
Vice-Presidents
Howard L. Bevis
Benjamin E. Mays
Katharine E. McBride
Guy E. Snavely
Robert G. Sproul
George D. Stoddard
Charles J. Turck
Henry P. Van Dusen
Benjamin Wright
Members
Raymond B. Allen
Ralph J. Bunche
Harold C. Coffman
Edgar J. Fisher
Guy Stanton Ford
Claude Fuess
Charles W. Gilkey
Frank P. Graham
Frederick G. Hochwalt
Kenneth Holland
Mordecai Johnson
Clark Kerr
Deane W. Malott
F. L. McCluer
J. L. Morrill
Wm. Stuart Nelson
Homer P. Rainey
A. L. Sachar
Leslie R. Severinghaus
J. E. Wallace Sterling
William E. Stevenson
Charles P. Taft
Willis Tate
Ordway Tead
William P. Tolley
H. B. Wells
Lynn White
Henry M. Wriston
STAFF
Executive Secretary
Wilmer J. Kitchen
Administrative Associate
Elizabeth Winegar
Finance Secretary
Gertrude E. Daly
Scholarship Placement
Zoe L. Beith
Regional Executives
K. B. Rao
Gerhard Elston
Gladys Lawther
Peter K. Leppmann
Leon Marion
Raymond P. Arvio
Frank G. Sulewski

February 19, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

We enjoyed very much your part in the recent conference of the Institute of International Education in Washington. In earlier years, I believe, you were actively interested in the work of International Student Service. World University has now become the linear descendant of I.S.S. and we covet your continued interest. One painless way of doing this is to accept this very cordial invitation to give your name as a member of the Board of Sponsors of World University Service.

At a recent meeting of our Board we were authorized to extend to you this urgent invitation. In accepting you will lend support to our work and your name will appear along with other sponsors on the letterhead of the organization.

The enclosed pamphlet is used widely in interpreting the work of World University Service to students and members of the faculty in nearly 1000 colleges.

It has not been our custom in the past to convene the Board for plenary sessions nor do we contemplate doing so now. Advice and guidance are sometimes sought by mail. The fact that you affirm in this way your confidence in and concern for the work being done adds to the strength of our cause.

We hope you will consent to serve as a sponsor. A card is enclosed for your convenience in replying.

Continued success to you in your wonderful work.

Very sincerely yours,

W. J. Kitchen

W. J. Kitchen
Executive Secretary

WJK:z
Enclosure

Klinger, Dave

copy

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Klinger

from: Mr. Murrow cc: Mr. Friendly, Mr. Seward October 31, 1958

I am unalterably opposed to the release as drafted. I would not sign it and most of the people who would be asked to do so are of a public stature much greater than I am. I don't know what the solution is, but this isn't it.

t

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

E.R.M.

to: Mr. ~~Friendly~~

from: Mr. Klinger

October 28, 1958

SMALL WORLD

I am not clear, Fred, as to how we stand on the matter of releases. I know that Mr. Murrow does not want releases signed before the program has been recorded. But you were going to find out whether it would be acceptable for me to send releases to the various participants after the recording. If you don't have it handy, I am enclosing a copy of the release I propose to send.

Please advise me.

DK:PC
Enclosure

D. K.

9/16

(Date)

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Gentlemen:

In consideration of the payment to me of Five Hundred ($500) Dollars, I grant to you, ~~your successors and assignees~~ the right to photograph me and record my voice on film or tape, to edit such recorded material and to incorporate the same into a program and to broadcast the program in your series entitled SMALL WORLD and to use the program thereafter in any manner throughout the world and to use my name and likeness in connection with such program.

Very truly yours,

_____

Klinger, David

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Harrison cc: Messrs. Michaelson, Murrow, Friendly, Coleman

from: Mr. Klinger

December 10, 1958

SMALL WORLD

This will supplement my memorandum of October 28 with respect to syndication of this series.

Mr. Murrow is of the firm opinion that any effort to obtain from the internationally known personalities who appear on each program authorization to reuse that program, whether on the network, or in syndication, or in non-theatrical release, would be seriously detrimental to the initial production. He has therefore advised me that he is unalterably opposed to any such effort unless he is over-ruled by management.

Consequently, as of now, we do not have documents signed by any of the participants which evidence our rights either to the initial use or to a reuse. Instead, they each receive a check with a personal letter of appreciation. I am told, however, that they are advised informally by Mr. Murrow, during the recording of the program, that it will be broadcast once on our network and also possibly once in England.

David D. Klinger

DK:PC

Klinger, Dave

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Fred Friendly cc: Messrs. Murrow, Williams

from: David Klinger

January 27, 1959

FIELD MARSHAL MONTGOMERY

A reminder that—

1. The interviews are scheduled for the period between March 22 and March 25.

2. We must notify him in writing on or before January 31 of the subjects which are to be discussed.

3. We need to work out a budget.

David Klinger

DK:PC D. K.

Klinger, David

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Friendly cc: Mr. Murrow

from: Mr. Klinger

March 8, 1960

SHALL WE?

CBS Films wishes to sell this series in Canada. Have broadcasts in Canada, without additional compensation, been authorized by all guests who have heretofore participated and will you continue to get such authorization from all guests who participate hereafter?

David Klinger

DK:PC D. K.

Kleegman, Soph

June 11, 1959

Dear Dr. Kleegman:

Many thanks for your nice letter of June 1st.

Your kind comments about SEE IT NOW are indeed appreciated. Unfortunately, as you know, it is no longer on the air.

I shall soon be leaving on my year's sabbatical from CBS, and, I hope to return to CBS next year with a program worthy enough to warrant your continued attention.

Again, thank you for your very nice letter.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Sophia J. Kleegman
59 East 54th Street
New York 22, New York

SOPHIA J. KLEEGMAN, M. D.
FIFTY-NINE EAST FIFTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

TELEPHONE PLAZA 3-8839

June 1, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow,

After having read your article calling on TV to meet its obligations, I can hardly believe that your withdrawing from active participation now is wholly voluntary. You must be aware of the irreplaceable influence you exert in keeping the public informed and alerted to our country's peril.

Progress is so painfully microscopic in its rate. Progressive thinking and action of a people occurs at the slowest rate of all. It is, therefore, all the more remarkable in reviewing the history of your programs, notably "See It Now", to realize how powerfully these programs have influenced the active response of the public. The most important aspect of all your programs is that propaganda is <u>not</u> your tool. Diverse views are presented by the leaders of each. Murrow and Friendly do not say, "This is what I believe, this is good, all else is bad." Each belief is presented by its protagonist. The viewer is thus made to do his own thinking and through his own feelings come to his decisions, and thereby is often aroused to take some positive action. Where others cautiously avoided controversial issues, "See It Now" plunged into the most "dangerous" controversies, allowing each leader to present his own side, and his own soul or lack of it. Nowhere was your value and influence so dramatically illustrated as during the whole McCarthy era and in every issue which involved freedom and justice. "See It Now" was the most important single influence in saving our country from McCarthyism.

I shall close with this story. My son graduated from college last June. He was considered to be one of the superior boys in his class. He was deeply interested in entering

SOPHIA J. KLEEGMAN, M.D.
FIFTY-NINE EAST FIFTY-FOURTH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

TELEPHONE PLAZA 3-8839

the field of TV, and investigated it from many angles. This was his conclusion: "If I were sure that I could spend the rest of my life working for "See It Now", that would be my choice without question. I would not care what the hours or what the pay would be, because in working on a Murrow and Friendly program my life would be well spent. However, I have great doubts that "See It Now" will continue. I do not think TV is particularly interested in programs devoted primarily to service. I am afraid I would be continuously frustrated and perhaps prevented entirely from working towards my goals." Here is a reinforcement of your warning to TV. An able young man could not consider entering the field because he could not foresee leading a life of service in that media.

Whatever you may do, may your energies be free to fulfill your unusual talents which have already accomplished so much. We shall await your programs, particularly your documentaries, with enthusiasm and hope.

Good health to you and a long life in order that you may continue one of the most important contributions to our country.

Cordially yours,

Sophia J. Kleegman

SJK:gs

Sophia J. Kleegman

Klein, Bunny

January 6, 1959

Dear Miss Klein:

I have your nice letter requesting an interview.

I am so sorry to have to say that this will be quite impossible. I am so busy these days with PERSON TO PERSON, SMALL WORLD, THE HIDDEN REVOLUTION, and my radio 7:45 evening news program that I just do not have any time left at all in which to see people.

I am sending you my biography which I hope will help some. I am sorry, but am sure you understand.

Sincerely,

Miss Bunny Klein
55 Washington Avenue
West Caldwell, New Jersey

mcc

Bunny Klein
55 Washington Avenue
West Caldwell, N. J.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

For an assignment in my Journalism I class, we have to get an interview with a famous person. Since you are famous and most of the students would be interested in reading about you, I would like to know if I could get an interview with you. Could you please notify me if you can do me this great favor?

Thank you ever so much.

Sincerely,

Bunny Klein

Klein, Mrs David

1143 First Avenue
New York 21, New York
January 10, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Almost five years ago, an old acquaintance of mine by the name of Gladys Bruschi either used, or misused, your name in her relationship with me.

I have always been curious about this, and I wonder if you could tell me whether you knew her, or whether we know any of the following people in common:

Benjamin Edelson - Manhattan
Dr. Harold L. Ellis - Harlem Hospital
Dorothie V. Johnson, R. N. - Harlem Hoppital
Dr. Joseph Wielawski - New York Hospital and Mt. Kisco
Annabel Lee O'Brien, R. N. - Manhattan and Harrisburg
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Frank - my mother's employers.
John Morrissey - Woodside.

For some time I have felt a very deep concern about your health, and hope it continues to be excellent.

Sincerely,

Vera M. Klein

Vera Matejka Klein
(Mrs. David Klein)

Kline, Herbert

June 2, 1959

Mr. Herbert Kline
1697 Broadway - Suite 802
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Kline:

I am returning to you enclosed FORGOTTEN VILLAGE, IF I FORGET THEE and INSIDE AFRICA, together with the press clippings you sent Mr. Murrow.

I asked Mr. Murrow about the possibility of narrating the foreword portion of your forthcoming biblical film. I regret to tell you that he cannot do it. As I explained to you, he is going on a year's sabbatical leave in July, during which he wishes to make no commitments at all.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

encs.

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg May 25

The director of these films, Mr. Kline, came in this morning to collect the script of THE THIEF AND THE CROSS (which he had also left some time ago for you to read) because he had sold the script and it is to be made into a movie. In case you did not have time to read it, it was a biblical story, similar in scope to THE TEN COMMANDMENTS or THE ROBE, and Mr. Kline would like to know whether you would be willing to make the introduction - just as you did for EIGHTY DAYS AROUND THE WORLD. I told him you would be much out of the country next year, and he said they would send a crew to wherever you were, and would naturally pay you for this.

LD

F. Klussmann

I HATE ARGUMENTS

My dear Mr Murron —

I did not go to Cincinnati after all. So here I am in an American airline place (it just pounced) on my way back to San Francisco.

I'm sorry now that I did not stay over a day and go to the U.N. to see & hear Gromyko and Lodge.

Remember — the world you help to shape is the world your son must live in! About S.F. two very critical eyes and ears will be following your program so

I HATE ARGUMENTS

You might be interested to know that I was chosen as in a nation wide contest as one of 6 as the woman who did the most for her community.
also the book by Virginia Lee Burton, Mabel the Cobra car was dedicated to me Houghton Mifflin
also Holiday, National Geographic, Collier's —
also Barnaby Conrad in his book on SF & Herb Caen made special mention. These are just some of the acknowledgments. So you see even a volunteer gets some credit for her blood, sweat and tears.

remember that yours is a very special responsibility.

Here is my address just in case you care to sit down in San Francisco over a Scotch without ice and have a little further conversation with

Friedel Klusmann
260 Green St.
San Francisco
Garfield 1-2608

Over-

K.L.Z.

RADIO STATION KLZ

MAIN 3-4271 "THE PIONEER STATION OF THE WEST"

DENVER 3, COLORADO

ALADDIN BROADCASTING CORPORATION
131 SPEER BOULEVARD

January 29, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Here is KLZ Radio's annual report...a condensed review of how management and staff discharged our responsibility in over 6,500 hours of broadcasting during our 36th year. We hope you find it interesting and informative.

FIRST CHOICE WITH LISTENERS

Again in 1957 the nationally-recognized survey firm, Pulse, Inc., picked KLZ Radio as Number One in audience preference. The latest of these reports gives KLZ the highest average rating of all Denver stations.

NEW AND EXPANDED PERSONALITY PROGRAMMING

1957 was the year during which we continued to develop the KLZ concept of "live" personality programming. Jack Wells, a versatile musician and vocalist, became a part of our morning and afternoon schedules and has already established himself as a refreshing new talent to listeners and advertisers alike.

The old favorites, too, strengthened their popularity during the past year. Art Gow, with piano and organ and requests phoned in by his many listeners, was expanded to a full hour each weekday morning. Pat Gay's noontime chat with housewives exchanging information by phone regularly faced the problem of having more calls than time would allow. Starr Yelland's "Party Line" continued as the highest-rated program in the time period, with listeners calling in to talk and comment on any and every subject.

Rock 'n Roll fans had to look elsewhere, as KLZ continued to program for the widest possible audience...a thinking and buying audience...with the best music and personalities, who talk to (and with), entertain and inform their listeners.

NEW MANAGEMENT TEAM

Lee Fondren was named KLZ Radio Station Manager and Director of Sales in May. He succeeded Phil Hoffman, who was made Vice President and General Manager of the Minneapolis Time, Inc. Radio-TV property. Clayton Brace became Assistant to the President for both radio and television. Both Mr. Fondren and Mr. Brace are in their seventeenth year with KLZ.

INCREASED NEWS COVERAGE

KLZ's News Department added both manpower and facilities, resulting in more newscasts on the air and faster on-the-spot coverage. Jim Bennett was named successor to Sheldon Peterson as Director of News and Special Events upon Mr. Peterson's transfer to the Time, Inc. Radio-TV property in Minneapolis. Stan Brown was assigned as full-time producer to "Denver At Night" and a new Saturday feature, "Radio Active". With its augmented staff, "Denver At Night" now features three full-time reporters with direct and telephoned coverage of news and events occurring throughout the Denver area. "Radio Active" a four-hour-long Saturday feature, is radio on the move, with reporters in the field, locally and nationally, bringing news, weather, sports, traffic reports and good music to KLZ listeners.

With this expanded coverage came new and improved technical equipment, including a new direct line from News Room to Radio Control for instantaneous recording, as well as expanded use of an additional mobile radio-telephone equipped News Car.

KLZ now broadcasts 16 newscasts daily, 10 of them produced by the KLZ News Room and 6 from CBS. In addition to the well-known and accepted KLZ Newscasters, including Bob Butz, Stan Brown, Carl Akers and Warren Chandler, listeners regularly hear such nationally-famed newsmen as Edward R. Murrow, Lowell Thomas, Eric Sevareid, Charles Collingwood and Bob Trout. These experts, and the far-flung CBS correspondent corps, are featured on their own programs as well as "CBS World News Roundup", heard twice daily on KLZ, and the "World Tonight", an important segment of the KLZ evening schedule.

NEWS IN DEPTH

In addition to bringing the KLZ audience up-to-the-minute coverage of news events from throughout the region and the world, programming designed to give depth and understanding to these events continued to be a prominent part of the KLZ schedule. "Sounding Board", with informed and responsible community leaders in topical discussions, entered its tenth year of weekly broadcasts produced by the KLZ News Department. For the third consecutive year, "Inside Story" was prepared and broadcast by Starr Yelland as a daily commentary on people and events. "Voice In Congress", produced in Washington exclusively for KLZ, featured Colorado's Senators and Representatives discussing important legislative matters of prime interest to this region. Editorial opinion from Colorado newspapers was presented each week on "Colorado Speaks". Colorado's Governor McNichols and Denver's Mayor Nicholson were heard weekly with special reports to the people. As an example of special programming with an emphasis on timeliness, Mayor Nicholson took over Starr Yelland's "Party Line" for a full hour to answer questions from listeners regarding a proposed city income tax.

In addition, KLZ regularly carried many informative program series from CBS, including: "Capitol Cloakroom", "Face the Nation", "The Leading Question", "Do You Know?" and "So They Say".

Special programs dealing with timely and important events included "Report on Integration" and "Radio Beat", involving scientists and educators of the United States discussing the Sputnik and its effects with scientists and educators in the Soviet Union.

KLZ carried 12 addresses by the President of the United States during 1957, as well as talks by two former Presidents. In addition, the KLZ audience heard the Vice President, Secretary of State, and major congressional spokesmen throughout the year.

IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

A carefully planned schedule of Public Service programming, covering all aspects of community life, continued KLZ's long-standing leadership in this field. Providing time, facilities and manpower, KLZ, for the 23rd consecutive year, broadcast full-hour services each Sunday direct from churches and synagogues throughout the Denver area. Special sunrise services from Denver's Red Rocks Amphitheatre on Easter Morning and the Christmas Eve midnight services from St. John's Cathedral were typical of other KLZ broadcasts in the interest of the religious life of the community. From CBS, KLZ aired the Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir from the Mormon Tabernacle as well as "Church of the Air", a network program for which KLZ originated several broadcasts.

Programs and announcements were broadcast for many campaigns and local organizations, typical of these including: United Funds, Red Cross, Blood Bank, Polio, Cancer, Muscular Dystrophy, American Heart, Crippled Children and Adults, Tuberculosis, YMCA, YWCA, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Community Centers, U. S. Treasury Bonds, Armed Forces Recruiting, United Nations, Radio Free Europe, CARE and the National Safety Council.

The Salvation Army received funds from our "Party Line" Christmas Fund and Denver's Ridge Home for retarded children benefited once again from the toy and clothing drive conducted by Jack Wells and Art Gow.

In recognition of the programs broadcast on behalf of the reserve forces, KLZ Radio was awarded the coveted Department of Defense Award in 1957.

CONTINUING SERVICE TO AGRICULTURE

While most broadcasts are equally interesting and important to urban and rural listeners, KLZ recognizes the value of specialized information programs for farmers and ranchers. Over a full hour per day of news and features including broadcasts from Colorado State (A&M) University, plus two livestock market reports each day and coverage of special events, such as the National Western Livestock Show and state and county fairs, kept KLZ in the farmer's ear in 1957.

SPORTS LEADERSHIP

KLZ scored again in 1957 as the outstanding sports coverage station in the Denver area. For the third consecutive year, KLZ was selected by the Denver Bears baseball team to carry complete home-and-away schedules of all games, live and direct. As a result of the station's efficient broadcasting of the games, plus outstanding promotion, publicity and engineering efforts, the contract for the 1958 season has already been awarded to KLZ Radio. In addition to the regular season games, aired by veteran sportscaster Bill Reed, KLZ continued to be the voice of the Denver Bears right through Denver's winning the Little World Series in October.

Football broadcasts on KLZ featured Starr Yelland again giving live play-by-play descriptions of all University of Colorado games. Other local sports activities on KLZ included: The National AAU Basketball Tournament, the Colorado State High School Basketball and Football Championships, and the NCAA Intercollegiate Hockey Tournament. Seasonal local sports features on KLZ included "Dugout Interview", "Football Scoreboard" and "Bears At Bat", as well as year-round daily sportscasts.

Outstanding sports features from CBS included the Orange Bowl at Miami, the Cotton Bowl at Dallas, the Gator Bowl at Jacksonville and racing's Triple Crown - the Kentucky Derby, Preakness and Belmont. Regular CBS sports news coverage on KLZ was through Tom Harmon's daily sports report and "Sports Time", with Phil Rizzuto and Herman Hickman.

STAR ENTERTAINMENT FROM CBS RADIO

CBS, long acclaimed the outstanding radio network, continued to bring the KLZ audience the very best in network programming, including such favorites as: Arthur Godfrey, Amos'n Andy, Jack Benny, Peter Lind Hayes and Mary Healy, Robert Q. Lewis, Mitch Miller, Jimmy Wakely, Bing Crosby, Art Linkletter, Pat Buttram, "Gunsmoke", "F.B.I. In Peace and War", "Johnny Dollar", "Suspense", "Columbia Workshop", "Sez' Who?", "Young Dr. Malone" and "Backstage Wife". Fine music was represented by the New York Philharmonic, the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra, the Longine Symphonette and Percy Faith's "Best In Music" hour.

These and other programs and personalities added to the quality of entertainment available to listeners only through a station affiliated with a network such as CBS. We are proud that KLZ's affiliation with the CBS Radio Network is now in its 29th year.

ENGINEERING ADVANCES

To insure better quality of broadcast reception, a new and improved line between studio and transmitter was installed in 1957. A "constant volume control" unit was added to keep studio-to-transmitter sound at its best level. Studio and remote equipment was improved as well, with the addition of a new remote amplifier for broadcasts away from the station as well as new turntables installed in the studio control room.

A SOUND BUSINESS REPORT

Another indication that this was an outstanding year lies in KLZ's sales record during 1957...the highest national and local sales in the history of the station. As an example of this sales leadership, KLZ Radio lists over half a hundred quarter hours per week of sponsored nighttime local programming and news...far greater than most stations. Many of these quarter hours are sponsored by national advertisers who do not use nighttime radio elsewhere. KLZ's personality features and unique programming prove that if a station gives the public something more than mere background music, that same public will respond with deliberate, thoughtful and productive listening.

This radio success was shared by KLZ employees at Christmas when they received a substantial bonus from an appreciative management.

OUR THANKS TO YOU

The foregoing report of another stand-out year for KLZ Radio was made possible only through acceptance by listeners... advertisers...and friends. It has been a good year in every respect. For this, our thanks to all of you. We invite your comments or criticisms concerning our past operation and suggestions you may have for the year ahead...a year which we hope will be a full and happy one for you.

Sincerely,

Hugh B. Terry

Hugh B. Terry
President and General Manager

Knowland, Wm. F.

Oakland Tribune
OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

OFFICE OF
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND
ASSISTANT PUBLISHER

22 December 1958

Dear Ed,

Your letter of September 19th was forwarded to me by Mr. William Plowden under date of December 14th.

Needless to say, I will be glad to see Mr. Plowden as he suggests, sometime after New Year's. I am having my secretary get in touch with him to arrange a mutually satisfactory time.

With best personal regards, I remain

Sincerely yours,

Bill

William F. Knowland

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Knowles, H.

May 27, 1958

Dear Mr. Knowles:

Many thanks for your letter of the 20th enclosing Harry Ashmore's piece "The Real Story Behind Little Rock" which I read with a great deal of interest.

I appreciate the time and trouble you took in bringing it to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. H. A. Knowles
Harper's Magazine
Post Office Box No. 1139
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

mcc

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

PLEASE REPLY TO:
POST OFFICE BOX NO. 1139
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Tmt, etc.

May 20, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I thought you would be particularly interested in Harry Ashmore's piece "The Real Story Behind Little Rock" in the Easy Chair column in the June issue of Harper's Magazine.

Sincerely,

H. A. Knowles

H. A. Knowles

HAK:ds

Enclosure

Knudtson, Bud

January 9, 1958

Dear Bud:

Many thanks for your Christmas card and all the good wishes.

Casey and I retain very pleasant memories of our visit to Northern Wisconsin and hope that we may be able to come again soon.

Casey was so intrigued by the mention of snow shoes that we had difficulty in restraining him from taking off in your direction right away!

The family joins me in all good wishes to you for the new year.

Cordially,

Mr. Bud Knudtson
Minocqua, Wisconsin

mmc

DEAR ED + CASEY
JUST A WORD TO WISH YOU FOLKS A HAPPY HOLIDAY SEASON - AND THAT "58 WILL BE ANOTHER FINE YEAR FOR YOU -

WE HAVE ABOUT 12" OF ICE AND 14"-15" OF SNOW NOW SO THAT SNOWSHOES ARE IN ORDER IF ONE WANTS TO "HIT THE BRUSH" -

TELL CASEY I HAVE A NICE PAIR OF SNOWSHOES FOR HIM TO WEAR ~~IF~~ HE IS EVER UP THIS WAY IN THE WINTERTIME - I WILL TEACH HIM HOW TO USE THEM TOO IF HE DOES NOT ALREADY KNOW -

ENJOYED SO VERY MUCH YOUR VISIT TO NORTHERN WISCONSIN AND DO HOPE YOU + CASEY WILL COME AGAIN - I WILL BE GLAD TO ROW THE BOAT - !!

THE JACKET IS REALLY A DANDY AND DO I LOVE IT - THANKS AGAIN - BEST REGARDS TO ALL OF YOU -

SINCERELY, Bud Gunderson

Best Wishes
at
Christmas
and a
Happy New Year

Bud

Kobak, Edgar

July 31, 1959

Dear Edgar:

Very many thanks for your cordial note of July 6th. I greatly appreciate your good wishes and shall look forward to seeing you when I get back.

Cordially yours,

Mr. Edgar Kobak
341 Park Avenue
New York 22, New York

mcc

EDGAR KOBAK

341 PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK 22
TELEPHONE: MURRAY HILL 8-2727

Sheldon House
Pine Orchard, Conn.
Hubbard 8-1678
July 6, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I missed your last show but I have seen many of those you have put on the air over the years and, of course, before television heard you and admired your work.

I think your idea to take a year and live a more normal life and do just what you please is a most sound one. Everyone needs a change of pace and a change of scenery and a change of occupation from time to time. And, you have put in many strenuous, fruitful years.

This letter is to wish you happiness and good health during the coming year of ease and an even greater future ahead for you when you decide to get back into your stride again. People won't forget you - the press would not let them, even if you wanted them to forget you - and they will welcome you back whenever you are ready to come back. All I say is, relax, take it easy, take a hard look at what is going on around the world, and you'll find it interesting in that you won't have to rush to press, so to speak, to give your views.

And, if you are ever in the neighborhood of the Sheraton-East Hotel, drop in and see me in my offices on the second floor, where I have been the last ten years. I travel a great deal but you are always welcome.

The best to you in this year of change of pace.

Sincerely,

Edgar Kobak
per ma

Koch, Grant W.

February 11, 1959

Dear Mr. Koch:

I have your letter of February 9th concerning the application made by Mr. Bruce Dixon for a counselor's position at Camp Monomoy.

I have met Mr. Dixon and my impression of him is that he is a capable young man with good judgement and a sense of responsibility which would stand him in good stead in the position he seeks. I do not know anything about his ability to teach certain camping skills.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Grant W. Koch
Director
Camp Monomoy
East Brewster, Massachusetts

mmc

THE CAPE COD SEA CAMPS
EAST BREWSTER, MASSACHUSETTS

MONOMOY
Boys

WONO
Girls

V.C.
NYO

February 9, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York
N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Bruce Dixon has applied for a counselor's position at Camp Monomoy and has given us your name as reference. He is currently attending Kimball Union Academy and is eighteen years old.

We would appreciate your appraisal as to his maturity, judgment, and concern for young people - if it is possible for you to do so. A counselor's position calls for these qualities as well as being able to teach certain camping skills.

Please be assured that any information you may wish to give me will be confidential.

Sincerely yours,

Grant W. Koch

Grant W. Koch
Director-Camp Monomoy
East Brewster
Mass.

GWK:k

Stanley Koenig

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
460 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

STANLEY W. KOENIG
DIRECTOR OF ADVERTISING

July 23,1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks for calling Richard Heffner's project to my attention. Although I haven't completely studied his entire proposal I feel that it is certainly an interesting undertaking.

In discussing it very broadly with Gordon Grand yesterday morning I learned that Mr. Heffner had made a contact with William Foster of our Washington office sometime ago regarding this proposal. Although our interest is evident, we will not be able to proceed because of the cost involved. I am sure you can appreciate that with our investment in television and in major print media, it isn't easy or too practical to come by an additional $750,000. However, Ed, I plan to call Mr. Heffner next week and explain our situation to him.

Thanks again for helping us to stay informed about such worthwhile matters. We certainly appreciate it.

Sincerely,

Stanley W. Koenig

SWK:gfp

July 20, 1959

Mr. Stanley W. Koenig
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation
460 Park Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Stan:

The enclosed is a project which might just barely interest someone in your shop. Young Heffner, who proposes to produce the series is able and talented beyond the ordinary.

I have no personal interest in this project, financial or otherwise, but knowing of Olin Mathieson's interest in Africa, I felt you ought to be informed about it. Should you have any interest in talking to Heffner, I am sure he would be waiting on your doorstep at any time.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

enc.

Koenig, Stanley

July 20, 1959

Dear Stan:

Belated thanks for your gracious note of July 8. I am just back from a week of shooting film at Cape Canaveral and must shortly go to the West Coast for a few days.

Fred and I have a couple of promising SMALL WORLDs in the bank for next season and I am looking forward to doing them from various points as I wander about.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Stanley W. Koenig
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation
460 Park Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

OLIN MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION
460 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

STANLEY W. KOENIG
DIRECTOR OF ADVERTISING

July 8, 1959

Dear Ed:

I wrestled your home address from Fred Friendly today just so I could drop you a note and wish you well on your sabbatical--a sabbatical that certainly seems to include much work.

At the same time, I personally wanted to express my thanks, as well as the company's, for your tremendous efforts and wonderful successes with "Small World" in our behalf last year.

But back to the original premise of this note--I certainly do hope you and your family have an opportunity to spend much time together and that you have not only an enjoyable time on your forthcoming trips but also an opportunity for many future successes.

Thank you again and best wishes for a well deserved sabbatical.

Regards,

Sam

STANLEY W. KOENIG

SWK:af

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Glenarden
Pawling, New York

Theo. Kollek

משרד ראש הממשלה
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

17 November 1959
Jerusalem

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

The immediate effectin this office of your good letter of 11 November was to rouse a lethargic army of slaves into feverish activity madly painting a large red border round the month of January.

The Red Carpet boys are busily dusting, ready to start unrolling at receipt of your signal. I myself am about to step-up my daily jerks so that my arms can be wide enough to welcome you, Janet and Casey when you come. We are, as you see, practically all set.

Do happily in the meantime, have a wonderful Christmas, transmit my love to Janet and Casey and accept my best wishes.

Yours ever,

Theodore Kollek

TK/jd

PS. Just as I was curling the Y of my signature, the film arrived of your programme with BG and U Nu, about which so many friends who saw it have written so enthusiastically. We shall be having a showing with BG as soon as he emerges from his carpentry shop with a new cabinet.

Kollek, Theodore
Corresp.

June 26, 1959

Dear Teddy:

Thanks for yours of June 16. If I had to make a solid guess right now, I would think we would be in Israel about mid-January, but I will write again when plans are a little more definite.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Theodore Kollek
Prime Minister's Office
Jerusalem
Israel

משרד ראש הממשלה
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

June 17, 1959
(1/6217)

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
484 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed,

Many thanks for your letter dated June 8th. I am sorry the reception was not too good, but I am happy that you have overcome all the technical difficulties.

I cannot tell you how much I am looking forward to seeing the film. When three such great men get together the result cannot be anything but most interesting.

I am looking forward to seeing you again this winter. There certainly will not be any difficulty as regards Casey. Ein Gev for one would be delighted to have him, and believe me, he will have to work hard for his board and room.

Let me know as soon as possible what your plans are.

All the best. to Ed + the family

Yours ever,

Teddy

Theodore Kollek

rb

Theo. Kollek

F

June 8, 1959

Mr. Theodore Kollek
Prime Minister's Office
Jerusalem
Israel

Dear Teddy:

We will indeed send you a copy of the Ben-Gurion/U Nu film. As you have heard, we encountered unusual technical difficulties but both men were most patient and cooperative. The final result will be a credit to both men.

My own plans are vague, as usual, but we should be in Israel some time in the course of the winter. I have an appetite for Casey to spend two or three weeks in a kibbutz. Could this be done? I don't mean as a visitor but as a labourer, with no special privileges and no favours. I want him to learn that not everyone in the world goes about in chromium-plated automobiles and lives in a house where champagne comes out of the faucets. I will write again when plans are a little more definite.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

משרד ראש הממשלה

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

May 27, 1959
11211/12

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Mr. Fred Friendly
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed and Fred,

First of all many thanks for the regards you Ed transmitted to me through B.G. I was not present during the three-hour recordings, but I understand that you had quite a tough job getting your two participants together on the various subjects.

However, I am glad to learn from your cable this morning, that you are satisfied, and that a good program will result.

Many many thanks for your efforts and all the best.

Sincerely yours,

Teddy

Theodore Kollek

P.S.

I hope you will follow your usual practice by sending us a copy of the film to show here.

rb

T.

Kollek, Theodore

משרד ראש הממשלה
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
Jerusalem

8th May 1959
7027

Mr. Edward G. Murrow,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, U.S.A.

Dear Ed,

Thank you so much for your letter dated April 30th 1959, and for informing me of Mr. George Rosen's prospective visit to Israel.

Please have Mr. Rosen get in touch with me and I shall certainly be pleased to help him in any way possible. In case we do not hear from him, I shall be glad to call him at the King David Hotel around June 4th.

Unfortunately, Moish is out of the country right now, somewhere between Johannesburg and Accra, but we shall do our best to make Mr. Rosen's stay here as pleasant as possible.

We are looking forward to your crew arriving for the U Nu "Small World"

With kindest regards,

Sincerely yours,

Teddy

Theodore Kollek

Kollek, Teddy

April 30, 1959

Dear Teddy:

George Rosen is coming over to Israel on June 4 and will probably be staying at the King David Hotel in Jerusalem. He is the editor of VARIETY and an old friend of mine, as well as a stout citizen. Perhaps you and Moish could give him a ring while he is in Jerusalem.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

cc: George Rosen

Mr. Teddy Kolleck
Prime Minister's Office
Jerusalem, Israel

Theo. Kollek

משרד ראש הממשלה
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

March 31, 1959
1/6217

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

The dent in the ceiling of my office, which you will see when you get here, was caused by my joy-jump on reading "we shall certainly be coming to Israel - all three of us" in your good letter. It's wonderful for your many friends here and it's a pretty good thing for the country.

Our welcoming arms couldn't be opener and, as Moish observes, our hooks couldn't be tenter.

We've started to count the days.

All love to you, Janet and Casey.

Yours ever,

Teddy

Theodore Kollek

March 17, 1959

Dear Teddy:

How I envy you the night on the water at Ein Gev.

Somehow next year we must do that together.

I'm taking a sabbatical year off this treadmill starting the first of July, and while we have made no plans at all aside from a lecture I must do in London late in October, we shall certainly be coming to Israel -- all three of us.

As you know, I have been determined for a long while that Casey should spend enough time there to get some feel of what is going on, and his old man also has an appetite to come back.

I will write again when plans are a little more definite.

As ever yours,

Mr. Theodore Kollek
Prime Minister's Office
Jerusalem, Israel

ERM:jmi

משרד ראש הממשלה
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

14 December 1958
Jerusalem

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York
U. S. A.

Dear Ed:

I have just returned from a brief visit to Ein Gev - but long enough to go out for a night's fishing. As the Sea of Galilee fishing trip most prominent in my memory was with you and Fred, you were naturally much in my thoughts.

We made our catch only about thirty yards from the Syrian positions. And although sitting behind the Lux lamps does not induce the most confortable feeling in the world, the beauty of the night, the singing of the boys, the cooperation of the fish - we got in quite a haul - and memories of our joint nocturnal adventure crowded out all thought of trigger-happy Syrian gunners. The only incongruous note was the bottle of Bourbon I brought along. But strangely enough, the boys did not object too strongly to this switch from local cognac as our method of central heating. There were ten boats out, some from Ein Gev and the rest from private fishermen from Tiberias. All did well - the end proving as pleasant and as successful as the means.

I do hope that Janet's promise will materialize and that you will all come out to spend some time here. We shall then take Casey fishing.

My love to you all,

Yours ever,

Teddy

Theodore Kollek

TK/eo

EMBASSY OF ISRAEL
WASHINGTON, D.C.

שגרירות ישראל
וושינגטון

250 W. 57 Street
New York, NY
Room 1715

November 20,1958

Dear Ed:

While flying to Milwaukee, I read your speech. As usual, you hit the nail right on the head. I'd like to know whether it had any effect (that you desired). Nobody could disagree, but what is being done about it? After all, over a month has passed, and by now its effects "should be showing".

I am mailing the speech to Moish with the request that he circulate it among two or three of your friends and to our radio people.

I particularly enjoyed your question on Sunday to Haggerty about the actors, the Republicans and the election results.

All the best.

Yours, ever

Teddy

Theodore Kollek

Mr. Edward Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N.Y.

I just found out that the speech was published in the Reporter. An enthusiastic reader told me so. Teddy.

Koller, Theodore

משרד ראש הממשלה
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
Jerusalem

5th October 1958

Mr. E.R. Murrow,
CBS 485 Madison Avenue,
New York.

Dear Ed,

Just a word to let you know that I plan to arrive in the United States sometime around the beginning of November, and am looking forward greatly to seeing you. I shall be getting in touch with you sometime after I arrive.

Yours sincerely,

Teddy

Theodore Kollek

Judson
2-0442

Give the best to the family!

Lt. Wm Kommers

March 20, 1959

Dear Lt. Kommers:

Thank you very much for your gracious letter of February 20.

I am just leaving for a quick trip to London, Paris and Berlin, and when I return must continue my duties here until July 1st, and will probably not be going to Europe before September or October.

If you should be passing through this miserable city on your return, please give me a ring. The telephone number is PLaza 1-2345. My office will know where to reach me.

Sincerely yours,

First Lieut. William K. Kommers
712B East Fourth Street
Tucson 5, Arizona

ERM:jmi

712B East Fourth Street
Tucson 5,

February 20, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow, Vice-President
The Columbia Broadcasting System
385 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I hope you find the sun you seek. It is almost perpetual here which explains my maintaining a pied a'terre so remote from civilization.

Ever since 1938 or 1939 at Seattle, I have been listening to your newscasts when possible.

I expect to leave here on March 2nd, for a trip around the world with the first stop Tokyo. July and August I hope to be with friends at London and it would be a pleasure, indeed, if you would join me for tea at the English Speaking Union or for a drink somewhere should you be there at that time. I always report to the Military Attache' at the Embassy and sign the book at American Express.

Your proposed sabbatical is another of many wise decisions you have made and I hope it will be even more rewarding than you anticipate.

Very truly yours,

William K. Kommers

William K. Kommers
First Lieutenant, U. S. Army, Retired

Koop, Ted

August 27, 1958

Dear Ted:

Since Raymond Swing is to work mostly out of Washington, he naturally feels that it would be of benefit to our joint efforts if he could be accredited to the White House. If it is no inconvenience to you and does not interfere with the operation of your boys, I would be most grateful if you could arrange this.

Many thanks and best regards.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ted Koop
WTOP
40th & Brandywine Streets, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Kopf, Seymour

EVENING LEADER AN AFTERNOON DAILY

MARION A. MORTHIMER, PUBLISHER FOUNDED JULY 19, 1903

TELEPHONE DR7-4217
178 S. FIRST ST.
LEHIGHTON, PA.

JUNE 7,1959.

TO SHEILA HOGG.

Dear Miss Hogg:

To confirm the appointment you set--I'll be at 485 Madison Avenue at 4:45 Wednesday. I'll probably even arrive a little before,maybe 4:15, as I do not want to interfere with Mr. Murrow's evening news broadcast.

Many thanks!

Sincerely,
Seymour Kopf
Editor

June 3, 1959

Mr. Seymour Kopf
Evening Leader
178 S. First Street
Lehighton, Pa.

Dear Mr. Kopf:

Thank you for your letter of June 1. I am giving you an appointment at 4:45 p.m. on Wednesday, June 10. I am afraid I cannot make it much later than that, as Mr. Murrow has to prepare an evening news broadcast.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

EVENING LEADER AN AFTERNOON DAILY

MARION A. MORTHIMER, PUBLISHER FOUNDED JULY 19, 1903

TELEPHONE DR7-4217
178 S. FIRST ST.
LEHIGHTON, PA.

JUNE 1,1959.

Dear Miss Hogg:

Please set any day to Mr. Murrow's convenience next week. I will charter a plane to New York.

I would appreciate you setting the time as late as possible in the afternoon or evening. The reason for this is that I have never delegated much editorial responsibility here, and I must dummy up the front page and make sure late afternoon news goes into the paper. This can usually be done by 1 P.M. and I should be able to land in New York by 3 p.m. So the later the better.

I would not go to so much bother--to Mr. Murrow or myself--if I did not believe in the importance of the movement proposed. I would say that it could very well be the most important event in journalism in many years.

Very sincerely,

Seymour Kopf

Kopf, Seymour
f

May 29, 1959

Mr. Seymour Kopf
Evening Leader
178 South First Street
Lehighton, Pa.

Dear Mr. Kopf:

Thank you for your letter of May 27. As Mr. Murrow does not make business appointments at the weekend, I am afraid your meeting will have to be on a weekday. I suggest that you let me know a few days ahead of the next time you expect to be in New York, and we can then make mutually convenient arrangements.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg May 28

This is the latest letter from Mr. Kopf. I attach the previous correspondence. All the dates he suggests are Saturdays. Do you feel inclined to take him to lunch on a Saturday?

No!

"He says he's the new sports critic."

EDITOR & PUBLISHER MAY 23

QUITE TYPICAL

Mayor Defeated, Drops Charge Against Reporter Who's Fired

GALVESTON, Tex.

Joel B. Kirkpatrick, 32, newsman ordered arrested after a name-calling row with fiery Mayor George Roy Clough, was fired from his post with the *Houston Chronicle* the day after Clough was soundly defeated in his reelection bid. (E&P, May 16, page 76).

Mr. Kirkpatrick, charged with disturbing the peace after he tried to question the mayor about shortages in public funds and appointments to the city-owned Galveston Wharves board, said his dismissal "came as a surprise."

The Chronicle news editor, Harry McCleary, declared Mr. Kirkpatrick's dismissal "had nothing to do" with the incident in the mayor's office. Mayor Clough had dropped the charges earlier that same day.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said he had been called on the carpet the day after his arrest and was told by Chronicle executives they "didn't want any kind of crusading in Galveston." Orders also were left that Mr. Kirkpatrick was not to cover any more politics in the city.

Mr. Clough, who on past occasions has tried to get newsmen and others fired when they disagreed with him, sought reelection to a two-year term in the May 12 city elections. But voters turned out in near-record numbers to elect Herbert Y. Cartwright Jr., 46, whose eight-year reign Clough ended in 1955. Clough ran a poor third.

When Mayor Clough revealed he had dropped the charge against Mr. Kirkpatrick, he declared, "In the future, maybe he'll learn to respect his elders." Then he added, "There's a new administration and they'll have a new judge. What chance would I have? I took the easy way out."

EVENING LEADER AN AFTERNOON DAILY

MARION A. MORTHIMER, PUBLISHER

FOUNDED JULY 19, 1903

TELEPHONE DR7-4217
178 S. FIRST ST.
LEHIGHTON, PA.

MAY 27,1959.

TO:SHEILA HOGG

Sheila:

Pick the day convenient to Mr. Murrow-- June 6,13,20 or 27 at a time convenient to him--and I will be there.

I do not want to break up his weekend,however, and would make a special trip at any designated time--as I believe my mission is important. I would,however, prefer one of the above-mentioned Saturdays.

You wouldn't know this--but I was born and raised in Brooklyn. But I am nearly a stranger to Manhatten and I've gotten lost there. So--please allow me a couple extra minutes to find my way to Mr. Murrow.

Respectfully yours,

Seymour Kopf

Editor

May 26, 1959

Mr. Seymour Kopf
Evening Leader
178 S. First Street
Lehighton, Pa.

Dear Mr. Kopf:

As Mr. Murrow is out of town today, I am replying to your letter of May 24.

I am sorry to tell you that he will not be in New York over the coming weekend and will therefore be unable to meet you on Saturday. Perhaps you could let us know when you next expect to come to New York on a weekday as Mr. Murrow would like to see you.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

EVENING LEADER AN AFTERNOON DAILY

MARION A. MORTHIMER, PUBLISHER FOUNDED JULY 19, 1903

TELEPHONE DR7-4217
178 S. FIRST ST.
LEHIGHTON, PA.

MAY 24,1959.

TO: MR.EDWARD R. MURROW.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The more I think of this Committee of Correspondence idea, the more I like it.

Thank you for the lunch invitation. I put out an early Saturday edition, and usually arrive in New York City at 6 P.M. There is no paper Memorial Day,however, and I can meet you at any time this particular Saturday,morning or afternoon. You set the time and date and I'll be there.

I don't know if I mentioned this, but one of the things I would like to see is a Federal inquiry on who owns our newspapers and other public media. I mean who really owns them (not the "front" boys)--stockholders,etc. I know for a fact that there are papers that print up lottery tickets,bad literature, and so forth. Quite a number of questionable groups have received permission for radio stations,too.

Sincerely yours,
Seymour Kopf
Editor.

May 20, 1959

Mr. Seymour Kopf
Evening Leader
178 S. First Street
Lehighton, Pa.

Dear Mr. Kopf:

I agree with practically everything you say in your letter of May 10 and have, as a matter of fact, talked with a couple of editors in the south about some kind of Committee of Correspondence.

Is there any chance of your being in New York at any time during the month of June? If so, I would like to buy you a lunch and we can talk about many things.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

EVENING LEADER AN AFTERNOON DAILY

MARION A. MORTHIMER, PUBLISHER

FOUNDED JULY 19, 1903

TELEPHONE DR7-4217
178 S. FIRST ST.
LEHIGHTON, PA.

MAY 12 1959

MAY 10TH, 1959.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I put out the livliest small city World newspaper, and in the past I've been kicked around from one part of the country to another because I believe in honest reporting.

I am writing this letter to you because I am alarmed at the state of our newspapers and television. Believe me when I tell you that many on the shady side have have gotten control of much of our mass communications. Th should not be news to you having exposed the "party girls". If we really went out and saw who the owners are throughout the country (not the "front" men) even we would be shocked to find underworld, cheap political, and other low interests involved).

It is about time the honest TV and newspapermen (the few that are left) got together for our own self-protection as well as for the Nation's. Perhaps, in many ways, we can help each other out in matters of employment security, publicity, etc. if we banded together in some sort of dynamic organization--perhaps something like the Committees of Correspondence John Adams (I think it was him) had during the revolutionary war (or before it).

I am an independent guy and I've noticed a few things--I've noticed certain columnists, for instance, who are (or have been) "knocked off" to a large extent. Maybe it is my immagination, but where is Dorothy Thompson (she must still write a column because I saw them regularly in The Toronto (Canada) Globe Mail)?

(OVER)

st

of

the

Th

y

ont'

n's.

nt

fore

ed

to

son

ito

What about Lippman, Pegler, Ben Hecht, and I can go on. Whether or not we agree with them, one thing is very obvious: These columnists are not diplomats and there is something strange in the apparent way they are being "blacklisted". In the radio and TV field, you come across here and there an outspoken "disk jockey" or somebody who loses his job because of political or other pressures.

This is not America as I knew it, and it is all wrong. If we continue to let various pressure groups and others to take over, we will only turn out a conforming, second-rate citizen. On the radio, I used to turn on Lowell Thomas, or Gabe Heatter, or Kaltenborn and they told the news behind the news in language everyone could understand. Today you turn on TV, or you can read most newspapers, and you do not know what is going on. And if a big story does break--like the Cuban one--you are taken by surprise (because, maybe, the "reporter" played ball with the leaders in power or something).

If the underworld can hold their meeting in N.Y. State; if the Commuhists can hold their cell block meetings--why can't we undiplomatic, honest newsmen get together and make sure things like the Victor Reisel incident is avenged. Concurrently, we can help build better citizens as well.

Perhaps there is a chance if you can somehow repeat this appeal to your audience..or if you can do so yourself...so we can get together for the good of posterity. If we don't , we'll all "hang". For this is one battle that cannot be fought alone.

Sincerely yours,

Seymour Kopf

Editor.

or

ere

al

y

the

ry

e

,

.

al

the

at

MARATHON BRIDGE—Students at Stanford University, Palo Alto, Calif., are still full of energy as they halt their "Bridgathon." Their 196-rubber game lasted 168 hours. It was played between two dormitories, with 20 students from each.

'DONATE' PART OF LOOT

NEWTON, Iowa (UPI) — Burglars cracked the safe at the Newton Daily News and made off with $826 in cash. They left $20 in an envelope marked "for the Red Cross."

PEDESTRIANS VITAL

PHILADELPHIA (UPI) — The State Supreme Court said Tuesday that — all things being equal — the automobile must give way to the pedestrian.

The court upheld damages awarded to a Ford City widow whose husband was killed crossing a street in 1957.

Lawrence H. Dailey, the driver, had sought dismissal of the verdict arguing that he had stopped for a stop sign.

But the high court found the driver Dailey negligent.

"To say that a pedestrian may not cross the street merely because an automobile may be in view is equivalent to saying that the machine has rights superior to those of a human being," the court said. "The opposite is true.

"Everything else being equal, the automobile must give way to the prerogative of the foot passenger who does not wear a steel coat and is not equipped with bumpers and fenders to protect him in any conflict with his four wheeled potential adversary."

STRIKES CONTINUE—A woman (left) shows her disapproval as non-union workers are escorted by state troopers from the Harriet-Henderson Cotton Mill, Henderson, N. C. The violent strike believed settled, erupted in gunfire and dynamite explosions, with non-unionists forced to spend the night in the mill. Right, in Hazard, Ky., a supervisory employee (white shirt) prepares to take a coal train into a mining area as union engineers refuse to cross picket lines.

REMEMBER MARK TWAIN—Commemorating the death of Mark Twain, actress Julia Meade, in New York, presents Hal Holbrook with a statue of the famous author and a citation from the citizens of Hannibal, Mo., Twain's birthplace. Holbrook was honored for his unique one-man show, "Mark Twain Tonight," which is now appearing in a Broadway playhouse.

GOOD EVENING

Proper language is the mark of a lady, and courtesy the mark of a gentleman. — George Washington.

Evening Leader

The Weather

Fair tonight with overnight temperatures 45 degrees. Nice weather tomorrow with temperatures in the high 60s.

Vol. 113—No. 69 Marion A. Morthimer, Publisher (Guy V. Morthimer, Publisher 1918-1942) LEHIGHTON, PA., WEDNESDAY, APRIL 22, 1959 Founded by George W. Morthimer, July 19, 1908 Twenty-five Cents a Week

LATEST NEWS AND PHOTOS—A NEWSPAPER KEEPING ABREAST WITH OUR JET AGE

TELL OF TIBET MASS RAPE

By A. K. GUPTA
United Press International Cable
KATHMANDU, NEPAL

Communist Chinese troops have turned Tibet into a vast prison with thousands of Tibetans being whipped each day in the streets and Buddhist nuns forced into army camps as prostitutes for the pleasure of the troops, refugees fleeing to Nepal reported today.

They said nearly 2,500 Tibetan monasteries were damaged or destroyed by Communist artillery in the past month and nearly 8,000 monks killed, 12,000 arrested and about 800,000 lamas forced to flee homeless and hungry into the mountains.

This correspondent traveled through the snow-covered 17,000-foot mountain passes to reach the border of Tibet and interview the refugees.

At the Nepal-Tibet border a few miles north of the village of Tarke, I met some refugees who said some of 30 well-armed Chinese divisions in Tibet were led by Russians.

One English-speaking Tibetan named Thote, a 27-year-old graduate of Peiping University, said the Chinese killed 15 members of his clan in the village of Ghetumba in Kham Province.

He said he saw his father machine-gunned for refusing to betray other Tibetan patriots.

Thote said that during his flight to Nepal he passed through 65 villages that had been known as good trading centers and that every one was destroyed by the Communists with not a sign of life visible anywhere.

"Every Tibetan was a prisoner," he said. "The whole country is turned into a vast prison. Dusk to dawn curfews are imposed all over Tibet and did not allow normal living.

"Thousands of peaceful, innocent Tibetans were being whipped daily on open places in the course of questioning and inhumane methods were being applied for confession.

"Mostly the people preferred to confess as desired by the Chinese than stand tortures any longer.

"Markets are closed; essential consumer goods have disappeared; trade is finished, resulting in numberless deaths inside houses from artificial starvation caused by the Chinese.

"Large numbers of nuns, who locally are called "ennis," have been forced to live in army camps at the pleasure of the Chinese.

"Several nuns reportedly committed suicide to escape Chinese brutalities."

Lithon, another refugee, said 20,000 Chinese troops were searching each house and every person along the southwestern border of Tibet and that most of the people had fled to the barren plateaus and are now dying of hunger and cold.

"The Chinese have confiscated every ounce of corn available in the area and have scorch-earthed all the standing crops in the field, turning the entire vegetation into ashes," he said.

"Every person must beg food from the Chinese officer at the nearest camp, waiting hours in long unending lines and only those who could satisfy the Chinese of their loyalty managed to get one meal."

Anglani, who lost his wife and three children while escaping, said he saw Russians with the Chinese and believed they were helping the Communists build a big concentration camp at the 17,000-foot level at the northern base of Mt. Everest.

Despite this campaign of terror, the refugees said the Tibetans still were continuing their fight against the Communists and showing open defiance of their Red rulers.

They said lockets with the picture of the Dalai Lama were worn in spite of the fact that Chinese soldiers have orders to shoot on sight anyone wearing such a locket.

WILL PRINCESS MARGARET CONVERT TO CATHOLICISM?

ROME (UPI) — Princess Margaret braved Rome's worst traffic jam and angry protests from extreme Protestant groups back home today to attend a private, 23-minute audience with Pope John XXIII.

The visit established a modern precedent for the British royal family since it was Margaret's second with a Roman Catholic pope. She met the late Pope Pius XII 10 years ago.

Margaret and Queen Mother Elizabeth were greeted by the Pope, a portly figure in white, in the library of the Papal Palace.

The royal couple left the British Embassy early for their visit because of a transit strike that turned Rome into a motorist's nightmare.

Several times en route their Rolls Royce was stalled in an endless line of cars, but police jammed their car ahead of other protesting drivers and they arrived 10 minutes ahead of schedule.

After the audience Margaret went sight-seeing. Tonight she'll be at an all-night champagne-drinking party in one of the plushiest nightclubs in the Italian capital.

Her visit caused a flurry of criticism by church officials in Britain, particularly in Scotland.

It led to speculation that Margaret, who as a member of the royal family is a leader of the Church of England, was considering conversion to Roman Catholicism.

The British Embassy here called the speculation "balderdash," Vatican officials refused even to discuss the subject.

A letter from Clarence House, the princess' official residence in London, called the audience a courtesy visit, saying it would be improper for Margaret not to accompany her mother on a call to Vatican City.

The letter apparently failed to satisfy the church's ommittee on Religion and Morals, which said:

"The fact remains that the claims of the Pope as head of the Roman church and sovereign ruler of the Vatican City are so closely interwoven that we cannot help but condemn the act."

WOMEN BETTER BARTENDERS?

NEW YORK (UPI) — Women are better students of bartending than men because they are "neater, more adept with their hands, have better memories and don't gossip."

The authority for this statement is John Boning, who has operated the Bartenders School in New York for more than 25 years.

More than 12,000 students have completed the school's five week course and about one-fourth of them were women.

Boning said: "Women make better bartender students, as a rule, because they're more careful about their own appearance and the appearance of their bars. They are better with their hands than men and can make drinks with a minimum of shadow boxing.

"Give a woman a drink recipe and she'll never forget it. And another thing — they mind their own business."

At school, the students work with artificial devices: colored water for whisky and wine, sand instead of sugar and marbles for olives and cherries.

"Off the campus," Boning added, the men students prefer scotch and martinis while the coeds go in for "something chic, such as cognac and French champagne."

IT'S TONSIL TIME AGAIN; HERE IS WHAT YOU CAN DO

DENVER (UPI)—Tonsil time is here again.

From now until June 1, youngsters of all ages will be making their first trip to the hospital to have tonsils removed.

The experience is terrifying to most youngsters, says Dr. Dorothy Morris, pediatrician at National Jewish Hospital at Denver.

But it doesn't have to be that way.

She believes sometimes parents themselves do not know what to expect, and often, in an attempt not to alarm the child, convey their own dread and anxieties.

"Absolute honesty is the only way to prepare a child for a hospital experience," Dr. Morris advised. "What a child knows, he is less likely to fear.

"If the parent has a calm, confident attitude toward hospitalization, the child senses this and reflects the same attitude.

"The parent should say pleasantly and frankly — 'Yes, your throat will hurt for a day or two after your tonsils are taken out."

TO AUCTION NAPOLEON'S GIFTS TO WIFE

BERN, Switzerland (UPI) —The fabulous golden "vermeil service" of Empress Josephine, the first wife of Napoleon Bonaparte, will be auctioned to the highest bidder.

But he will be expected to pay more than one million francs ($232,000) for the 41-piece set of tea, coffee and toilet utensile given by Napoleon to his wife over a period of 13 years.

Thirty-nine items are of vermeil (sterling silver overlaid with a gold wash), and two are solid gold. All are classical Empire styles.

One piece is a golden mirror which Napoleon ordered for his coronation on December 2, 1804, but it arrived too late for the ceremony.

Wedding presents when General Napoleon married Josephine Tascher de la Pagerie, widow of Viscount Alexander de Beauharnais, in 1796 laid the foundation for the collection which reflects the Emperor's mounting glory.

Napoleon permitted Josephine to keep the service when he divorced her in 1809, and five years later after her death, it was inherited by her son, Eugene de Beauharnais, Duke of Leuchtenberg and Prince of Eichstaedt.

His son, in turn, took it with him to the court of the czars at St. Petersburg when he married a member of the Romanoff family.

After the Russian revolution, the "vermeil service" was brought back to Western Europe and deposited in Switzerland as collateral for a loan.

Juerg Stuker, owner of the art gallery where the auction will take place May 8, said experts estimate the set's value at one million francs ($232,000), at least. He said it was being offered for auction because it had not been redeemed.

CHRISTIAN A. HERTER SWORN IN BY PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Christian A. Herter was formally sworn in today as the new secretary of state. President Eisenhower, standing at his side, proclaimed that Herter was the "best person" for the job.

As the President handed Herter, 64, his commission of office, a white scroll tied with blue ribbon, the Chief Executive told Herter "you well know how you and I kept hoping and praying for Foster's early recovery in the hope that he could come back. . ."

Feel Better, Sleep Better
Look Better —DRINK
GERSTLAUER'S MILK

STRANGLED—Marvin Zdanowski (bottom), 5, of Detroit, Mich., son of deaf mute parents, was found strangled in a garage loft behind his home and an escaped mental patient was arrested as the confessed killer. George Rigola (top), 47, told police he escaped from hospital at Galesburg, Ill. His sister lives in the same apartment house as the Zdanowskis.

Gnaden Huetten Hospital Notes

Admissions and discharges at the Gnaden Huetten Memorial Hospital from Tuesday noon to Wednesday noon include the following:

BIRTHS

Son to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Peiffer, 216 S. First St., at 1:41 a.m., today.

ADMISSIONS

Medical

John Kinek, Palmerton.

Dr. Charles Roberts, 155 S. Second St.

Mrs. Rose Marion, 274 S. First St.

William Mullen Jr., Jim Thorpe.

Edwin Yerger, Andreas R. 1.

Mrs. Margaret Miller, Jim Thorpe.

Surgical

Walter Gerstlauer, 340 S. Ninth St.

(Continued on Page Six)

AN EDITORIAL

THE TRUTH ABOUT COMMUNISM

Anyone who ever had doubts as to what Communists are like should be compelled to read the main story tonight of torture and degradation the Red Chinese (led by Russian Communists) are imposing upon the Tibetans and now (if you read yesterday's Leader) the Nepanese.

The Communists, schooled in cold-blooded massacre to achieve their aim of world dominance, are just as cruel as any Hitler SS Nazi or Mussolini blackshirt. The fact that many American newspapers are playing down the story of Communist rape and torture among the free peoples of the world does not relieve the nightmare.

By admission of the most respected American publishers and editors in the Nation, the Evening Leader more plainly and more powerfully focused the ordeal of Communist atrocities of Tibetans than any other newspaper in America.

Mr. John Knight, publisher of the Miami Herald and formerly of the Chicago Daily News, made this statement—and so did Mr. Charles Lewin, general manager of the respected New Bedford, Mass., Standard-Times, who is one the leading anti-Communist newspapermen in the world. Both congratulated the Evening Leader.

There have been some, including teachers, who quit the Leader because of our anti-Communist stand. We make this statement: We do not care for anti-American subscribers. We do not want brainwashed subscribers. We do not want subscribers who even remotely believe in Communism.

We believe the day will come when this nation will have to choose between freedom and slavery. We believe this day is near.

If we do not make a choice on the basis of our historical heritage we will fare no better that the poor people of Tibet and Nepal.

The name "America" will not stop the Communists—nor will the name magically stop them from coming to these shores.

The name "America" will not prevent our traitors within our walls from destroying this nation.

Eventually, if we do nothing, your own children will be sent to Army camps to please Communism just as the Tibetans are. And people will be whipped, on the main streeets here, too.

If you don't believe this, ask the people of Hungary, and they will tell you.

Ask the people of Latvia, and they will tell you.

Ask the people of Poland, and they will tell you.

The time is near, and unless America wakes up there will be tragedy and freedom's light will be virtually totally exhausted.

Daily Phone Interview

(The Evening Leader, with eyes closed, daily picks telephone numbers and asks a question of interest. Names will not be mentioned—only the person's phone number.)

Queston: Where do you plan to spend your summer vacation?

DR 7-1754: Well, I won't get a chance to vacation. I'm too busy making a living. You see, I have no husband and must make my own way.

DR 7-3436: I work at Brights. Every summer I attend the Knights of Pithias convention for one week. We hold it in a different city every year. Last year it was in York and the year before in Harrisburg. This year it'll be in Philadelphia.

DR 7-3108: We're not having a vacation. We are getting married Friday afternoon. Honeymoon? Just the weekend in Pittsburgh. We won't be able to afford too much.

DR 7-0488: New York. I go there a couple times a year. I'm going to see a couple of shows. Any special ones? No, you have to take what you can get for Broadway. Am I going with somebody? No, you see my wife passed away, so I'm going alone.

AROUND THE TOWN

Community chairmen have been named for the fund drive of the Panther Valley Carbon County Unit, American Cancer Society.

Area chairmen are Mrs. George Trexler, Lehighton; Mrs. Edward Hill, Mahoning Township; Mrs. Malcolm Arner, Parryville; Walter Zimmerman, Weissport; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Berger, Franklin and Towamensing Townships; Mrs. Sherwood Andrews and Mrs. Anna Wilk, East Penn Township and Palmerton Community Chest, Palmerton, Bowmanstown and Lower Toamensing Township.

The drive opened on April 1 with a goal of $15,000 set.

Burgess George Demetriades of Lansford is crusade chairman.

Gnaden Huetten Memorial Hospital Auxiliary will hold a rummage sale this Friday and Saturday at Niehoff's Floral Shop, S. First St.

The sale will start at 9 a.m. both days and continue until 9 p.m. Donations can be taken to Niehoff's between 2 and 5 p.m. Thursday. Persons who wish to have their donations picked up may call Mrs. Helen Merluzzi, DR 7-1262.

Three members of the Lehigh County Chapter of the Penna. Association for Retarted Children will take part in a panel discussion to be held in connection with tomorrow's meeting of the Carbon County Chapter of Christ United Church of Christ, Palmerton, at 7:30 p.m.

Participating in the panel will be Joel Kline, president of the Lehigh County group; Donald Evoy and Wilbur Fleming.

Members of the social committee include Mrs. Joseph Kurtz, Mrs. Carl Beige and Mrs. Miles Mertz.

Nomination of officers and convention delegates will be held during a meeting of the Lehighton Eagles Lodge at 7:30 tonight in the lodge hall.

Officers whose terms will expire are Chester D. Solt, president; Bert Blank, vice president; Glenn Kershner, chaplain; Fred Niehoff, conductor; George E. Miller, treasurer; Erwin Andrews, inside guard and Marvin Rehrig, outside guard.

Election will be held May 13.

Pennsylvania Power & Light Company shaareowners today approved a two shares for one split of the Company's common stock at their annual meeting at Hazleton.

Also authorized at the meeting were additional common shares necessary to affect the stock split and an increase in authorized in capital stock by an additional one million five hundred seventy four thousand six hundred and twenty eight shares of common stock, bringing the total authorized common stock to fourteen million shares.

Mr. Charles E. Oakes, PP&L Board Chairman, served as Meeting Chairman and with Mr. Jack K. Busby, President, reviewed the Company's operation and discussed subjects related to the Company's future.

For the first quarter of 1959, Mr. Oakes said, "Kilowatt hours sales have shown an upward trend and are 5.4 per cent above the corresponding months of 1958.

Revenues were up 4.5 per cent or about 1.5 million over the same three months of last year. Net income was up $620,000 and showed better percentage of increase than for revenues, due primarily to the fact that the first quarter this year did not have the major snowsorm expense experienced last year and by reason of other items of a non-recurring character."

LONG BEACH, Calif.—James H. Radler, Jr., electronics technician seaman, USN, son of Mr. and Mrs. James H. Radler, Sr. of 257 N. Second St., Lehighton, Pa., is scheduled to arrive in Long Beach, Calif., today aboard the destroyer USS Brush after a tour of duty with the U.S. Seventh Fleet in the Far East.

Since leaving the U.S. last October, the Brush took part in various fleet operations and anti-submarine exercises with the Japanese Maritime Self Defense Force.

Between her sea missions, the destroyer visited Hong Kong; Okinawa and ports in Japan and the Philippine Islands.

A special service will be held at 7:30 tonight in the Church of the Nazarene, Third and Ochre Sts. The program will include a visit of the Scranton Nazarene Church by recording.

The Lehighton Women of the Moose will meet at 7:45 p.m. tomorrow in the lodge hall.

The Parryville School Assembly elected Keith Youse as president for the 1959-60 school term.

Other officers elected were Jane Wentz, vice president; Sandra Knauss, secretary; Connie Costenbader, treasurer; Donna Reiner, pianist; Julia Rehrig, Maureen Wentz and Jane Wentz, assistant pianists, and Larry Defor and Dennis Freeby, deacons.

Five Panther Valley - Carbon County area new state troopers will be graduated from the state police training school in Hershey tomorrow.

Upon their graduation they will be assigned to stations in Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

They are Harold J. Herring, Coaldale to Troop A, Harrisburg; William A. Digilio, Nesquehoning, and Thomas J. Halada, Palmerton to Troop B, Harrisburg and Joseph P. Olsovsky, Summit Hill and James H. Melber, Jim Thorpe to Troop A, Philadelphia.

Al Kotsch of town was a guest during the Jim Thorpe Rotary Club meeting held yesterday. Allen Kistler, county controller, was the main speaker at the meeting.

The Lehighton-Weissport Union School District's appeal for approval of its application for state assistance for a new high school was delayed by the Carbon County School Board after a lengthy meeting last night.

The county board decided to meet again at 6:30 p.m. Tuesday for more discussion.

The board also agreed to seek clarification of procedure involved in approval of the application.

A new traffic light system, one of the first of its kind in the Panther Valley - Carbon County area will be in service tonight for the first time at the intersection of Routes 443 and Legislative Route, 13031, Normal Square.

The light, equipped with highway detectors under a new system will control traffic at one of the regions hazardous intersections.

Under the system, the green light will remain on Route 443 until north or southbound traffic approaches the main highway from the legislative route.

When a car drives over the detector located beneath the legislative route, the traffic signal will change permitting traffic to cross or turn onto Route 443.

When heavy periods of traffic from the legislative route occur, the light will only permit a certain number of cars through, then it will automatically change to green for Route 443 traffic.

The light will change again after a certain interval on Route 443 to red and permit any cars still detained on the legislative highway.

The automatic changover from green on Route 443 to the legislative route is done through a memory control on the detector. It knows there is a motor vehicle waiting to enter Route 443.

When a vehicle traveling north or south on Legislative Route 13031 passes over the detector, continues through Route 443 and then over the second detector on the opposite side of the intersection, the signal will not change on any of the routes.

The same holds true for any vehicle that might back over the detector in an opposite direction. All traffic must travel in the direction of traffic to operate the control center.

Portable curbing will be placed at the intersection to keep traffic in its proper lanes. Mahoning Township supervisors will do the work.

Work crews completed the installation and testing of the new system yesterday.

The AmVets Post will meet tomorrow evening in the post home at 8 p.m.

A meeting of the Girl Scout Council will take place tomorrow night at 7:30 p.m. in the Boys Band Hall.

Lehighton Lions Club will meet in Trainer's Hillcrest Inn, at 6 p.m. tomorrow.

A meeting of the Eagles Auxiliary will be held tomorrow evening in the lodge at 8 p.m.

Lehighton Women of the Moose will meet at 7:45 p.m. Thursday in the lodge.

A preteen dance will be held from 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. on Friday in the All Saints Episcopal Church.

Three children and a man were treated for injuries at the Gnaden Huetten Memorial Hospital yesterday morning.

The children were Thomas Andrews, 10, son of Mr. and Mrs. Sherwood Andrews, Lehighton R. 4, cut of the hand; Debby Frey, 3, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Woodrow Frey, Lehighton R. 3, cut on chin, and William Brian Andrews, 4, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Andrews, Lehighton R. 4, for a scratched face and mouth injury.

Richard E. Miller, 30, of Bridge St., had a metal chip removed from his eye.

A wide variety of spring flower arrangements were displayed by members of the Lehighton Garden Club during a meeting yesterday afternoon in Trinity Lutheran parish house.

Winners were Class A, Spring flowers and birds, Mrs. Wayne Reber, Mrs. Guy Gerhard, Mrs. James Beisel and Mrs. Daniel Gerould, tie for first; Mrs. Lawrence Freyman, second.

Arrangement using the container won in 1958, Mrs. Freyman, Mrs. Reber and Mrs. Charles Hartung, tie for first; Mrs. Beisel and Mrs. Gerhard, second, and Mrs. Gerould, third.

Japanese arrangement, Mrs. Gerhard and Mrs. Reber, first; Mrs. Gerould, second, and Mrs. Freyman and Mrs. Hartung, third.

As you like it, Mrs. Reber, Mrs. Beisel and Mrs. Gerould, first, and Mrs. Freyman, second.

Mrs. Gerhard took first place in Class A-1, for her arrangement of spring flowers and birds.

Class B winners were, spring flowers and birds, Mrs. Willard Wolfe, first; arrangement using 1958 container, Mrs. Wolfe, first; as you like it, Mrs. Durelle Roth, first; Mrs. Roy Blight and Mrs. Wolfe, second.

Specimen winners were Mrs. Beisel, first; Mrs. William Hoffner, first and second; Mrs. Freyman, first and second; Mrs. Reber, first, and Mrs. Hartung, first and second.

First place was awarded to Mrs. Grant Arner for her tea table arrangement of forcynthia, tulips, daffodils and hyacinths, and yellow candles in milk white holders.

Judges were Mrs. Hannah Mertz and Mrs. Maude Henderson. Mrs. Ruth Exner served as secretary to the judges.

Entertainment was a musical program under the direction of Mrs. Estella Diehl.

Included were the following selections: vocal solo, Roll on Thou Deep and Dark Blue Ocean, Harry Gilbert; piano solo, Waltz of the Bumblebee, Eileen Clay; reading, Naughty Miss Schultz, Mrs. Norman Clay; piano duet, Country Gardens, Mrs. Diehl and Christine Clay.

Poem, Daffodils, Eileen Clay; piano solo, The Storm, Mrs. Diehl; piano trio, Hungarian Dance, the Claf sisters and Mrs. Diehl; vocal solo, Christopher Robin is Saying His rayers, Eileen Clay; piano solo, March Triumphant, Christine Clay.

Vocal selections, Lead Me Lord, Jesus, Son of Righteousness, and Onward Christian Soldiers, by the Grace Lutheran junior choir; vocal solo, When Jesus Prayed Alone, Eileen Clay; vocal solo, Hear My Cry, Oh Lord, Mr. Gilbert, and vocal selections, All Things Bright and Beautiful and Master of the Garden, by the junior choir.

During the business session plans were outlined for the 28th anniversary celebration on May 20th.

The meeting will be held at 2 p.m. in Trinity Lutheran parish house, folowed by a banquet at 5 p.m.

Guest speaker wil be Mrs Robert Kistner, New York City, noted flower arranger. Mrs. Kistner was a blue ribbon winner at the New York Flower Show, and is well known throughout the United States for her 18th century flower arrangements.

Mrs. Leonard Swartz was admitted as a new member.

Serving on the social committee yesterday were Mrs. Mertz, Mrs. Mary Weyhenmeyer, Mrs. Shirley Mandour, Mrs. Helen Mantz and Mrs. Bessie Losos.

JUST REMINISCING

10 & 20 Years Ago

10 Years Ago

The World War II Mothers received an American flag from the Elks Lodge of town during a meeting of the group held in the Eagles Home.

The members of the American Legion Junior Drum and Bugle Corps outfitted in their new uniforms canvassed Lehighton last night in an effort to sell tickets for the Orpheus Male Chorus concert that will be held on Thursday, April 28.

20 Years Ago

Joseph Greco and Michael Lukish of Nesquehoning were formally admitted to the practice of law in the state of Pennsylvania when they took the oath administered in the Carbon County court house yesterday.

With about 300 children ill with influenza, Pen Argyl school and health authority this week took action to close the schools there until Monday.

Six members will be honored during the golden jubilee membership anniversary of the Weissport POS of A Washington camp No. 122 Monday night.

New Research Development

Fingertip Insect Control

Summer comfort at your fingertips is the promise of a new midget aerosol insecticide which packs the punch of pressurized sprays six times its size. Small enough to be placed in pocket or purse, carried to the beach or picnics, a two-ounce container is equal to one twelve-ounce bomb. Harmless to humans and pets, midget aerosol protects against flies, mosquitoes, ants, gnats and other insects. Development is the result of highly effective new insecticide concentrate named Pyrenone. The concentrate is a research development of Fairfield Chemicals, Food Machinery and Chemical Corp. A special metered valve controls the amount of spray, provides insect control wherever you go.

13 MAD DAREDEVILS ARE READY TO SERVE YOU!

MODENA, Italy (UPI) — It is easy to understand why a group of 12 men and a woman call themselves "The Mad Daredevils".

Sometimes, they can be seen landing on the rooftops of a nearby mountain village by parachutes, or dressed like men from Mars, in special asbestos suits, dashing through the fire and smoke of a blazing shack.

They have been seen scaling telegraph poles to join high tension power lines. They swim icy rivers, leap like hares across ditches.

The Mad Daredevils of Modena are officially known as the Volante del Soccorso, the flying emergency squad, a privately-organized group of unpaid volunteers trained to tackle any emergency at any time or place.

The leader is Ariodante Mazzacurati, a 34-year-old former paratrooper, who has given the group instructions in flying airplanes, helicoptors, driving all kinds of vehicles, including bulldozers and tanks.

The woman member is able to handle these mansized chores in addition to her duties as a nurse, cook and midwife. The Daredevils are financed by a group of Modena businessmen.

"We don't do this for profit," said Mazzacurati. "Our organization is the first in Italy and the second in Europe. In England, there is a similar group which has saved many lives. We also wish to save lives and we are always ready to do so. Try us. The phone number is Modena 31178."

DAILY HORISCOPE

If your birthday is today, April 22: Don't make too many decisions today and tomorrow. Don't answer the telephone unless it's very necessary. By all means, don't marry this week.

For those whose birthday is from June 21st to July 22 (Cancer): Stay away from those who are reckless—don't drive today.

If you were born August 23 to Sept. 22 (Virgo): You will feel very aggressive tomorrow, but try to make yourself as pleasant as possible.

Wedding Bells Ring In New Morning Schedule

Johnson & Johnson

BEAUTY BANDAGE protects hair as she makes up at bedroom vanity, leaving bathroom free so husband can shave.

By JEANNE D'ARCY

YOU'RE a happy young bride, delighted with your pretty new home. However, because everything's so new, there's not enough work to keep you busy all day so—with your husband's approval—you're planning to keep your job for a while.

Make Plans

So far so good! But your pretty new home will be the teapot for the tempest if you don't make some plans.

For example, your schedule, especially the morning one, will have to undergo changes.

No more turning over for a few more winks in the morning. You'll have to get out of bed at the first sound of the alarm if the household is to continue in peace and happy harmony. That first hour of your day is a busy one.

Why? Because there are two things you should know about husbands:

First, they hate to be kept waiting when it's their turn to shower.

Second, if you let them occupy the bathroom first, shower-time for you will be an old-fashioned lick and a promise. Men, as everybody knows, take twice as long as women to get ready for the day. And this is true no matter what men have to say on the subject!

So be wise. Take your shower first and vacate the bathroom as quickly as possible.

The Right Note

Apply your make-up at a well-lighted vanity table in the bedroom. Finish dressing while your bathroom baritone's warbling indicates his day's starting on the right note.

He may sing off-key but isn't it better than having him bang on the bathroom door and shout: "Miss America! I have to prepare for my public, too! Make it snappy!"

LEHIGHTON
EVENING LEADER

Founded by George W. Morthimer, 1903
(Guy V. Morthimer, Publisher 1918-1942)
Published Every Evening Except Sundays and Holidays
at Leader Office, 178 South First Street

MARION A. MORTHIMER ..... Publisher
SEYMOUR KOPF ..... Editor
ROBERT H. GOULDNER ..... Sports Editor
BARBARA BISBING ..... Advertising Manager

Member of United Press and Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Association
National Advertising Representative—Bottinelli-Kimball, Inc.
343 Lexington Ave., 16, New York City
Entered as second class matter at the Post Office Lehighton, Pa., under the Act of March 8, 1879
TELEPHONE DR 7-4217
If your carrier misses you, phone either DR 7-4217 or DR 7-3492)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Single Copies ..... $ .05 Six Months ..... $ 6.00
One Week (By Carrier) ..... $ .25 One Year $12.00
Three Months ..... $3.00 One Year (By Mail) $15.00

WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 22, 1959

OBITUARIES

Elmer E. James, 2065 Glendale Avenue, Bethlehem, died at 8:35 p.m. yesterday in the home of his sister, Mrs. Amelia B. Keiper.

Born in Freeland, he was the son of the late William and Clara (Haas) James.

He resided in Lehighton for 10 years and took up residence in Bethlehem 3 years ago.

He had been employed by the Bethlehem Steel Co., the Pennsylvania Department of Highways and also worked in Hazleton as a miner in Mine No. 40.

Surviving are his wife, Anna M. (Brey) James; a daughter, Arlene, wife of Veaken Livesay; a son, Elmer E., Jr., sisters, Mrs. Amelia B. Keiper, Bethlehem, with whom he resided; Mrs. Anna B. Hartranft, of Hazleton and Mrs. Rose A. Frindt, of Chester. Also surviving are two grandchildren.

Services will be held at 10 a.m. Saturday from the Lamont H. Zimmerman Funeral Home, S. Third St. The Rev. Donald R. Repsher will officiate. Interment in the Lehighton Cemetery. Calling hours will be held Friday evening from 7 to 9 p.m.

Mrs. Alice S. Bast, Bethlehem, died last night in her home after a long illness. She was 79.

Born in Freemansburg, she was a daughter of the late Frank and Lydia Billgard Sherrer. Her husband, Newton W. Bast, died five years ago.

Surviving are a son, Weston F. Bethlehem; a grandchild and two great-grandchildren.

Services will be at 2 p.m. Saturday in the Steyers Funeral Home, 500 Linden St., Bethlehem. Interment will be in Memorial Park Cemetery, Bethlehem. Calling hours will be Friday evening.

Mrs. Carrie McGee, Jim Thorpe, died Monday night in her home following a lengthy illness.

A native of Lehighton, she was a daughter of the late Mathias and Ricka Langkammer.

She was a member of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Jim Thorpe, and the Daughters of St. Marks, and the Railway Conductors Brotherhood Auxiliary.

Her husband, Harold McGee, died two years ago.

Surviving are a son, Charles, Jim Thorpe, three daughters, Mrs. Ruth Mulligan and Mrs. Ellen Christopher, Jim Thorpe; Miss Jane McGee, Philadelphia; four grandchildren and nine great-grandchildren.

Services will be at 2 p.m. tomorrow in the Melber Funeral Home, 524 Center St., Jim Thorpe. Calling hours will be this evening from 7 to 9 o'clock.

PUBLIC GAME PARTY
At
S.S. PETER and PAUL'S SCHOOL AUDITORIUM
3rd & Coal Sts.
Thursday, April 23rd
8 P.M.

Save on Summer Furniture
AT
McGRAIL'S

STURDY STEEL Folding CHAIRS $2.99 Wide, Comfortable Arms

CHAISE LOUNGE With Comfortable Mattress $19.95 Adjusts to 4 Positions

FOLDING Patio TABLES $1.49

BEAUTIFUL BUNTING GLIDERS $29.95 up

Early Bird Specials!
ALL PORCH SHADES
Ordered Before April 30th
Will Be Measured and Hung Absolutely
FREE

9 x 12 FIBRE RUGS $16.95

One Group of 27 x 54 REVERSIBLE FIBRE RUGS $1.50 REGULAR $3.95 VALUE

— You Always Save At —
McGRAIL
FURNITURE COMPANY
"The Thrifty Store for Thrifty People!"
LEHIGHTON PHONE DR 7-2500
P. S. SPECIAL DISCOUNTS ON WALL TO WALL CARPET—EXPERT INSTALLATION

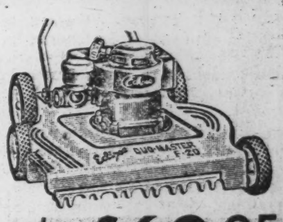
BUY NOW AND SAVE!

HARMON'S SHOE REPAIR AT PARKING LOT

ECKMAN'S
IS YOUR LAWN AND GARDEN SUPPLY HEADQUARTERS
...we have everything you need to keep your lawn neat and trim

We carry supplies and equipment tested and proved best in this area. So—whatever your needs, come in and let's talk it over. No obligation.

Eclipse Big "E" POWER MOWERS
• 4-cycle B & S engine
• Recoil or electric starter
• Wide selection of models



Regardless of the size or condition of your lawn—there's a "Big E" Eclipse mower to make the job easier. Reel and rotary models... including riding units. Heavy duty construction for low cost operation year after year.

as low as $69.95

LAWN SEED A special blend ideal for this soil and climate. 5 lb $1.89

SPRAYER Handy for insecticide, other chemicals. No drip. 45c.

PLASTIC HOSE Lightweight, durable, complete with brass fittings. 50 ft. length. $2.88

FULL-LINE OF SCOTT'S PRODUCTS
BURPEE FLOWER and GARDEN SEEDS
DUPONT PLANT FOOD and INSECTICIDES

Eckman Hardware 128 S. 1st St. Lehighton Ph. DR 7-4150

GIFTS — TOYS — HOBBIES — HARDWARE — HOUSEWARES — TOOLS — ELECTRICAL & PLUMBING SUPPLIES — PAINT

MEMORIAL TO McCARTHY—A bronze bust of the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy is unveiled by a Marine in the courthouse at Appleton, Wis., during ceremonies at the second anniversary of his death. At right is his widow, Mrs. Jean McCarthy.

ROYAL ROMANCE—Set to follow the lead of her brother, Prince Akihito, in marrying a commoner, Japan's Princess Suga, 20, is shown with her fiance. Hisanaga Shimazu, 25, looking at a photo album at the Imperial Palace in Tokyo. Emperor Hirohito's youngest daughter and Shimazu, a banker, will exchange betrothal gifts in the "Nosai-no-gi" ceremony May 15.

OFF TO NORWAY—Francis E. Maher, mail carrier in St. Louis, Mo., is shown as he left New York by ship for Oslo, at the invitation of the Norwegian government. He will spend two weeks delivering mail with a Oslo postal employe, demonstrating how U.S. carriers use three-wheeled vehicles to lighten the load.

SNAKES IN LOCKER

CHICAGO (UPI)—An unidentified woman declined to use a storage locker at a Chicago elevated station. Inside the locker attendants found five garter snakes up to two feet in length.

WHAT—NO APES?

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (UPI)—The Memphis Humane Shelter's April inventory showed inspectors picked up: 1,934 dogs, 301 cats, four foxes, seven rats, two possums, one squirrel, two rabbits, four fowl, one horse, one lion and a steer.

MARRIAGE NEWS

ARLENE JONES-HAROLD DOLL; MISS BECK-KENNETH SWARTZ

Miss Arlene Jones, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward G. Jones Sr., S. Fifth St., will become the bride of Willard Doll, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Doll, Lehighton R. 4, at 3 p.m., Saturday in Zion United Church of Christ.

The Rev. Alton M. Leister, pastor, will perform the double ring ceremony.

Robert Benner, Lehighton, will offer vocal selections. Organist will be Paul Reichard, Lehighton.

The bride, to be given in marriage by her father, will wear a white lace ballerina length gown with a round neckline and three-quarter length sleeves. She will have a crown headpiece with a shoulder length veil, and carry a bouquet of white carnations.

Mrs. Barbara Leslie, Lehighton, will be matron of honor. She will wear a blue chiffon ballerina length dress with a white hat, and will carry a bouquet of pink carnations.

Bridesmaids will be Mrs. Nancy Weidman, Coply and Miss Nancy Arner, Lehighton R. 3. They will wear orchid chiffon dresses with white hats and will carry bouquets of yellow carnations.

Wendy Bausman, Lehighton R. 1, will be flower girl. She will wear a pink and white taffeta dress and carry pink carnations. Ring-bearer will be Kevin Bausman, Lehighton R. 1.

Stephen Tkach, Lehighton, will be best man. Ushers will be Woodrow Weidman, Coplay and Walter Beltz, Palmerton.

A reception will be held at 6:30 p.m. at the Packerton Welfare Building. The couple will reside in Levittown.

(Continued on Page Six)

GINA ARRIVES . . . Italian film star Gina Lollobrigida arrived in the United States from Rome to star in a film opposite Frank Sinatra.

GOOD EVENING

A person who lives not by what he loves but by what he hates is a sick man.—Archibald MacLeish

Evening Leader

Vol. 113—No. 79 | Marion A. Morthimer, Publisher (Guy V. Morthimer, Publisher 1918-1942) | LEHIGHTON, PA., MONDAY, MAY 4, 1959 | Founded by George W. Morthimer, July 19, 1908 | Twenty-five Cents a Week

LATEST NEWS AND PHOTOS—A NEWSPAPER KEEPING ABREAST WITH OUR JET AGE

The Weather

Fair tonight. Tomorrow's temperatures in high 70s.

QUAKE SETS WORLD ALERT!

A severe earthquake, apparently centered in the eastern reaches of Siberia, set off a "precautionary" tidal wave alert in Hawaii today.

The quake was recorded as a strong one on seismographs around the world.

It registered a magnitude of 7 on the Richter scale of 10 on the Fordham seismograph in New York.

The University of California at Berkeley set it at 7.5.

The shock was strong enough to put the instruments of the San Domenico Observatory in Prato, Italy, out of action.

First reports put the quake's epicenter near the Kamchatka Peninsula of the Soviet Union, near the Aleutian Islands, touching off the tidal wave alarm.

Later reports put the quake on the Siberian mainland, however, quelling the tidal wave alert.

The quake was recorded at 3:28.14 (EDT) in New York.

It was not immediately determined whether the quake's center was near a populated area but the likelihood was small.

Normally on-the-scene reports of earthquakes in the Soviet Union are extremely slow to break through official Soviet news channels to the outside world.

A quake of 7 or 7.5 on the Richter scale would be quite severe.

The scale, devised in the 1930's by Dr. Charles F. Richter of Cal-Tech, is based on the logarithm of the distance a seismograph needle is deflected by the shock, adjusted for the distance of the instrument from the quake center.

A magnitude 2 earthquake is 10 times greater than a magnitude.

1. A quake rated at 9, believed impossible, would be 100 million times stronger than a magnitude.

The Rev. Joseph Lynch, Fordham seismologist, placed the quake's center about 5,000 miles northwest of New York, or in Siberia.

The alert in Hawaii was sounded by sirens and through the civil defense Conelrad communications system.

LEHIGHTON CONFIDENTIAL

SCHOOL TEACHER HAS HARD TIME—Miss Marie Davis a school teacher returning home (251 S. Second Street) shortly after 4 a.m. in the morning discovered an intruder in her apartment as she was going to sleep. She ran to the police station. A policeman, arriving on the scene, sighted the intruder fleeing. He fired several shots, but the guy was as fast as a Kentucky Derby horse—and escaped.

THEY GOT KICKED OUT OF A 'PARTY'—Somebody got their invitations crossed and Lou Williams (coroner candidate), Charles Elsasser and wife (he's running for County Commissioner), "Preacher" Jones, (commissioner candidate) and Joe Greco (wants to be judge) went dressed in their Sunday best to the Committee Republican meeting at Palmerton's Blue Ridge Country Club. So what happens? They are politely told to leave. Seems the gentlemen aren't the "official" pick. Overheard Williams (of 258 N. Fourth Street) talking to a friend: "I don't know who called me. I got a phone call at 4:30 inviting me. This ain't democracy." . . . Embarrassing, indeed, we say!

ANYBODY DARE GIVE 'EM INSURANCE?—A paratrooper arrives with his pretty wife yesterday afternoon at Lehighton Airport. He is dressed in paratroop boots (those high ones with plenty of shoe lace). Of course, he is on a visit to the one and only Charlie Portz, Lehighton's most colorful paratroop veteran. The visiting paratrooper gave Charlie a parachute. He put it on and looked like a man from outer space. Seems that they wanted to jump over Lehighton yesterday, but although the day was sunny and very pleasant, it was quite windy up in the air and they might have drifted and landed up on a Palmerton or Allentown's housewife's lap in some backyard. The husband might not understand it. It is no secret that the local daredevils are going to put on a big paratroop jump show here. But before they do—they want insurance. Not for themselves. But in case they break somebody's roof by mistake. Are there any local insurance firm bidders (if so, see the Editor)?

HATS OFF TO THE LEHIGHTON POLICE DEPARTMENT—Shortly after midnight Saturday, our police took by surprise several alleged gas thiefs. Two of the boys were only 16 and 17. But we'll name the grown-ups that were caught by police: Marvin Hartranft, 19, of R. 2, and Fred Kemmerer, 19, of Jim Thorpe's Star Route. We didn't mention one fellow because it's his first offense. Police said that they were taking gas from a parked trailer owned by the Breiner Texaco Bulk Plant on East Penn St. . . One was found by a cop lying across the front seat of a car hiding . . . The rest fled and were picked up at home . . . They'll get a hearing in a day or two, and meanwhile all are released in the custody of their parents.

BRIGHT SAYINGS—This newspaper will print all bright sayings said by children here. Iron Street grocer Joseph Semanoff, tattle-tales one of his kids, likes to tell war stories, "but he keeps going all day." One of Joe's sons is named Gene Willard—Gene for Joe's brother who was killed in Saipan, and Willard for his wife's brother who was killed while fighting in Europe.

DEFECTIVE CIGAR—One S. Third Street gentleman, who is retired from Packerton Shops, was offered a 20 cent cigar to watch the Ketucky Derby (over TV). So what happens? Only one side of the cigar burns and he is through with the cigar even before Tomy Lee wins the race. From now on, he will stick to nickel cigars. They last longer.

BIKE RIDERS 'FAIR'

The conditions of Barry Sterling, 15, of 440 N. First St., and William Wittig, 10, of 446 N. First St., is repotred as "fair." They are patients in the Gnaden Huetten Memorial Hospital after driving their bike into the right rear fender of a car driven by Edward Bretz, 235 Coal St.

2-4 p.m. Open House 7-9 p.m.
See Monuments Made
Wenz Co., 20th & Hamilton,
Allentown, May 5-8 inc.
4-4t

THE EDITOR RECOMMENDS
"THE LAST BLITZKRIEG"
With Van Johnson

800 NEGROES PRAY AND FAST FOR RAPED GIRL

By LEON DANIEL
United Press International

TALLAHASSEE, Florida—Some 800 hymn-singing Negro college students began a program of praying and fasting today to tell the world of the rape of a 19-year-old classmate.

The Negro students at Florida A&M University turned out at 6 a.m. today on the campus quadrangle, dressed nearly alike to demonstrate that "people who think alike dress alike."

Four young white men are charged with the rape of the Negro co-ed.

The students planned to pray and fast voluntarily until nationwide attention is focused on the case.

Student President Clifford Taylor told the mass meeting that "no loyal student will attend classes today."

The student rally was called after formal charges of rape were filed Sunday against the four young white men, aged 16 to 24.

If convicted on the charges, the four could be sentenced to death, Florida's maximum penalty for rape.

A police investigator said the four told him they had been drinking and drove through the predominantly Negro section near the university "to scare" students attending a Friday night dance.

Police said the accused rapists found the girl and her date with another Negro couple in a parked car.

The white youths allegedly frightened the two Negro boys away with a .12 gauge shotgun and switch-blade knife.

Then they forced the girl into their car. The other girl broke away and hid in the bushes.

"They took this girl by use of gun and knife into the woods and all had intercourse with her — a couple of them twice," the sheriff said.

An investigator, who asked his name not be used, said the youths admitted raping the girl.

ARTHUR WALKS AROUND

NEW YORK (UPI) — Arthur Godfrey walked wihtout help several times for the first time since his lung cancer operation.

Godfrey's recovery from the five-hour operation Thursday to remove part of his left lung continued satisfactorily, a Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center spokesman said today.

He is expected to resume his radio-television duties in about three months.

BABY FOR OLYMPIC STARS—Hammer thrower Hal Connolly and his wife, Olga, proudly show off their new son, Mark, in a Santa Monica, Calif., hospital. The youngster weighed in at 11 pounds, 3 ounces. Connolly met the former Olga Fikotova when both competed in the 1956 Olympics in Melbourne, Australia. She was Czechoslovakia's champion discus thrower.

THOUSANDS SEE 'MIRACLE'

NAPLES, (N.Y.J.—A.) — Thousands gathered in the cathedral of Naples today to witness the "Miracle of San Gennaro" — the liquification of the saint's human blood —that has baffled world scientists for 570 years.

Three times each year, a vial of his congealed blood is placed on the altar, locked and sealed.

The faithful pray to their patron saint and, in from 10 minutes to three hours, the blood becomes a pure liquid.

Doctors and scientists from all parts of the world — Catholic, Protestant, Jewish and athiest alike — have been allowed to extract some of the actual blood from the vail and all pronounced it human.

No less than 3,000 tests and investigations have been made but no one has ever been able to explain scientifically the liquification.

Tradition records that San Gennaro (St. January) was born in Naples about 270 A.D., become a Catholic Bishop and was beheaded in 305 A.D. during Roman emperor Diocletian's persecution.

His body was about to be thrown to the lions when a woman stepped from the crowd, retrieved the body and carried it off. The woman, Eusebia, extracted his blood and placed it in vials. In 449, the body and a vial of blood were brought to Naples. Both were veenrated by the faithful.

Just 570 years ago, the first "miracle" came to pass. The faithful were praying before the congealed blood on Sept. 19, when it suddenly began to liquify.

On Dec. 16, 1631, it liquified on a second day. In later years, it liquified on the first Sunday of each May, the anniversary of its arrival in Naples.

Gnaden Huetten Hospital Notes

Admissions and discharges at the Gnaden Huetten Memorial Hospital from Saturday 10 a.m. to Monday noon include the following:

ADMISSIONS
Medical

Francis Beesek, Nesquehoning.
Miss Janet Plesnierski, Jim Thorpe.
John Gavornik, Jim Thorpe
Mrs. Martha Hochstatter, Tamaqua.
Metro Lengyal, Nesquehoning.
Miss Darlene LaRizzio, Nesquehoning.
Mrs. Mary Markovich, Lansford.

(Continued on Page Six)

WINNIE ARRIVES IN NEW YORK; IKE AWAITS HIM

LONDON (UPI)—Sir Winston Churchill respectfully raised his hat to an "honor guard" of three small boys in sailor suits and then took off today by Comet jet liner for a visit with President Eisenhower in Washington starting tonight.

The boys, children of Lady Christian Hesketh of Northampton, were driven to London Airport by their mother especially so they could see the great man.

As the aged statesman walked slowly towards the BOAC plane he spotted Alexander 8, Robert 7 and John 6 drawn up in a line. Sir Winston smiled and with elaborate care raised his hat. The boys saluted smartly.

Churchill's flight, BA509, arrived in New York at 4:50 p.m.

The visit, at the invitation of the President, was pegged a "social call," but British political sources hoped the sharp-minded political veteran would reassure Eisenhower on British East-West policies.

There have been some fears that Britain planned major changes in its cold war approach to the Russians but British diplomats insist there is no appeasement in mind although they believe concessions to Russia will bring concessions.

This was Churchill's first trip to the United States since June, 1954. He carried with him a box of his favorite cigars.

Churchill will spend three days at the White House and then stay one night at the British Embassy before leaving for New York on his return flight to London.

It was announced by the White House that former President Harry S. Truman declined an invitation from President Eisenhower to have dinner at the White House this week with Sir Winston Churchill.

FOUND IN SHOWER

OSSINING, N.Y. (UPI)—Guards at Sing Sing Prison today found their missing prisoner after an all night search.

He was hiding in a shower stall in one of the old buildings on the prison grounds.

GINGER ROGERS SAFE

NEW YORK (UPI) — A Pan American air lines DC7C en route to London with actress Ginger Rogers and 38 other passengers, aboard, developed engine trouble over the Atlantic Sunday and returned to Frobisher Bay, Canada.

NBA TAKES AWAY SUGAR'S CHAMPION BOXING TITLE!

MULLENS, W. Va. (UPI)—The National Boxing Association today vacated Sugar Ray Robinson's world middleweight championship because of his failure to defend it as required, NBA President Dr. Ward Wylie announced this afternoon.

"The National Boxing Assn. is withdrawing its recognition from Robinson as champion," Dr. Wylie said.

Dr. Wylie then announced that the NBA would recognize as new champion the winner of a fight between former title-holders Carmen Basilio of Chittenango, N. Y., and Gene Fullmer of West Jordan, Utah.

The NBA president added that the Basilio - Fullmer victor would be required to defend within 90 days against a challenger selected by the NBA.

He said that the challenger might be Spider Webb of Chicago, who is rated third among 160-pound contenders.

Robinson, who was 39 years old Sunday, hasn't defended since he captured the title from Basilio March 25, 1958, despite the NBA rule which requires the champion of each division to defend at least once every six months.

The MARINE CORPS BUILDS MEN!

Volunteer for the finest—Join the Marines!

- Gain new self-confidence
- Stand out from the crowd
- Learn vital skills
- Travel in U. S. and abroad
- Earn admiration of friends
- Be part of an elite military group
- Wear a uniform respected everywhere

Train for duty as a U. S. Marine on land, at sea or in the air. Unique Marine training spells the difference!

See your U. S. Marine Recruiter

MOM DESERVES "THE VERY BEST" . . .

Hallmark MOTHER'S DAY CARDS

Only the best will do . . . that's why you'll want to remember her with a Hallmark Mother's Day Card that says just what you want to say. And for her gift we have a complete selection of Hallmark Gift Wraps with lovely, feminine designs . . . matching ribbons and enclosures, too. Select your cards and gift wraps at

Choose a Gift for Mother from our large selection including Chanel, Lanvin, Revelon Cosmetics or Russell Stover & Whitman Candy.

FIRST NATIONAL PHARMACY

AROUND THE TOWN

The sixth annual fire school of the Carbon County Volunteer Firemen's Association will be held on Sept. 12 and 13 at Baer Memorial Park, it was announced by the executive committee of the group.

Two separate courses will be offered to the volunteer firemen this year.

One course will be devoted exclusively to pumps. It is a new course. The other course will comprise classes in fire fighting, Civil Defense and rescue and first aid will be included.

The classes will be held from 9:30 to 11:30 a.m. and from 12:45 to 2:45 p.m. and from 3 to 5 p.m. each day.

Corvin Solt, Lehighton fire chief and George Samok, Palmerton fire chief who are the directors of the school, have been authorized to secure the necessary equipment and instructors for the school.

Fire companies who will take part in the schools are requested to have their men register with their respective fire chiefs prior to the start of the school. Late comers will be registered at 7 p.m. Friday, Sept. 11 in the Lehigh Fire Company No. 1.

More than 100 women attended the spring conference of District 9, Pennsylvania Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, held yesterday in the Lehighton American Legion home.

Members of the Lehighton BPW Club were hosts for the affair.

The program opened with a worship service led by Mrs. Doris Leister and Mrs. Loretta Lusch, club president. The service was dedicated in memory of Mrs. Mae F. Meyers, late president of the Nazareth BPW Club.

A vocal solo was presented by Mrs. Violet Arner, a member of the Lehighton club. Selections were also sung by a group of Lehighton High School girls.

Officers elected during the business session were Mrs. Helen Schuylkill Haven, district director; Miss Lorraine Kratzer, Nazareth, assistant director; Mrs. Naomi Sweitzer, Reading, recording secretary; Mrs. Jean Runkle, secretary and Miss Ethel Bausum, Pottsville, treasurer.

They were installed by Mrs. Grace Elliott, Johnstown, state first vice president.

Reports were presented by each of the 21 clubs represented at the conference.

Members of the Lehighton Club presented a skit written by Mrs. Lusch. Participating were Mrs. Arlene Tweedle, Mrs. Rose Leibowitz, Mrs. Ruth Reid, Miss Evelyn Gabert, Mrs. Myrtle Stewart, Mrs. LaTour Koegel, Mrs. Helene Schultz and Mrs. Alyce Setar.

Initiation, memorial and a Mother's Day program were held yesterday by the Lehighton Eagles Auxiliary in the lodge with more than 50 members and guests attending.

Nine new members were initiated into the membership, with the Apple Team winning the membership drive conducted the past two months.

Memorial services were held for the late Hilda Strom, a member of the auxiliary.

Flowers were presented to each member present, with the table settings in accordance with Mother's Day.

Mrs. Lulu Arner was the oldest mother present, with Mrs. Catherine Bennett the mother with the most children. Mrs. Ruth Ann Drombrosky was the youngest mother.

Bertha Moyer presided in the absence of Cora Snyder, president of the auxiliary who is ill.

Among the guests present were Mrs. Eleanor Schradley, state past madam president, Pottsville; and Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Ridgway, Stroudsburg. Mr. Ridgway is state president of the Eagles.

Visitors from Philadelphia, Pottsville, Bethlehem and Easton were also present.

Two Lehighton brothers, William Frey, 21, and Jacob Frey, 19, were lodged in the Carbon County Jail on charges of burglary and larceny.

William, father of two children, S. Fifth St., and his brother of Lehighton R. 2, were arrested by state police yesterday at Penn Forest Township in a junk yard owned by Ralph Messinger, Northampton.

The Police were notified by Cy Behrens, Penn Forest Township, who rents a building and lot to Messinger, that he had witnessed the two men removing scrap from the yard and saw them placing it in their car trunk.

Behrens, said he drove to the junk yard with his truck and blocked the Frey car from leaving the premises.

In the trunk of the car were rolls of copper wire, several sections of television antennas and aluminum pots and pans. The loot was valued at $25 police stated.

A hearing was held today for the two men in the office of the Justice of the Peace Robert Semmel, Lehighton R. 1.

Rehearsal of Treble Clef will be held at 7:30 p.m. today in the home of Viola Fritzinger, the Heights, followed by a business meeting. A social session will be held after the meeting in the home of Mrs. Anna Buss, Alum St.

The Lehighton Democratic Booster Club will meet at 7:30 tonight in the Lehighton AmVets Post. All members are requested to take game awards. Lunch will be served.

A party for the junior music students of Mrs. James Foley, was held in her home in the Heights.

Two students were awarded prizes for their fine piano work. Joanne Hill was presented a collection of piano pieces for having the least number of mistakes. Melanie Kistler won the second place award in this category. She also won the memory award for having memorized 50 pages of music.

Hostesses for the party were Joanne Hill, Linda Hagenbuch, Melanie Kistler and Debbie Zuber.

The intermediate music students will hold their party May 9 in the home of Mrs. Foley.

Fourteen employees at the Army Signal Corps Depot in Tobyhanna shared a total of $615 in awards.

The awards were for money-saving ideas estimated to save $5364 annually, superior work records and special acts of service. Presentation was made by Depot Commander Col. Clifford A. Poultre.

Winner of the largest award, $200, was Daniel Bloom Jr. of Kingston, a management analyst in the Supply Management Division. He was cited for his "exceptional ability and outstanding work performance" over a two-year period.

Leo Zarnosky, Olyphant, received $100 for an idea that will eliminate a control file and speed the processing of Army shipping documents. Estimated yearly savings were $2945.

A new supply action card that gives instant information on stock levels and prices in the Depot Property Offices was worth $50 to its inventor, Edward Occhipinti of Dunmore.

Robert Spiotto, Scranton, received $40 for his idea to establish a numerical system for plugboards used to wire the electrical accounting machines in the System's Engineering Office.

Other suggestion winners were: Victor Malinowski, Scranton, $30; Arthur Frishie, Lake Ariel, $10; and William Gilbert, Olyphant, $10.

Seven employees received $25 each for special acts of service. They were credited with "untiring effort and superior performance" in converting Signal Corps stock numbers to Federal stock numbers on approximately 150,000 locater cards.

The cited workers, all employed in the storage division, were: Ernest Antonelli, Freeland; Biasio Azzeroni, Duryea; Edward Beckett, Lehighton; Dino Canarini, Wilkes-Barre; Joseph Kwiatkowski, Taylor; Joseph Ratchko, Hazleton; adn James Spitale, Pocono Pines.

SKINDIVER BADLY BITTEN BY TIGER SHARK

PANAMA CITY, Fla. (UPI)—A young skindiver was attacked and badly bitten by a large tiger shark, apparently attracted to the scene by blood in the water.

Ernie Grover, 21, a student at nearby Gulfcoast Community College, was bitten on the back, legs and hands as he grappled with the shark.

He was rescued by a passing fishing vessel and rushed to a hospital.

Doctors later said his condition was good.

Grover was spearfishing with a group about one mile off Panama City beach when the shark struck.

LEHIGHTON EVENING LEADER

Founded by George W. Morthimer, 1903
(Guy V. Morthimer, Publisher 1918-1942)
Published Every Evening Except Sundays and Holidays
at Leader Office, 178 South First Street

MARION A. MORTHIMER ..... Publisher
SEYMOUR KOPF ..... Editor
ROBERT H. GOULDNER ..... Sports Editor
BARBARA BISBING ..... Advertising Manager

Member of United Press and Pennsylvania Newspaper Publishers Association
National Advertising Representative—Bottinelli-Kimball, Inc.
348 Lexington Ave., 16, New York City
Entered as second class matter at the Post Office Lehighton, Pa., under the Act of March 8, 1879
TELEPHONE DR 7-4217
(If your carrier misses you, phone either DR 7-4217 or DR 7-3482)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Single Copies	$ .05	Six Months	$ 6.00
One Week (By Carrier)	$ .25	One Year	$12.00
Three Months	$3.00	One Year (By Mail)	$15.00

MONDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1959

Hospital Notes

(Continued from Page One)

Mrs. Betty Lou Kotsch, 221 N. Second St.

Mrs. Minnie Smith, Lehighton R. 2.

Claude Kibbler, Star Route, Jim Thorpe.

Mrs. Roberta Benner, 855 N. First St.

Surgical

Larry Wittig, Tamaqua R. 3.

Larry Feureistein, Jim Thorpe.

Ronald and Roger Faust, Andreas R. 1.

Earl Koch, Jim Thorpe.

Curtis Hornberger, 121 S. Ninth St.

Miss Margaret Clauss, Lehighton R. 4.

Miss Kathy Kleintop, 89 Stedman Ave.

Peter Terpay, Palmerton.

Mrs. Edith Eckhart, Lehighton R. 3.

Miss Janet Eckhart, Lehighton R. 3.

Randell Rimby, Jim Thorpe.

Mrs. Perma Bloom, Weissport.

DISCHARGES

Miss Paula Kattner, Jim Thorpe.

Mrs. Katherine Ahner, Palmerton.

Mrs. Emma Fritz, Palmerton.

Raymond Fenstermaker, Lehighton.

Paul Ratcliff, Lehighton.

Miss Helen Rex, Lehighton.

Mrs. Althea Beers, Lehighton.

John Kinet, Palmerton.

Ralph Reeber, Lehighton.

William Ziegenfus, Lehighton.

Paul Kuehner, Kunkletown.

Eugene Tyahla, Nesquehoning.

George Balak, Nesquehoning.

James MaCaluso, Nesquehoning.

Mrs. Anthoy Galucy and daughter, Tamaqua.

Mrs. Owen MccClafferty and daughter, Jim Thorpe.

Arthur Lewis, Tamaqua.

Roy Smith, Palmerton.

Miss Carol Litchauer, Lehighton.

Mrs. Fern Andrews, Lehighton.

SENSATIONAL SAVINGS

GEORGE A. SCHWARTZ

LEHIGHTON, PENNA.

WAREHOUSE

1 DAY ONLY SALE

TOMORROW (TUESDAY) 9:30 A.M. to 9 P.M.

All Merchandise On SALE at the WAREHOUSE ONLY
LOCATED at rear of Store. Near Lehigh Valley Passenger Station

TERRIFIC REDUCTIONS
ON FLOOR SAMPLES — ODDS and ENDS
MISMATCHED ARTICLES — COMPLETE AND INCOMPLETE SUITES
BARGAINS ON KROEHLER, MOHAWK, LEES, SEALY, SIMMONS, WESTINGHOUSE AND OTHERS

BUY ON EASY TERMS
BARGAINS GALORE

1 DAY ONLY — TOMORROW, 9:30 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Many More Items Not Listed

AT COST AND BELOW COST

— SALE AT WAREHOUSE ONLY —

Hundreds of savings for your home — some slightly soiled. Some USED ITEMS — every article a sensational bargain. MANY ITEMS ONLY 1 EACH.

Many More Items Not Listed

LIVING ROOM SOFA Reg. $135. $79.

METAL WARDROBE Double Door Reg. 17.95 $12.

BLANKETS BEDSPREADS Full Size Very Special! $5.

3 Pc. LIVING ROOM Nelson Foam Rubber Reg. 339.50 $188.

3 Pc. BEDROOM Bookcase Bed Reg. $289 $188.

Decorator LAMPS Reg. Up To $15 $5.

Armstrong Rug 9 x 12 Reg. 11.95 $7.95

Thayer Carriage Large Size Reg. 39.95 $25.

Ironing Boards Reg. 8.95 $5.95

Base Cabinets Reg. 14.95 $9.98

3 Pc. Living Room Foam Rubber Reg. $395 $248.

Hollywood Headboard Reg. up to $25 $8.

Living Room Chairs Special! $18.

Utility Cabinets DOUBLE DOOR Reg. 12.95 $9.98

GROUPS OF MIRRORS Less Than 1/2 Price

Axminster or Tweed Rug 9x12 $39.95 Very Special!

Kneehole Desks Special! 5 drawers $25.

Sealy Hollywood Bed Innerspring Mattress, Boxspring, Headboard, and 4 Legs Special! $59.95

Wilton Rugs 9 x 12 Asst. Reg. 159.95 $98.

Contour Chairs Very Special! $58.

2 G.E. Elec. Fans Reg. 49.95 $25.

Brand New West'gh'se Refrigerator 13 Cu. Ft. $288.

TV CHAIRS Swivel Reg. 12.95 $7.00

2 Pc. LIVING ROOM Kroehler Reg. $298 $179.

SOFA BED Reg. 79.50 $58.

SEALY Mattress Matching Boxspring $28. each

5 Pc. KITCHEN Formica Reg. 109.95 $78.

DELTOX FIBRE RUGS 27 x 54 $2. 9 x 12 $14.95

USED ITEMS—Many More Not Listed

Living Room Sofa $15
2 Pc. Living Room ..$20
Living Room Chairs $20
7 Pc. Kitchen $38
Automatic Washer ..$45
Elec. Refrigerator ..$48

WAREHOUSE ONLY TOMORROW (TUESDAY) 9:30 to 9

George A. Schwartz
Quality Furniture - Since 1859
Lehighton, Pa.

BUY NOW PAY LATER

SALES MEAN JOBS BUY NOW and SAVE

Science Shrinks Piles New Way Without Surgery Stops Itch—Relieves Pain

New York, N. Y. (Special) — For the first time science has found a new healing substance with the astonishing ability to shrink hemorrhoids, stop itching, and relieve pain — without surgery.

In case after case, while gently relieving pain, actual reduction (shrinkage) took place.

Most amazing of all—results were so thorough that sufferers made astonishing statements like "Piles have ceased to be a problem!"

The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne*)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in *suppository or ointment form* under the name *Preparation H.®* At your druggist. Money back guarantee.

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

THERE'S A PLACE IN JIM THORPE WHERE IT'S ALWAYS WINTER

It's cold, cold, cold in NED'S SAFETY STORAGE VAULTS. Too cold to give moths a fighting chance for survival. This frigid climate, plus regular fumigation, gives your furs, woolens absolute protection.

And when you send your winter things to NED'S for storage you know they're safe from other hazards — mildew, dust, fire, heat and theft. Also, you have extra closet space for your Summer things.

Be safe . . . be sure . . . let NED'S safely store your winter things throughout the summer. PHONE JIM THORPE 669 NOW. Pay next fall.

COLD STORAGE VAULT ON PREMISES

NED'S CLEANERS & FURRIERS
For Fussy Folks

Phone 669 Jim Thorpe

Our Plant Hours Are: Monday thru Friday 7:30 a.m. to 8 p.m., Saturday 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

who'd ever think such delicious bread could help you keep slim!

- Fortified with B vitamins & minerals
- No added sugar or shortening
- Approx. 45 calories per 17 gram slice

Lite Diet. WHITE SPECIAL FORMULA BREAD

By the Bakers of Schaible's Sunbeam Bread

it's Smart to pay the modern way, with BANK MONEY ORDERS

for economy
for safety
for convenience
for prestige
Available quickly, in any amounts.

Lehighton Office

and

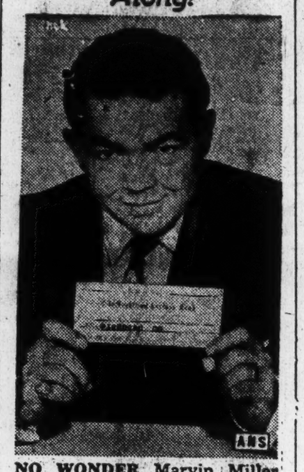
Weissport Office

of

Hazleton NATIONAL Bank
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
Member Federal Reserve System

STOLEN CHIMP FOUND—Michael Blanchet, 4, son of pet shop owner Norman Blanchet, of Oakland, Calif., feeds year-old chimp Lulu from the feeding bottle which helped establish her identity after she was stolen. Valued at $1,250, Lulu was spotted in a Glendale, Calif., shop. Comparison of Lulu's prints with those from the bottle proved she belonged to Blanchet. The shopkeeper said a stranger sold Lulu to him.

Merrily He Goes Along!



NO WONDER Marvin Miller wears a great, big smile! As Michael Anthony, secretary to the fictitious, fabulously wealthy John Beresford Tipton of CBS-TV's "The Millionaire," he gives away a million-dollar check every week of the year. Since the series' debut in January, 1955, Miller has handed out more than 220 million dollars to amazed beneficiaries of Tipton's unlimited billions.

GETS JORDAN POST—Hazza Majali (above), 42, has been named Premier of Jordan, in Amman, to succeed Samir el Rifai, who resigned for reasons of health. Majali's most important task will be to maintain Jordan's sovereignty and protect it from danger.

Evening Leader Classified Ads Bring Results

WE DARE PRINT THIS

NEW DRUGS PRODUCE NEW DANGEROUS DEATH GERMS!

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (UPI)—A Harvard University professor warned today that the new anti-germ drugs have defeated many serious diseases but have given rise to some new infections as well as giving old germs new destructive power.

Dr. Maxwell Finland, associate professor of medicine, told the association of American Physicians that more intensive research was needed to halt the rise of infection.

Finland said that a study of the treatment of 10,000 germ-infected patients at Boston City Hospital since 1935 showed that originally, diseases killed half of the patients while now, with the use of new drugs, only 30 per cent die.

On the other hand, Finland said the study showed a new activity of germs normally harmless and found in the human bowels and other organs.

These germs, he said, are the cause of an increasing number of deaths while in 1935 their relations to fatalities were virtually unknown.

OLD DAD?

HOLLYWOOD — Fred Astaire, on accepting a TV Emmy for "most outstanding single program of the year," declared today:

"This is a great night for old dad."

Dinah Shore, another "old-timer", shared the award.

CHICAGO (UPI)—The Animal Welfare League solved the mystery of Chicago's drunken pigeons today.

The league discovered the birds have been hanging around street corners drinking anti-freeze drained from cars.

STOLEN BABY BACK—Mitchell Johnson, 18 months, whose mother is a psychologist at the State Girls' Welfare Home in Albuquerque, N. M., sits in the Dallas, Tex., police station after the child was recovered. Police arrested Betty Smithey, 16, who ran away from the institution, taking the baby with her because he was crying.

UNEXPECTED ROLE — French actress Mylene Demongeot comes ashore, thoroughly drenched, after a dip in the water with her clothes on at the beach at Cannes, France. Apparently, Mylene did not have the bathing suit with her, but she took the plunge anyway. Miss Demongeot is one of many stars on hand for the Cannes Film Festival.

GOOD EVENING

We like people in proportion to the good we do them, and not to the good they do us.

Lawrence Sterne

Evening Leader

Vol. 113—No. 82 | Marion A. Morthimer, Publisher (Guy V. Morthimer, Publisher 1918-1942) | LEHIGHTON, PA., THURSDAY, MAY 7, 1959 | Founded by George W. Morthimer, July 19, 1908 | Twenty-five Cents a Week

LATEST NEWS AND PHOTOS—A NEWSPAPER KEEPING ABREAST WITH OUR JET AGE

The Weather

Beautiful weather tomorrow — even sunnier than today. In some parts, scattered showers tonight.

JET SPEEDS 9,000 MI. NON-STOP

WASHINGTON (UPI)—A B-52G jet bomber, newest H-bomb and missile carrier of the Strategic Air Command, has made a record non-stop flight of more than 9,000 miles without refueling.

The spectacular performance took place last Dec. 15, but was disclosed only today.

It is the longest flight known to have been made by a jet bomber without refueling.

Criss-crossing the U. S. at 500 miles an hour for 18 hours, the new giant of the skies gave a striking demonstration of its potential as an "airborne alert" aircraft.

A true intercontinenal jet, able to reach any Russia target from North America, the B-52G proved its range without aerial refueling to be about 3,000 miles greater than that of its predecessor, the B-52.

It flew a course from Wichita, Kan., over Texas, California, Washington, back to Texas thence to Minnesota, Virginia, Mississippi, and home to Wichita.

It landed with ample reserve fuel in the tanks of its 185-foot wings.

SAC received its first B-52G bomber last February. Described as the first "missile-platform bomber," the plane will carry two Hound-Dog missiles under its wings and a heavy load of nuclear bombs.

Discontinue 60% Of Passenger Trains Here!

Effective at midnight on Monday May 11, the Lehigh Valley Railroad will operate the following passenger trains only. The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday gave the company permission to discontinue 60 per cent of its passenger service.

Train No. 8 (The Maple Leaf) eastward daily from Buffalo to New York arriving in Lehighton at 5:56 a.m. (DST).

Train No. 28, (The John Wilkes) eastward daily except Sundays from Lehighton to New York, leaving at 9:33 a.m. (DST).

Train No. 29 (The John Wilkes) westward daily except Sundays from New York to Lehighton, arriving at 8:25 p.m. (DST).

Train No. 7 (The Maple Leaf) westward daily from New York to Buffalo arriving in Lehighton at 11 p.m. (DST).

Train No. 39 (The John Wilkes) westward from New York to Lehighton holidays only, arriving in Lehighton at 9:05 p.m. (DST).

The seven trains that will be dropped:

No. 9, westward daily from New York to Buffalo, arriving at Lehighton 11:42 a.m. (DST).

No. 11, westward daily from New York to Buffalo, arriving at Lehighton 3:02 a.m. (DST).

No. 24, eastward, daily except Saturdays and Sundays from Lehighton to New York, 7:22 a.m. (DST).

No. 10, eastward from Buffalo to New York, arriving daily in Lehighton at 3:32 p.m. (DST).

No. 4, eastward from Buffalo to New York daily, arriving in Lehighton at 4:23 a.m. (DST).

No. 12, eastward from Buffalo to New York, (Sundays only) arriving at Lehighton, 5:26 p.m. (DST).

No. 23 westward from New York to Lehighton, daily except Saturdays and Sundays, arriving at 6:55 p.m. (DST).

The famed Black Diamond, pride of the LVRR for the past 63 years, will be making its last run next Monday.

The Lehigh Valley is currently asking the Pennsylvania Public Service Commission for permission to abandon an interstate service between Lehighton and Hazleton.

LONDON COURT ORDERS WIFE: PAY FOR YOUR DIVORCE!

LONDON, England (UPI) — A court here ruled Wednesday that Leonora Millington, who recently won a $15,000 TV-quiz prize, must pay the costs of a divorce from her college - teacher husband, who earns $3,360 a year.

Judge John Bladgen was unmoved by a comment from Mrs. Millington's attorney, who said the decision means "chivalry is dead."

"I have difficulty seeing how women can claim to be on a basis of complete equality with men and at the same time invoke the principles of chivalry when their pocket, or rather their handbag, is affected," Bladgen said.

ARTIST SHOWS UP WITH 2-TON RHINOCEROS; THROW OLIVE PITS

PARIS (UPI) — Artist Salvador Dali showed up at a smart Paris charity ball with a two - ton rhinoceros.

He was booed and bombarded with olive pits for his trouble.

Members of the fashionable crowd became irritated when the surrealist painter gave a wordy lecture about the merits of rhinoceros horn.

The artist climbed a nearby derrick truck and started delivering a long "Pholosophico-pragmatic" lecture.

There were whistles and jeers from the crowd. Demonstrators in evening dress began throwing olive pits and wilted bouquets of roses in the direction of Dali.

Dali brushed off the petals and pits with a languid hand and continued lecturing.

MIDGETS WANT JOBS

HOLLYWOOD (UPI) — The Little People of America, an international organization of midgets, appealed to the Pentagon Tuesday night to allow midgets to aid the U.S. satellite program by riding in the rockets.

SHE'S THE TOPS—Judy Fay Burd, 15, of Knoxville, Tenn., shows her lime-flavored meringue pie, which won top honors in the "Junior Cook of the Year" contest in Cincinnati, Ohio. The frothy delight became worth $5,000 and a trip to Europe.

HIGHEST PRICE EVER PAID TO LIVING ARTIST

LONDON (UPI)—A nude painting by Pablo Picasso was sold at auction here for $154,000 — highest known price ever paid for a picture by a living artist.

The 1905 painting by the Spanish-born artist, "La Belle Hollandaise," was bought by the Queensland National Art Gallery, Brisbane, Australia, at the Sotheby showrooms here.

Sotheby spokesman said the figure was "a world record for a Picasso."

The painting was once sold for about $90 by the friend of Picasso to whom it was dedicated, Paco Durio. He was reported to have sold it to satisfy some debts.

Picasso painted the picture of the husky Dutch nude in Schoorldam, The Netherlands.

David J. Muir, agent for an Australian art gallery who paid the record sum of $154,000, admitted tonight:

"When the bidding reached 30,000 pounds ($84,000) on the Picasso, I began to quiver. And when it mounted to 50,000 pounds ($140,000), I was really sweating. But I was determined to get the painting at any cost."

Londoners hoped that their city would now be the "world's art center."

LIVE HAND GRENADE IS FOUND IN POST OFFICE

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A live hand grenade wrapped in an old New York City newspaper was found by startled clerks today as they sorted mail from incoming trains at the main post office.

A clerk picked it off the conveyor belt and placed it on a desk in a well-isolated spot until an Army demolition expert arrived and carted it away.

Postal inspectors were mystified and Postmaster Carlton Beall said it would be "quite a problem trying to find out" where the grenade came from.

He said it was dumped out of a sack containing parcel post packages, but there were no broken packages in the sack that it could have come out of.

There were no wrappings of any kind except the old newspaper—"not the type of thing" a postal employe would put in a mail sack.

Beall said the mail being sorted had arrived by train from New York and Philadelphia.

He added that the grenade could have been tossed into the bag at Union Station here, or at postal stations in either of the other two cities, or even aboard the train.

The grenade, described as "a fragmentation grenade in good condition," still had the firing pin intact.

Officers at Andrews said they had little doubt the grenade was "live" but that it was considered "safe" since the firing pin had not been pulled.

Deaf And Dumb People Demand Television Reform

LONDON (AP) — Britain's deaf and dumb today demanded a little consideration from television.

An organization known as "The Campaign for Television for the Deaf and Dumb" sent Prime Minister Macmillan a resolution suggesting:

1. The most important bulletin of each day's newscast should be translated into sign language.

2. One play a month should have an interpreter wig-wagging the lines to those who cannot hear.

3. At least one sports event per month should be translated into hands talk.

4. A televised church service each month with the pastor's sermon made understandable to the deaf.

British viewers, including those who cannot hear or talk, pay a license fee of three pounds ($8.40) a year.

GOD WAS THERE

This morning I put on my clothes,
Then went outside and saw a rose.
'Twas formed and painted with such care,
I knew that last night God was there.

Luther Markin

IT HAPPENED TODAY

In 1833, composer Johannes Brahms was born.

In 1840, the Russian composer Tchaikovsky was born.

In 1915, the Cunard liner Lusitania was torpedoed off Ireland with a loss of 1,198 lives.

In 1945, representatives of the German high command signed an unconditional surrender at Gen. Eisenhower's headquarters at Rheims, France, on the 2,075th day of the bloodiest war in history.

20 CENTS TO PHONE THE MOON?

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A scientist said that radio-relay satellites might soon make it possible to telephone any point in the world for 20 cents.

Dr. Lloyd V. Berkner, president of the International Scientific Radio Union, told a scientific meeting here that one satellite orbiting 22,700 miles above the earth could relay 2 million telephone messages a year.

Berkner said the telephone company charges 10 cents "per local message unit." He added another 10 cents for the satellite's relay services and arrived at a cost of 20 cents for "talking to any point you wish."

Gnaden Huetten Hospital Notes

Admissions and discharges at the Gnaden Huetten Memorial Hospital from Wednesday noon to Thursday noon include the following:

ADMISSIONS

Medical

John Lapp, 231 N. First St.

Mrs. Emma Altemose, Saylorsburg

Mrs. Elizabeth Moser, Jim Thorpe

Surgical

John Keiser, Lehighton R. 3

Mrs. Betty Nenow, Lehighton R. 3

Eugene Leindecker, Bowmanstown

DISCHARGES

Mrs. Betty Lou Kotsch, Lehighton

Mrs. Margaret Miller, Jim Thorpe

CRAZY MAN, CRAZY!

PRINCETON, England (UPI)—Council Clerk Reginald Alp received a letter Tuesday which lacked sixpence postage. He paid it.

Inside the envelope was a sixpenny stamp and a note from the writer apologizing for forgetting to put postage on an earlier letter.

MOTHER'S DAY PRIVILEGE

OSSINING, N.Y. (UPI) — Sing Sing Prison inmates have a new privilege for Mother's Day.

Warden Wilfred L. Danno announced that prisoners may send Mother's Day cards to their wives if they have children.

In previous years inmates could send cards only to their mothers.

A BROKEN HEART

CHICAGO (UPI) — The pastor of Our Lady of The Angels Roman Catholic Parish, where 91 children and three nuns perished in a school fire last December, was near death today from a "broken heart."

The Right Rev. Msgr. Joseph F. Cussen, 66, suffered a stroke Monday. Officials at St. Elizabeth Hospital said his condition was grave.

The priest has been in poor health since the tragic blaze hit Our Lady of The Angels School last Dec. 1.

"It broke his heart," a friend said. "He can't put it out of his mind.

"He felt the loss of those children as much as if they were his very own. To him they were just that."

Friends said that since the fire he had been working doubly hard on construction of a new school.

He also had visited the families of the victims frequently and said "many, many Masses" for the children.

LEHIGHTON
EVENING LEADER

Founded by George W. Morthimer, 1903
(Guy V. Morthimer, Publisher 1918-1942)
Published Every Evening Except Sundays and Holidays
at Leader Office, 178 South First Street

MARION A. MORTHIMER ..... Publisher
SEYMOUR KOPF ..... Editor
ROBERT H. GOULDNER ..... Sports Editor
BARBARA BISBING ..... Advertising Manager

Member of United Press and Pennsylvania
Newspaper Publishers Association
National Advertising Representative—Bottinelli-Kimball, Inc.
343 Lexington Ave., 16, New York City
Entered as second class matter at the Post Office
Lehighton, Pa., under the Act of March 8, 1879
TELEPHONE DR 7-4217
If your carrier misses you, phone either DR 7-4217 or DR 7-3492)

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Single Copies	$ .05	Six Months	$ 6.00
One Week (By Carrier)	$ .25	One Year	$12.00
Three Months	$3.00	One Year (By Mail)	$15.00

THURSDAY EVENING, MAY 7, 1959

Learn Practical Nursing
In Lehighton

NEW SCHOOL NOW OPEN
State Licensed
Taught by Registered Nurses
CLASSES
TUES and THURSDAY NIGHTS
3 Hours — Twice a Week — 16 Weeks

- No Age Limit
- No High School Diploma Necessary
- Low Rates
- Weekly Installments
- Does Not Interfere with Present Job

CLASSES NOW FORMING
Open 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. for Registration and Inspection

HOPE SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL NURSING
101 N. 1st ST. Above Murphy's Phone DR 7-2710 After 7 p.m. DR 7-2321

AROUND THE TOWN

Any Business and Professional Women's Club members who wish to attend the Allentown B.P.W. Birthday dinner on Wednesday evening, May 13, please contact Mrs. Loretta Lusch today, for reservations and transportation.

Donald R. Strausburger, Weissport, will be installed as president of the Lehighton-Weissport Parent-Teacher Assn. during a meeting at 7:30 tonight in Lehighton High School auditorium.

Other officers who will be installed by R.W. Hine, president of the Carbon County Council of Parent-Teacher Associations, are Mrs. Fred Young, vice president; Mrs. Durelle Roth, secretary; John Brown, treasurer; Mrs. Robert Feller, parliamentarian and Mrs. Walter Niehoff, historian.

Delegates to Carbon County Council who will be installed are Mrs. Young, Mrs. Marie Hager, Mrs. Gerald Wentz, Harvey Stout and William Levis.

The program for the evening will include a discussion on two motion pictures which will be shown to the group. Leading the discussion will be Mrs. Gordon Merluzzi, president, and Strausburger.

During the business session the annual report of the president and all committee chairmen will be presented. Following the meeting a social hour will be held in the home economics room.

Bright's Mother's Day program which will be held Saturday, will be telecast by film at 12 noon Saturday, May 10, over Channel 22, WDAU-TV, Scranton.

It was announced all TV-Cable companies will carry the program.

The 42nd annual spring music festival of Lehighton High School will be held at 8 p.m. tomorrow in the school auditorium.

Approximately 200 pupils from five musical groups will participate in the program.

The first part of the program will be presented by the concert band and orchestra, directed by Robert L Balliet, instrumental music director at the high school.

Rodney Grimm will direct the choral program to be presented by the girls choir, girls chorus and the school's mixed chorus.

Soloists will be Ritchie Ann Arner, pianist; Allen Green, accordionist, and George Donald, baritone horn.

Accompanists will be Miss Arner and Miss Elspeth Foley. Alan Poe will be narrator for one of the orchestra selections.

Instrumental selections will include "Fort Bragg March," Light Cavalry Overture" and "Burst of Flame", by the band, and "Mexican Sunday", "Little Bop Riding Hood" and "Dancing in the Dark", by the orchestra.

The girls choir will sing "Let There Be Music", "Love and Marriage" and "Red Sails in the Sunset", in addition to three other selections

The girls chorus will sing "Seek Ye the Lord", "I Love Geography" and "A Perfect Day."

The program will conclude with six selections by the mixed chorus. Included will be "The Happy Wanderer", "People Will Say We're in Love" and "With a Little Bit of Luck".

Following the program a dance will be held in the high school gymnasium.

Wilbur Warner was named as secretary of the Northeast District Elks, with Hayden F. Evans past exalted ruler of the Tamaqua Elks installed as president.

Other officers who wil serve are J. E. Cunningham, Scranton vice president and Joseph Dunleavy, also of Scranton, treasurer.

Evans announced the appointment of Gordon Merluzzi of town as sergeant at arms.

Mrs. Mary Davis and daughter, Margaret, and George Simon, motored to Washington to visit Airman George Lajack, who is a patient in the Andrews Air Force Base.

The Carbon County Tavern Association met this afternoon at Hajack's Horseshoe Bar, Summit Hill.

It was announced that all licensees who ae planning to attend the annual banquet of the association on Sunday, May 21, in the Summit Hill Rod and Gun Club should contact Mrs. Emma Herman, Jim Thorpe or Eugene Durigan, Mahoning Valley.

The Lehighton Athletic Booster Club will meet next Wednesday night at the Am-Vets Home to nominate and elect officers for the new fiscal year.

The Carbon County Commissioners authorized payment of $9,826.87 for the purchase of the former Hoovan Building, susquehanna St., Jim Thorpe.

The three-story structure will be used as an annex to the courthouse. The county superintendent of schools office will be moved to the building when renovations are completed.

The money represented the cost of the building less credits, transfer fees and property taxes owned by the former owner this year. The full purchase price was $10-000.

The 165th Military Police Battalion PANG, with headquarters in Lehighton, were granted an annual -100 appropriation by the Carbon County Commissioners.

Tonight in the Carbon County Courthouse, a coroner's inquest will be held in the deaths of a Hazleton woman and her nephew who were killed on Route 443, west of Lehighton, March 23.

Jack Ring, Jim Thorpe, Carbon County deputy coroner, said the inquiry wil cover the crash of an automobile and a milk truck that resulted in the deaths of the two persons, Mrs. Marie Yanuzzi, 52 and her nephew, Michael Yanuzzi, 22.

The two victims were in an automobile that collided head-on with a truck driven by James Reifinger, 27 of Sunnytown, Montgomery County. Injured in the crash were Reifinger, his helper, Stewart Keller, 33, of Souderton R. 1 and Miss Ann Yanuzzi, daughter of the dead woman.

Dee Anewalt, 14-month old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Anewalt, White St., Weissport, was treated at the Gnaden Huetten Memorial Hospial for cuts of the forehead, which she received in a fall.

Mrs. Martha Bowman, Lehighton R. 3, was also treated at the hospital for a cut of the index finger on her right hand.

Treatment was given Mrs. Louella Burns, Lehighton R. 4, for an injury to the right ankle received in a fall.

School taxes in Lehighton, Weissport, Packerton and Mahoning Townships will be increased for the 1959-60 school term under the new Lehighton Area Union School District budget that was tentatively adopted at a meeting Tuesday night.

Under the budget, the tax rate will be based on a 17-mill levy and a $12 per capita tax.

The rate is a one mill increase for the Lehighton-Weissport area and a four mill increase for Mahoning Township. Packerton's millage will remain the same as last year.

The $12 per capita tax will mean a $7 increase in Packerton and $2 in Mahoning Township. The per capita tax in the Lehighton-Weissport area last year was $12.

The four committees will comprise the new union district which becomes effective on July 1.

Members of the Lehighton Fire Department battled a blaze which extensively damaged a car driven by George Wachila of Ashley, on the Northeast Extension of the Pennsylvania Turnpike yesterday.

According to Wachila, a rear tire blew out and when he stopped, flames were shooting from underneath the car.

The firemen brought the blaze under control after battling it for 20 minutes.

SHOP AT YOUR LOCAL MERCHANTS

DAILY HOROSCOPE

If you are born today—You will be very wild in their teens, but will settle down when you reach 20. Persons born today will be very carefree and will live dangerously.

If you were born between Dec. 22 and Jan. 20—Limit discussions with young folks and loved ones tomorrow morning. Publicize your ambitions. You can get what you want.

Gypsy Says. . .

Two young men from the area will shortly be divorced and marry the two girls they are presently dating. There will probably be a double wedding. In one couple, I see two different nationalities.

A young girl who owns and drives a convertible is advised to drive more carefully in the future—especially near Jim Thorpe.

WIDOWS AND WIDOWERS

NEW YORK (UPI) — It may not be pure sentiment when a husband says he wants to die before his wife does.

Under inheritance tax laws, if the lady dies first there's an added tax of roughly $9,500 on a gross estate of $120,000. Take a really big estate of, say, $500,000 — the husband pays an added $78,000 if his wife dies first.

PHONE MANNERS TERRIBLE

By GAY PAULEY
UPI Women's Editor

NEW YORK—A secretary in our office came up to my desk with fire in her eye.

"Why don't you do a column about telephone manners," she said. "Or, maybe I should say, the lack of them."

"Putting a telephone receiver in the hands of a human being is like putting him behind the wheel of an automobile," she charged on.

"All bad traits emerge. The businessman who is soft-spoken, kind and patient when enuountered fale to fare bedomes a bellowing bully over the phone."

Not only is our girl perturbed. So is the Bell System which has put out a tidy little book on etiquette called, "The Voice of Your Business."

So are many of us whose working day is filled with the persistent jangle of that little black instrument. Sometimes we wish Mr. Bell has never invented it.

However, it is a part of our life at office and home. Let us use it with courtesy.

One of my favorite (?) telephone types is the voice that says, "Who's this?" when you answer. Who he heck was he hoping for? Marilyn Monroe?

And there is absolutely no excuse for the ualler who says, "Bet you don't know who this is," playing it hagey when not only do you not know, you also don't dare.

It's also embarrassing to answer the telephone and have the caller say, "This is Kitty," or "Helen" or "Mary." How many Kittys, Helens and Marys we all know and why make it a guessing game trying to figure which one is on the line. My guess inevitably is wrong.

Identification when you call should be a standard operating procedure. The true VIP tells his name and business connection. But not Joe Doakes. His attitude seems to be, "You don't know who I am? Well, my good woman, I suggest you find out."

Then there is the "wheel who has his secretary get you on the telephone and say, "Hold on a minute. Mr. so and so calling." with not even a "please".

OBITUARIES

NEW YORK (UPI)—Myron C. Taylor, 85, former special presidential envoy to the Vatican, died at his home here.

Taylor, a former board chairman of the U.S. Steel Corp., was named by President Franklin D. Roosevelt as his personal representative to the late Pope Pius XII in 1939.

The appointment drew severe criticism from Protestant leaders in this country.

But Taylor retained the post until 1950, serving under President Truman for the last two years of his tenure.

LOS ANGELES (UPI)—George W. Lupton, 88, retired assistant to the vice president of the Santa Fe Railway, died Wednesday.

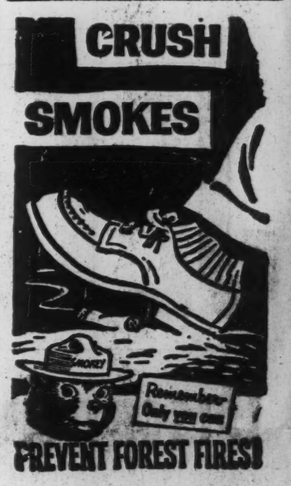
Harvey H. Leffler, 59, of 148 Wagner St., Fords, N.J., a former resident of Lehighton, died unexpectedly yesterday in his home.

Born in Lehighton, he was a son of the late August and Elizabeth Krum Leffler. His wife died several years ago.

He was employed as a stationary engineer in the Perth Amboy Hospital, Perth Amboy, N.J.

Surviving are a son, Floyd, stationed with the Air Force in France; two daughters, Mrs. Marion Royale, Fords, N.J., and Mrs. Ardella Hoffman, Metchen, N.J., and a brother, Fred A. Leffler, Lehighton.

Services will be at 1:30 p.m. Saturday in the Garrett Funeral Home, S. Third St. Interment will be in the Lehighton Cemetery. The viewing will be tomorrow from 7 to 9 p.m.



No other paint is "good enough" for our home!

They know why Dutch Boy is called "THE 5-Year HOUSE PAINT"

You'll know why, too, when you paint *your* home with *Dutch Boy*. You can see how smoothly it flows, how economically it covers, how handsome it looks. You'll really appreciate what a big value *Dutch Boy* offers when, years later, your home is *still* beautiful! So don't take a chance with "bargain" paint – insist on *Dutch Boy!*

BAYER'S

NOW! THE FIRST AND ONLY
100% Corn Oil Margarine

FLEISCHMANN'S

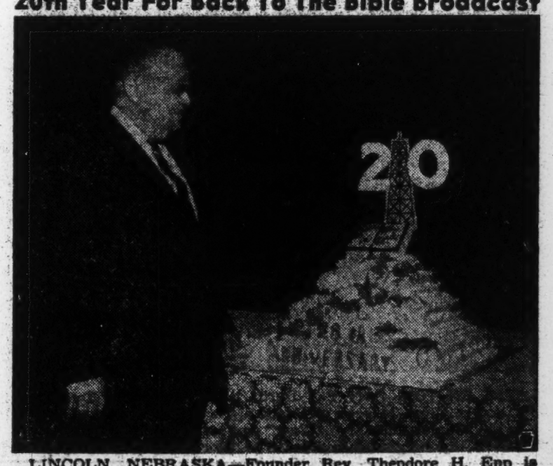
Only costlier Corn Oil captures the golden taste of the high-price spread!

FLEISCHMANN'S GOLDEN SUPREME ...just like the high-price spread... ...gives you that genuine golden flavor instantly at tasting temperature!

Here at last is the *perfect* margarine—Fleischmann's Golden Supreme—the one margarine made from 100% golden Corn Oil to give you that 100% golden taste! ASK YOUR DOCTOR about the beneficial qualities of Corn Oil. Try Fleischmann's Supreme Margarine today.

The Surprise in Fleischmann's Golden Supreme is when you learn it's margarine!

20th Year For Back To The Bible Broadcast



LINCOLN, NEBRASKA—Founder Rev. Theodore H. Epp is ready for the slicing of a cake in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Back to the Bible Broadcast, an international religious radio program, which emanates from here. May 1st marked the release of the 6603rd consecutive program.

Beginning as a 5-day-a-week program of 15 minutes over a 250-watt station, Back to the Bible now has more than 1,500 releases of 30-minutes each week which can be heard round the world. Studios here are now equipped for stereophonic production. Main speaker of the program and director of the hour, Rev. Epp is assisted by the Rev. G. Christian Weiss, voice of foreign missions.

Music on the broadcast is composed of a mixed choral group and a male quartet. Many of the musicians also assist in office work.

Once a week a choir of 26 school-age youngsters furnishes music for a specially designed youth broadcast. A story for and about teen-agers is presented weekly.

Back to the Bible office operations are conducted in nine branch offices in Canada, Britain, Jamaica, France, Ceylon, the Philippines, Germany, Australia and South Africa. More than half the mail received in the German offices comes from behind the Iron Curtain.

Foreign missionary work falls into four divisions: General promotion of world missions, support for 237 missionaries, channeled through the Broadcast; numerous major missionary projects, such as hospitals, printing presses, trucks, boats, etc., sponsored every year, and the 333 missionary broadcasts released each week in 30 countries, in English, French and German. In 1958 the Broadcast sold, or distributed free of charge, approximately 5,800,000 of gospel literature. Included were four million copies of the monthly publications "Good News Broadcaster" and "Young Ambassador", plus nearly two million copies of books, pamphlets and tracts. Its two book clubs have a circulation of 100,-000 books annually.

The "Monthly Literature Supplement" offered free on the daily broadcast is very popular with Back to the Bible listeners. In 12 months, nearly 800,-000 books were distributed in this way.

Program schedules so you can listen to Back to the Bible Broadcast are available by request from the office here.

Turn Beauty Spotlight On Your Best Features

Angel Skin

MAKE THE MOST of pretty hands! Use lotion to keep skin soft and smooth. See that fingernails are neatly manicured.

By JEANNE D'ARCY

TAKE what you have and make the most of it! It's a good rule for just about everything, including beauty. When it comes to appearance, play up your assets.

Are your eyes heavenly? Do people comment on their color? Do you do the utmost in calling attention to them? You should!

Tricks With Color

Wear colors that emphasize your eyes. Certain shades of blue and green do wonders for the blue-eyed beauty, make her eyes seem larger and more luminous than they really are. Beige and orange are flattering to the brown-eyed girl.

Do you have shapely legs? Does anyone notice them?

They will if you go in for smart shoes, wear sheer stockings with fashionably dark seams.

Is it your waistline that wows them? Do you cover it up in a bag-like dress or do you play it smart and choose styles that focus attention on your tiny waist?

Bouffant dresses that are nipped-in at the waist do the trick. So do sheath styles, provided they're belted in a contrasting color. Belts, in fact, are wonderful for the tiny waist, so invest in a wardrobe of them.

They come in the most heavenly colors, many decorated with jewels and ornaments that fairly shout for attention. And attention is just what you want at the waistline if yours is diminutive and worth noting.

Pretty Hands

How about your hands?

If they're graceful, for goodness' sake make people notice them! Keep nails beautifully manicured. Use lotion so skin will stay smooth and white. Go in for fancy gloves. Wear razzle-dazzle bracelets, too.

It's just a matter of common sense in beauty—or anything else—to make the most of a good thing.

f Korn, Alfred M

AUSTRIAN CONSULATE GENERAL
31 EAST 69TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

AK:oz

January 20, 1959

Mr. EDWARD R. MURROW
CBS, New York City

RE 76400

LE 5-4120
Korn

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I called your office yesterday; my purpose was to seek advice: VICE CHANCELLOR DR. BRUNO PITTERMANN, the co-chairman of our Government, will visit the United States in February. He would like to look into -- rather than out of -- American TV.

He has the usual tight schedule (New York: February 17-21), and it seems to me that the only practical thing to do would be to enable him to talk to someone who could help him gain a balanced view of prevailing policies as well as of the more adventurous and exciting aspects of programing.

We have, as you perhaps know, an infant TV network in Austria which is state-run. The impressions which Dr. Pittermann will take home with him are therefore directly relevant to the development of television in our part of Europe. Whatever you could do to help, whatever you might be able to suggest, would be sincerely appreciated.

Thank you for your kind attention. I am

faithfully yours

Alfred M. Korn

ALFRED M. KORN

Pittermann
19 Feb.

& 6pm
Feb 18.
Pierre
p. 2

J Koukos

July 31, 1959

Dear Mr. Koukos:

Many thanks for your kind letter of July 8th.

I regret very much to have to tell you that due to the weight of my schedule it will be impossible for me to undertake the narration before going abroad to start my year's leave of absence. I am sincerely sorry.

Cordially yours,

Mr. James Koukos
Department of the Navy
Office of Naval Research
Washington 25, D. C.

mcc

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

ONR:109:JCK
8 July 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your kind reply of July 1st.

Enclosed please find rough-storyboard-script for the film I discussed in my letter to you.

The indicated transitions and narration are by no means final and any changes, additions or subtractions would be made to satisfy you that the overall picture will be good.

Interior photography on the Gondola, preparation for the flight, exterior and on the site photography to be accomplished at the time of the launch will be important as to what feels right for narration.

The brief historic background will consist of the finest old engravings and art available plus personal film belonging to Prof. Jean Piccard the balloon pioneer who is most enthusiastic about this filmed project.

Enclosed also are three photos, one depicting Strato-Lab in flight, the other two showing the famed scientist-pilot Commander Malcolm Ross who is technical advisor on this film and the late Commander Lee Lewis his partner on many flights whose death two days ago during a testing operation represents a loss to the whole country.

Since many of the details of this film are difficult or too involved to cover in a brief letter, Commander R.J. Mumford technical information officer here at O.N.R. and myself are readily available for discussions here or in New York at your convenience.

To accomplish the narration and to avoid interruption to your schedule we have available O.N.R. offices in London which enables us to cover any point in Europe.

Your consideration is sincerely appreciated by all concerned.

Cordially,

James Koukos

James Koukos

O.N.R.
Code 109
T-3 Building
Washington 25, D.C.

James Koukos

July 1, 1959

Dear Mr. Koukos:

Thank you for your letter of June 8th. I cannot say definitely at this point whether it will be possible for me to narrate the film you mention, since I have several projects which must be completed before I leave for Europe on August 25th. However, I would like to look at the script if you can send it to me.

Cordially yours,

Mr. James Koukos
O. N. R.
Code 109
T-3 Building
Washington 25, D. C.

mc

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

IN REPLY REFER TO

ONR:109:JCK
8 June 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This office is preparing a film depicting some of the accomplishments of our high altitude research program.

You are probably familiar with our laboratory-equipped gondola carried aloft to heights in excess of 80,000 ft. by means of a polyethylene plastic balloon.

Since this film is in the limited category of a scientific report there are no funds to pay contributors. A maximum of one hour recording time would probably be all that is necessary to accomplish the narration. The definite service of informing the public and the scientific community will be accomplished by this film.

Much of the usable footage will be acquired at the next launching some time in July when among other things a telescopic study of the water vapor content of Venus will be made.

I have a storyboard outline of this film nearly completed and would be most happy to show it to you in New York if you feel this might merit your consideration.

Cordially,

James Koukos

James Koukos
O.N.R.
Code 109
T-3 Building
Washington 25, D.C.

~~S W~~

Kramer, Alex C.

November 20, 1958

Mr. Alex C. Kramer
1650 Broadway
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Alex:

Thank you very much for your letter about SMALL WORLD. I am glad you are enjoying watching it. We are enjoying doing it.

Thanks again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Alex C. Kramer
1650 Broadway, New York 19, New York

6

November 10, 1958

Mr. Ed Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

I would like to express my appreciation to you for a fine, stimulating program, "Small World". My family and I have enjoyed it tremendously for the past few weeks.

I too believe it is very important for American reporters to be able to go anywhere in the world, including China, and report their observations to the American people, and vice-versa.

Keep up the good work.

Sincerely yours,

Alex C. Kramer

Alex C. Kramer

ACK/sl

Kreager

August 27, 1959

Dear Mr. Kreager:

Your letter of August 12th must have been misdirected and has now arrived after Mr. Murrow's departure for Sweden. Since Mr. Murrow will be traveling extensively during the coming months and it may be some time before I have a forwarding address for him, it is rather doubtful that I would be able to get the requested cable from him.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. H. Dewayne Kreager, Director
Department of Commerce & Economic Development
Olympia, Washington

gw

H. DEWAYNE KREAGER
DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

August 12, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Pawling, New York

Dear Ed:

On the eve of your world trip, I am reminded of the honor I have to substitute for you on the 50th anniversary of Gamma Mu of Kappa Sigma in mid-November. I don't know anyone I would rather be a substitute for.

In mid-November, from the conversation that you and Lois and I had in New York, you may be in Germany, India, or some place else. Before you leave, why don't you send me a few words that I can couch in terms of a cable from Ed Murrow and read to the assembled brethren in Pullman? I can stage this very nicely, and it will give them a real thrill. All you need to do is give me the idea of what you want to say and tell me where you expect to be at that time, approximately, and I will read it as a direct cable from Ed Murrow.

Please do this before you leave. If you don't, I will make up my own message from Ed Murrow and read it with proper staging, and send it to you after you get back.

I read your feature article in Look in the barber chair in the Athletic Club in Seattle, and enjoyed it. I think you will understand what I mean when I say that it was a great pleasure to me to read that you choose your preferences for your neighbors in Pawling with the taste and discretion I would expect of you.

Warm personal regards,

Sincerely,

Kreag

Kreager, DeWayne

May 20, 1959

Dear Kreag:

It will be good to see you again and I much look forward to meeting Lois. Give me a call when you get to town, so that we can arrange a time.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. H. Dewayne Kreager
Department of Commerce & Economic Development
Olympia, Washington

H. DEWAYNE KREAGER
DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

May 6, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

I have a personal favor to ask of you if it is at all possible to work it into your schedule the latter part of May.

I will be in New York from the morning of May 27 through Saturday, May 30. On this trip I expect to have my wife, Lois, with me.

I think it would be very nice for her if she could have an opportunity to meet you. She has been hearing about you for lo these 18 years we have been married, and has seen a lot of Lacey. As far as she is concerned, however, Ed Murrow is just a rumor, although she never misses one of your broadcasts.

With the exception of May 28, on which I have all-day meetings running into the evening, we will be relatively free. I will call you on arrival and perhaps we can get together and hoist one to wish you "bon voyage" on your sabbatical year.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Director

Kreager, H. Dewayne

March 16, 1959

Dear Kreag:

If I last until the 1st of July, I am going to take that year off - haven't the least idea where we are going or what we are going to do, but will certainly be on the Coast some time during August.

I am eager to hear all about our row with the labor organization but, whatever it is, you have, by God, put your finger on the real source of satisfaction to be convinced you are right and willing to take the consequences involved in trying to prove it. In my small experience, the consequences are never as dire as predicted.

As ever yours,

Mr. H. Dewayne Kreager
Director
Department of Commerce &
Economic Development
Olympia, Washington

EEM/hl

H. DEWAYNE KREAGER
DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

February 26, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22, New York

Dear Ed:

TV pages in the newspapers continue to report your proposed sabbatical year.

Lois, my much better half, insists that this is a tragedy. What, she says, is she going to do for a reliable news interpreter. She says you can go if you will arrange for Eric Sevareid to fill your spots.

At least, this is a tribute to both of you from a competent critic.

With the legislature in session, I find I haven't the slightest idea what's happening out here. I seem to be, strangely enough, the first liberal democrat in the history of the state to have taken on the whole labor organization head-on. My situation is less dramatic than your clash with Senator Joe McCarthy but perhaps none the less just. Maybe we can talk about this some time.

It is a satisfaction though, isn't it, Ed, to be convinced that you are right and to be in a position where you are willing to take the consequences to try and prove it? You should know.

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

Director

Kreager, H. Dewayne

December 9, 1958

Dear Kreag:

I have not been altogether forgetful about the business of somebody for your exposition. There seems to be a considerable opinion that Frank H. Kingman, Secretary-Treasurer, International Association Affairs and Exposition, 777 Arbor Road, Winston-Salem, North Carolina, would be at least a useful counsellor. I do not know him but thought you might want to get in touch with him directly.

As ever yours,

KRM:skh

Mr. H. Dewayne Kreager
Department of Commerce & Economic Development
Olympia, Washington

A. A. SCHECHTER ASSOCIATES
580 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 36, N.Y.
JUdson 6-2420

December 1, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I have phoned everywhere to get some names in the exposition area. It all leads back to one name who seems to know all of them. His name is Frank H. Kingman, Secretary-Treasurer, International Association Affairs and Exposition, 777 Arbor Road, Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

I assume at this point your friend in Seattle might prefer to make a direct contact. If not, I will be delighted to do so for him.

Sorry you got me in one of the few thousand areas I know nothing about.

Your Truman-Atlee show was great.

Cordially,

Abe

mg

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Mrs. Crissan June 23

This came in just after you sent him a wire saying no.

Kreager, H. Dewayne

H. DEWAYNE KREAGER
DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

June 20, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Yes, definitely, it would be a possibility to have a small rendezvous in Seattle on the evening of July 3rd. Lois and I, of course, would prefer to do it at our water-front abode on the Sound near Olympia but if Seattle is best for you, "so mote it be".

Pete Fox and I will compile a list of those you might want to see and do some preliminary work. In any event, we will keep this flexible and subject to your confirmation and convenience. If you have time I would like to have a rough list of anyone you would like to have present.

When you call from Seattle, call either my office, Fleetwood 2-5611, ext. 344, or my home, Fleetwood 2-8845.

Sincerely,

Kreag

Kreager, DeWayne

June 23, 1958

Mr. H. Dewayne Kreager
Department of Commerce & Economic Development
Olympia, Washington

MOST REGRETFULLY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO KEEP SUGGESTED DATE OF JULY 3RD DUE TO UNAVOIDABLE CHANGE IN PLANS STOP REGARDS

Edward R. Murrow

News
514-43

June 12, 1958

Dear Kreag:

Our visit was altogether too short.

Do you think it might be possible for us to arrange a small rendezvous from Seattle on the evening of July 3? That would probably be inconvenient for all concerned since it is the beginning of the holiday period but it seems to be the only time I could make it. Please do not inconvenience yourself about this.

I will give you a ring from Seattle anyway.

Sincerely,

Mr. H. Dewayne Kreager
Department of Commerce & Economic Development
Olympia, Washington

fc

H. DEWAYNE KREAGER
DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

June 2, 1958

3 cy

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

It was a real pleasure to see you in New York on Friday, May 23rd.

If your time permits on your trip west in July, it would be real nice to see you again. If you want to get any of the old Gamma Mu gang together and I can be of help, tell me the time and place that you would like to see them and who you would like to see, and Pete Fox and I will take it from there.

Best personal regards.

Sincerely,

Kreag

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Mrs. Crissan May 22

Mr. Kreager would like to stop by late tomorrow afternoon to say hello since lunch is out on both days. You are seeing Goldwyn at 4:00.

5130

Kreager
file

H. DEWAYNE KREAGER
DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

May 6, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks for your prompt response to my note of April 16th, asking for an opportunity to see you when I am in New York later this month.

You suggested lunch on the 22nd. Unfortunately I have a long standing commitment to meet with our Economic Panel at the Metropolitan Club on that day.

I will check with your office upon arrival and see if some other arrangement can be made at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Yes

Metropolitan
TE 8-7400.

Upcoming
orp

April 22, 1958

Dear Dewayne:

Delighted you are coming East.

I must be in London on the 14th but will be back before the 21st. What about lunch on the 22nd?

Give my office a call when you get to town and set up a convenient time and place.

As ever yours,

Mr. H. Dewayne Kreager
Department of Commerce and Economic Development
Olympia, Washington

fc

H. DEWAYNE KREAGER
DIRECTOR
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
OLYMPIA, WASHINGTON

April 16, 1958

PERSONAL

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Lacey probably told you at some stage of the game that I, as a result of one of his "inspirations", am out here creating a Department of Commerce and Economic Development for the state of Washington. Actually, it is a lot of fun, considering that it is a temporary three-year thing as far as I am concerned.

I have to be in New York May 21st to 24th. It has been so long since I have seen you that it would be a pleasure to find you there and be able to fit into your schedule. If you have a moment, let me know if this is possible.

My duties on the "mashed potatoes and green peas" circuit have taken me to Pullman several times. Gamma Mu has a nice gang of kids who still maintain a picture of you top-row in the chapter room. They are hell-bent for a fancy new house and may have already contacted you on this.

Warm personal regards.

Sincerely,

Director

Krinsky, Ben

January 6, 1958

Dear Mr. Krinsky:

I have your letter of December 27th.

I appreciate your suggestion of a subject to be covered in my programs and regret that, like many other interesting ideas, it is impossible to find a place for it at the present time, but we will keep your idea on file.

I am grateful for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ben Krinsky
Transoceanic Airmail
Historical Society
250 East 96th Street
Brooklyn 12, New York

mcc

HYACINTH 6-7790

TRANSOCEANIC AIRMAIL

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

250 EAST 96TH STREET
BROOKLYN 12, N. Y.

BEN. KRINSKY
CORRESPONDING SECRETARY

A PORTION OF OUR COLLECTION IS AT EACH OF THE FOLLOWING:

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE
U. S. NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL PHILATELIC MUSEUM
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

AERONAUTICAL MUSEUM
OF THE INSTITUTE OF THE
AERONAUTICAL SCIENCES
NEW YORK, N. Y.

CARNEGIE MUSEUM
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE AIR FORCE
HISTORICAL FOUNDATION
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY
PARKS COLLEGE OF
AERONAUTICAL TECHNOLOGY
PARKS AIRPORT
EAST ST. LOUIS, ILLINOIS

YALE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

CORNELL UNIVERSITY
ITHACA, NEW YORK

TUFTS COLLEGE
NEW MEDFORD, MASS.

Dec. 27, 1957

Mr. E. R. Murrow
485 Madison Ave.
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow;

My brother and I are not very famous people, but in our effort to obtain the world's most honored collection of envelopes and post cards carried on famous ocean airplane flights, we ran into several snags, which will make up quite a nice human interest story.

Checked on the Lindbergh-Hauptman kidnap case.
" several times by the F. B. I.
" by Navy Intellegance regarding Task Force.
" custom house officials.
" Nazi connections with Field Marshall Goering.
" about the Amtorg Trading Co. (the Russian outfit connected with Julius & Ethel Rosenberg on atomic secrets)
" about the bombing at the New York World's Fair.
Nearly picked up a divorce.

These are a few of the highlights in our career, and there are more.

Can you use this in an interview?

Sincerely

Ben Krinsky

The World's Most Honored Collection in the World's Most Honored Institutions.

The U. S. Air Force Academy, Lowery Air Force Base, Denver, Colorado
United Nations
British Museum, London, England
Smithsonian Institute, Washington, D. C.
Nationsl Philatelic Museum, Philadelphia, Pa.
Aeronautical Museum, N. Y. C.
Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg, Pa.
Air Force Historical Foundation, Montgomery, Ala.
St. Louis University, East St. Louis, Ill.
Yale University, New Haven, Conn.
Tufts College, New Bedford, Mass.
U. S. Air Force Museum, Wright Patterson Air Force Base, Ohio
U. S. Air Force Museum, Sampson Air Force Base, Geneva, N. Y.
U. S. Air Force Museum, Lackland Air Force Base, Texas
Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.
Holy Cross, Mass.
Notre Dame, Ind.

Each of the above received one of our collections (free of shipping, insurance and any other charges) envelopes and post cards carried on famous ocean flights. This work was started by my brother and myself some 30 years ago. We are not in this business, or any other, we are both workers who have to earn our own livelihood. We have spent a considerable large amount of money for men in our means.

This priceless collection contains every historical trans-oceanic epic and personality from the first non-stop crossing of the Atlantic Ocean in 1919 by Alcock and Brown through all the stages of trans-oceanic flying right up to the present time, including rarities that are the only ones in existence. It is endorsed by the Board of Education the City of New York, the former Commanding General of the U. S. Army Air Force, the library of Congress, Wash.DC. It ties in with the Atom Bomb at Hiroshima, Nakisaki and Bikini, Pres.Eisenhower, Pres. Truman, Pres. Roosevelt, Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Lindbergh, Gen. Curtis Le May, Gen. Twinning, Gen. MacArthur,Gen.Vandenbergh,Gen.Bradley, Gen. Collins, Gen.O'Donnell,Adm. Byrd,Adm. Read (NC4-1919) Strategic Air Command,Royal Air Force, Jets, etc up to the present time.

The U. S. Air Force wants this material for many museums, so far we have sent collections to 4. We have no more funds at present. We would like to place one collection in each state of the U.S. plus one in every base of the U.S.Air Force Our collection is more than a hobby, it is a genuine attempt to place a coherent Transoceanic Flight Collection, fully illustrated with photographs, envelopes or post cards with accompanying text,with institutions that might find it of educational value, In addition to the collection winning top honors too numerous to mention, in a world competion held at the Grand Central Palace, the collection won the highest award in its class. At the N.Y. World's Fair,

(The collection was insured for $35,000.00) where only the outstanding prize winning collections in each field of philately, were invited to exhibit (Competing against many of the world outstanding stamps as shown in Life Magazine). The Airpost Journal, the official publication of the American Air Mail Society said quote, "The outstanding collection in the entire show is the ten frame display of William H. Krinsky, of Brooklyn, N.Y."

British Museum.

29th October, 1954

Sir,

I am directed by the Trustees of the British Museum to convey to you the expression of their best thanks for the Present, mentioned on the other side, which you have been pleased to make to them.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

T. H. Hendrick

Director and Principal Librarian.

Mr. Ben Krinsky,
250, East 96th Street,
Brooklyn 12,
N.Y., U.S.A.

THE AIR FORCE HISTORICAL FOUNDATION

MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA

HUME PEABODY
Executive Director

4 August 1954

Mr. Ben Krinsky
Transoceanic Airmail Covers
250 East 96th Street
Brooklyn 12, New York

Dear Mr. Krinsky:

Please give us the valuation on the collection of transoceanic airmail covers that you so kindly donated to the Foundation in May. Our auditors have asked that we ascertain this information from you, and since it is a deductible item, we would like to have our figure correspond with yours.

We are looking forward with a great deal of interest to receiving the additional material to be added to this collection whenever it is available.

Sincerely yours,

Hume Peabody

HUME PEABODY
Executive Director

HP/jt

SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY

PARKS COLLEGE OF AERONAUTICAL TECHNOLOGY

PARKS AIRPORT
East Saint Louis
ILLINOIS

June 8, 1954

Mr. Ben Krinsky
Transoceanic Airmail Covers
250 East 96th St.
Brooklyn 12, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Krinsky:

Your gift sent to Saint Louis University was forwarded to our institution. You will recall that this gift was a portion of the world's finest chronology of transoceanic, historical and aeronautical material.

Please accept our sincere expressions of gratitude and please advise your brother that we have received this gift. I have asked the Librarian to make arrangements to have this material properly framed and placed on display in our Library, which I think is the appropriate place for it. I am sure that there it will receive the kind of notice that it deserves, and will be a source of interesting information for our students.

Please be advised also that any other such material which you have will be gratefully received.

Thanks for your interest in our college and university.

Very sincerely yours,

J. C. Chopesky, S.J.

J. C. Chopesky, S.J.
Regent and Acting Dean

jcc se

FIRST IN AVIATION
PARKS COLLEGE
SINCE 1927

202022

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
UNITED STATES NATIONAL MUSEUM
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

JUN -2 1954

Mr. Ben Krinsky
250 East 96th Street
Brooklyn 12, New York

Dear Mr. Krinsky:

Your letters of May 6 and May 25 were received and referred to the Department of History.

The specimens of Trans-oceanic, Historical and Aeronautical material were received in good condition and are being accessioned as a gift in your brother's name, through you. We regret the delay in acknowledging receipt of these specimens which was due to the large volume of end-of-the-year work.

We want you to know that we sincerely appreciate this gift and will look forward to additions to the collection as you mentioned in your letters. You will receive official acknowledgment of the gift from Dr. Remington Kellogg, Director of the U. S. National Museum, in a few days.

Very sincerely yours,

M. L. Peterson
Acting Head Curator
Department of History

University of Notre Dame
Notre Dame, Indiana

The University Library
Office of the Director

February 15, 1956.

Mr. Ben Krinsky
250 East 96th Street
Brooklyn 12, New York

Dear Mr. Krinsky:

Your deposit of the chronology of trans-oceanic aeronautical material has been received. We are very happy to have this collection and I shall bring it to the attention of the appropriate faculty members and certainly to the Air Force R.O.T.C. on the campus. I am sure all this is in connection with their class work and it will be very valuable for this purpose.

Of course, this has value all of its own and we appreciate greatly your thoughtfulness in depositing this collection at Notre Dame. Please accept our sincere thanks for your kind consideration.

Sincerely yours,

Victor A. Schaefer
Director of the Library

COLLEGE OF THE HOLY CROSS
WORCESTER 3, MASSACHUSETTS

February 15, 1956

OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN

Mr. Ben Krinsky
250 East 96th Street
Brooklyn 12, New York

Dear Mr. Krinsky:

Your gift of your collection of trans-oceanic, aeronautical material to Holy Cross has come to the Dinand Library, and I want to thank you for your kindness. It is a remarkable collection you have gathered, and we would be pleased if you were able to complete the collection you have so kindly sent us. You have written you hope to add to it, and I trust you will be able to do so.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

(Rev.) William L. Lucey, S.J.
Librarian.

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE ACADEMY
Lowry Air Force Base
Denver, Colorado

COPY

Mr. Ben Krinsky
Transoceanic Airmail Covers
250 East 96th Street
Brooklyn 12, New York

My dear Mr. Krinsky:

May I undertake to acknowledge, on behalf of General Harmon, the receipt of your generous gift to the Air Force Academy. A historical collection of airmail stamps and covers such as is represented in this contribution has a particular value to the Academy in orienting the cadets and instructing them in the progress of aviation. We shall be very happy to receive additional items as they become available.

Thank you very much.

Sincerely,

Don Z. Zimmerman

DON Z. ZIMMERMAN
Brigadier General, USAF
Dean of Faculty

Kuh, Frederick

CHICAGO
SUN-TIMES
WASHINGTON BUREAU
1245 NATIONAL PRESS BLDG.
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.
EXecutive 3-0151

Washington September 12th 1958

Mr Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City

Dear Ed,

I am giving this note to my friend, Samuel Charles Fullman, who is in Toronto with CBC. He and his wife (who was at the MoI during the war) have been familiar to me since those years.

Mr Fullman can himself tell you just what he is doing for CBC. I understand he is producing a weekly half-hour commentary on significant news developments -- a TV program.

He is interested in making a change which will bring him to the USA. I know (unless the situation has changed) that you are not responsible for employing CBS staff generally, but I suppose you know those who are. I would like to commend Mr. Fullman warmly. He is experienced, able and a pleasant companion.

He is a Londoner like you and me, only more so.

Look me up when next you visit Washington.
Best wishes,

Frederick
Frederick Kuh

Kunik, I. J.

March 17, 1959

Dear Mr. Kunik:

Thank you for your informative letter of March 6.

I am unable to suggest a meeting since I am going abroad immediately, and will subsequently be out of the country during a year's leave of absence.

The project with which you and Mr. Piller are concerned sounds most interesting, and I am sorry not to have the opportunity to become better informed about it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. I. Jordan Kunik
521 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, New York

ERM:jmi

I. JORDAN KUNIK
COUNSELOR AT LAW-PATENT ATTORNEY
521 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, NEW YORK
MURRAY HILL 7-3480

March 6, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is to bring to your attention the activities of Mr. S. Edwin Piller, a radio engineer, who has been actively engaged in developing and fostering a relatively new technique which he calls "Communicasting". This is a combination of cochannel multi-lateral radio communication and broadcasting. It has the dual purpose of helping specialists who are widely separated geographically interchange information and at the same time educate a listening audience. He and I firmly believe that this concept of disseminating knowledge by multi-lateral radio communication should be extended on a considerably wider scope.

On August 15th, 1958, Mr. Piller was presented an award by Lt. General J. D. O'Connell, the Chief Signal Officer, for his work in the organization, direction and conduct of this communications net. At present he is president of the Single Sideband Amateur Radio Association, a world-wide organization of licensed radio amateurs dedicated to furthering good radio communication techniques. Among its members are such well known radio amateurs as General Curtis LeMay and Herbert Hoover, Jr.

The present operational network which has been in existence since the beginning of 1958 has been primarily concerned with conducting radio forums for the interchange of technical information relating to the electronic arts. At these radio forums, not only do speakers present papers on their specialties, but immediately thereafter calls are received from stations as far away as 400 miles, asking questions and making suggestions and criticisms.

Some time ago, Mr. Piller and I decided that such radio forums should be utilized by researchers, scientists and technologists in other fields, such as medicine, chemistry, physics, biology, as well as the social sciences, whereby more rapid dissemination and interchange of ideas may take place. The urgency of this is well known in the light of the well known time lag that exists between the determination of research data and its publication in journals. Also this radio forum technique for the interchange of ideas would enable researchers and investigators to attend seminars on a considerably more frequent basis than is feasible in travelling long distances to annual or semi-annual conventions.

It is contemplated that such radio forums would be organized amongst college campuses for use by the various departments, either on a graduate or ungraduate level, or both. Hospital staffs in different cities could very well meet on the air for upgrading their proficiency both in the medical sciences and in technologies. By the use of the proposed radio forum systems, a considerable amount of duplication of research might very well be avoided and investigations in progress would receive constructive criticisms and suggestions in order to assist the researcher in reaching his goal.

Mr. Piller and I are in the process of forming a non-profit foundation whose function will be to encourage the wider use of multi-lateral radio communication for science and the humanities. This foundation will perform the requisite organizational work involved in setting up one or more pilot networks as well as obtain proper frequency allocations for the purpose of interchanging and disseminating knowledge.

In view of the fact that you are having such outstanding success with your "SMALL WORLD" television program, which is somewhat analagous in form to the radio forum

network that has been in operation for some time, Mr. Piller and I would like very much to meet with you at an early date to gain the benefit of your advice and counsel since we are sure that our objectives are consonant with your well known attitudes concerning the best use of the radio medium. At that time we should be pleased to give you considerably more details about the operational network that is now in existence and about our purposes in broadening its scope for the benefit of a greater number of students and teachers.

Sincerely yours,

I. Jordan Kurnik

IJK:m

Kupcinet, Irv

March 7, 1958

Dear Kup:

Thanks for sending me the clipping.

The response in mail has been overwhelmingly enthusiastic, and both Fred and I enjoyed doing it.

With all best wishes.

Sincerely,

Mr. Irv Kupcinet
Chicago Sun-Times
211 West Wacker Drive
Chicago 6, Illinois

mec

KUP'S COLUMN

KUPCINET

Coast-To-Coast—

THE CHICAGO BEAT: The inside on the **Nathan Leopold** parole: **Gov. Stratton** issued no public statement indicating his stand, but Leopold would not have been paroled unless Stratton had let it be known "through channels" that he had no objections. . . . Even with the governor's tacit approval, the Illinois Parole and Pardon Board vote was 3-2, with **Robert Branson** and **John Bookwalter** voting no and Chairman **Franklin U. Stransky, Joseph G. Carpentier** and **Joseph F. Novotny** voting yes.

Leopold's plan now is to "get lost" as quietly as possible. He hopes to leave Stateville Penitentiary and be in Puerto Rico (where a hospital post is awaiting him) before the public is aware of his release. How the most celebrated convict in the world can escape the press-radio-TV boys is a problem to tax the minds of Leopold, attorney **Elmer Gertz** and **Warden Joe Ragen.**

Faces and Places: Singer **Nick Todd (Pat Boone's** brother) leading the cheers for **Jennie Smith** at the Black Orchid. (But his heart belongs to former Miss America **Marian Ann McKnight,** currently a UCLA student.) . . . **Ben Bentley** of the Stadium huddling at Fritzel's with tuxedo tycoon **Ben Gingiss** about a mass rental deal for the fight writers' annual dinner March 23 at the Bismarck. It'll be strictly formal. (This we gotta see—the fight mob in black tie!) . . . **Mike Gill, Mamie Eisenhower's** nephew, visiting Chicago to buy a Cadillac and then catching his long-time pal, trombone star **Dave Remington,** at Jazz, Ltd.

Comic **Jonathan Winters** ended his Black Orchid stay Saturday night with orchids—the biggest box office in the cafe's history. (Especially remarkable because of the subzero spell and the start of Lent.) . . . The weather cost the **Mary Kaye** Trio, opening at the B. O. Sunday, $5,000. That's the sum they lost when snowbound Indianapolis had to cancel out a one-nighter. . . . Chicago's **Tommy Sands,** checks in next weekend to plug his "Sing, Boy, Sing," opening March 7 at the Loop.

CBS network will originate two musical pickups per week from the Pump Room—9:05 to 9:30 p.m. Wednesdays and 10:30 to 11 p.m. Saturdays. It's a tribute to maestro **David LeWinter.** . . . **Mike Nichols** and **Elaine May,** New York's red-hot comedy team (by way of Chicago), have to delay their Mister Kelly's bow until May 26 because of a TV commitment. They've been signed for a spectacular, starring **Donald O'Connor,** in April. . . . Nichols's wife, singer **Pat Scot,** was farewell-party'd (amid flowing tears) in the Pump Room by Channel 2 after her last In Town Tonight show Friday. She's moving to New York to be with her hubby. . . . Overheard at Shangri-La: "I've heard some awful things about you, honey—and I hope they're all true!"

THE WASHINGTON WHIRL: White House sources report **President Eisenhower** and his economic advisers have agreed that a tax cut is the best means of ending the recession. The President is expected to deliver the message "sometime in March." The cut will show up in your withholding tax. Each pay envelope thus will carry more money, which means increased purchasing power. . . . The AFL-CIO is now beset by two internal union struggles. The International Representatives Union (organizers) has been fighting for recognition for months. And the American Newspaper Guild is attacking the parent group over the firing of four editorial employes of the AFL-CIO News.

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER

A high government official who recently has wrapped himself in a "cloak of high principles" was the topic of discussion. **Speaker Sam Rayburn** (D-Tex.) withered him with this caustic comment: "His present attachment to high principles is the most unprincipled thing he's ever done!"

THE NEW YORK TICKER: Milton Berle's appearance in a serious role on the Kraft TV Theater actually was a test run for a new TV series to be called Off-Beat, in which Berle plans to make frequent but not weekly appearances. . . . Berle's widely publicized acting role gave Kraft the highest Trendex of its 10-year history, a 23.8, which came close to nosing out the sensational **Victor Borge** hour, which Trendex'd at 24.1. . . . Starting March 31, you'll get two **Arthur Godfreys** every ayem—9 to 10 on radio and 10:30 to 11 on television. It was Godfrey's decision (as reported here) to separate the two mediums.

THE HOLLYWOOD REPORT: Bob Hope will be reunited with his old sparring partner, **Bing Crosby,** on his TV outing next Sunday night. In addition to Der Bingle, Hope will be joined by **Anita Ekberg** and newlyweds **Bob Wagner** and **Natalie Wood.** . . . Hope at the Los Angeles dinner in honor of **Vice President Nixon:** "You'd think Nixon was **John Foster Dulles's** son the way he flies around the world. He spends more time on a runway than **Lili St. Cyr!" . . . Eve Arden,** losing her TV show, may take the night club plunge. The Hotel Deauville in Miami Beach wants her to follow **Donald O'Connor.**

ANITA EKBERG

Ex-Chicago model **Joan Tabor** is cutting a fancy figure in the movie colony. She has popped up on innumerable TV commercials and her manager, **Bill Shiffrin,** is negotiating for an important movie role. . . . **Joe Breeden,** a former Chicagoan (Senn High), is leaving the NBC press department to form his own publicity firm. First client: **Jimmy Durante.** . . . And for a closing chuckle, this sign appears on a TV shop: "Sputniks Repaired Here!"

ENGIN
Louis R.
president
Society of
presents
thony A.
of the Me
tary Dist
Chicago.
the socie
Chicago's
age Trea
one of the
gineering
world. (S

Theolo
Here W
For Stu

Gregor
graduate stu
Theologi
Seminary,
been awar
Rotary F
tion Fe
for
study
1958.
He
stud
ry
nte
ation a
berg Un
is fluent i

Armstron
and Mrs. J
of 1249 Stra
is a graduat
High School
versity, Mid
has been
president at

His fellow
awarded by
to outstandi
nations. Thr
young men
fellowships
Monmouth,
Asia; Daniel
shall, who i
America, a
Eidman of
to go to

Ad

AMAZING
Waves Hai
You
Contains S

Save on beauty pa
permanent expens
your hair just onc
new MAGIC W
POO which cont
SET lotion. Get c
waves and curls u
wash your hair—t

Easy to have Love
A MAGIC WAV
leaves your hai
reset beautifully
comb out into l
never had before
Send name and
supply—sent pos
not delighted, r
$1.64 including

4. Shampoo
hair

MAGIC CU
330 North M

7¢ THE WEATHER

CHICAGO
SUN-TIMES

FINAL
HOME EDITION

Kup

Feb. 27, 1958

Dear Ed,

Your hunting companion of a few weeks ago, Russ Stewart, passed on this Rayburn quip. It's ahoney!

C'mon -- run for Senator!

Best,

kup

Kupcinet, Irv

February 25, 1958

Dear Kup:

It ain't true! I have neither the appetite nor the ability.

Thanks for the good wishes anyway.

As ever yours,

Mr. Irv Kupcinet
CHICAGO SUN-TIMES
Chicago, Illinois

fc

7¢ THE WEATHER

CHICAGO
SUN-TIMES

FINAL
HOME EDITION

Kup

2/13/58

Dear Ed,

I can "See It Now" --
Senator Edward R. Murrow!

Best of luck,

Kup

KUP'S COLUMN

KUPCINET

TV's **Ed Murrow** is being urged, person-to-person, by **Carmine De Sapio,** New York Democratic political chieftain, to become a candidate for the U.S. Senate. The astute Murrow, however, prefers his politics from the "outside looking in." . . . **Bob Hope,** our fearless, peerless leader, is eager to try his humor on the Russians. He'll confer with the State Department about visiting Moscow to entertain U.S. employes stationed there and also to film his last TV show of the season before a Soviet audience, with the aid of interpreters. Russia is one of the few spots on the globe that satellite Hope hasn't orbit'd to. (Question: Would the Red Squares dig this cat?)

MANY OF OUR TOWN'S BANKERS are screaming in anguish because **Mayor Daley** listed them as trustees of slum tenements. The bankers don't relish being associated with the blighted properties and point out they shouldn't take the rap for the owners, who don't want their names connected with the buildings—only the profits! So all the banks have to do, to get off the hook, is reveal names of the owners. Some mighty prominent persons would emerge.

MARLENE DIETRICH'S FRANK ADMISSION about her performance in "Witness for the Prosecution," currently at the United Artists: "For the first time in my life, I act." . . . And on the same subject: **Kim Novak** has the last laugh on all who scoff at her "acting." She's just been named No. 1 actress by Boxoffice, a trade magazine. . . . More woe for our police censor board: Movie producer **Don Hartman** is ready to fight the board's pink slip (adults only) for his "Desire Under the Elms" all the way to the Supreme Court.

MARLENE DIETRICH

ARTHUR GODFREY WILL SPARK his Monday night CBS-TV Talent Scouts with a $5,000 cash award for winners. And Artha also wants to separate his morning radio and TV shows, now a simulcast. Under the present arrangement, one of the mediums must suffer. . . . Reason for canceling "Compulsion," the Broadway show based on the **Loeb-Leopold** case which was due at the Erlanger Feb. 26: The play is so expensive because of its large (40) cast that it would have to do capacity business to show a small profit. And prospects of doing capacity weren't bright. . . . **Bob Feller** bounces back to baseball as a sportscaster. He'll handle Mutual Network's game of the day.

DORE SCHARY, WITH THE APPLAUSE OF his "Sunrise at Campobello," the F.D.R. story, still ringing in his ears, will be a Pump Room luncheon visitor Thursday. . . . **Joyce Brothers,** the comely boxing expert of $64,000 Question fame, will be the first woman to invade the Chicago Stadium press box. (G-r-r-r!) She's been assigned to assist **Jack Drees** on the CBS radio broadcast of the **Robinson-Basilio** fight March 25. . . . Fortune mag is ready to pop with a profile of the **Walter Heller** Co., one of the nation's largest finance firms.

TIN PAN ALLEY: Della Reese, a Rush Street click, worked "overtime" the last two nights, cutting a Jubilee album titled, "Della Reese Sings at Mister Kelly's." . . . And another: **"Betty Madigan** Sings **Jerome Kern,"** on a Coral label, is music to cheer by. Betty's currently warbling at the Camellia House. . . . And why not one called **"Tommy McDonnell** Sings and Pours at the Singapore"? . . . Singer **Johnny Raphael,** a Chicago boy, had to leave home to be discovered. He's a rage on the West Coast, where he recorded "We're Only Young Once." (And, as **Joe E. Lewis** put it,"If you play your cards right, once is enough!")

SAMMY DAVIS JR. UNDERWENT jaw surgery at 3 a.m. in Hollywood the other day so he wouldn't miss a performance at the Moulin Rouge. Samele opens at the Chez Paree Feb. 28, following storyteller **Myron Cohen,** who opens Monday night for 11 days. Young Davis cut an album with **Joya Sherrill,** co-star ring with **Teddy Wilson** at the Blue Note, titled "Sammy Jumps with Joya." Cute. . . . ABC has summoned deejay **Chuck Francisco** to New York to discuss a new type deejay show for the network. . . . The birth scene in "Farewell to Arms" at the Oriental apparently is a knockout—no fewer than six patrons fainted during the showing last week. (And all men—the sissies!)

JACK BENNY'S CBS-TV SHOWER OF STARS Thursday is loaded with chuckles. He finally hits the 40 mark. (His real birthday is Friday—64 Valentines.) . . . And **Jimmy Turchi Tattler,** the Pump Room's pint-sized quart-seller, celebrates his 43d on Thursday. . . . **Lincoln's** Birthday was a three-way celebration for lawyer **George Bieber** and his wife: Each celebrated a birthday, plus their 13th wedding anniversary. . . . And if you'll pardon a personal note: Happy anniversary to our ever-lovin' **Essie,** who has devoted the last 19 years to the same guy. (Lucky fella!)

DORE SCHARY

BLACK ORCHID STAR Jonathan Winters, a sellout every night, was feted at the Chez Paul by owner **Bill Contos** the other midnight. . . . **Harold Bock,** manager of the Sheraton Hotel, gets the plum of the chain's operation. He moves to the Ambassador in New York on March 1. . . . Overheard at Mike Fish's: "Latest expression in ad circles —"Be nice to everybody, the meeting isn't over yet!"

See Kup on WBBM-TV (Channel 2) at 10:50 nightly.

Urge

By Dolor

Methodist
take the lead
leges to patie
and doctors
crimination,"
advised here

The declar
Bishop Richa
Indianapolis, I
area of the de
address Wedn
annual conve
tional Assn.
pitals and H
rison Hotel.
was sponsor
Methodist So
Rock River
resenting Me
ern Illinois.

"The churc
Bishop Raine
the growing
ing the way
clear princip
following the
udices."

Nun

There are 7
ated hospitals
aged, 48 hom
seven homes
represented
Bishop Rain
annual oper
$135,000,000
assets exceed
informed his

In its phil
administration
Church seeks
nor should it
control over
medicine beca
national religi
said.

Spirit

At a pre
Bishop W.
Oklahoma C
efforts in
into outer s

Dies On Ve

Anthony
Bark River,
parently of
Wednesday a
He was abo
vacation in S

B
CI
AUT
$34.95
NOW
$2
INSTAL
MOST C
CUSTO
IN 3
900 E
(1 Bl.
A

7¢ THE WEATHER

CHICAGO
SUN-TIMES

FINAL
HOME EDITION

Kup

Dear Ed -

Attached is a clipping on your departure.

Have a fine year!

Best,

Irv Kupcinet

KUP'S COLUMN

KUPCINET

The feud between the two union giants, **Jimmy Hoffa** and **Walter Reuther,** is blazing anew. (There's no labor of love between 'em.) Latest blowup stems from Reuther's recent statement: "I want people who are guilty of things like Mr. Hoffa is guilty of to go to jail because they're a danger to America." Hoffa has instructed his attorneys to examine the statement for a possible lawsuit. . . . The inside-inside on Hoffa and Reuther: Some time ago, the two feudin' unionists reached an agreement to resolve their differences in private.

OF ALL THE VOICES TV could afford to lose, **Ed Murrow's** is the last we like to see go, even temporarily. We trust the rumors about his differences with CBS are just that—rumors. . . . The movies' **Alfred Hitchcock** turns his charm on the Executives Club Feb. 27. . . . Russia beat us to the satellite, but Uncle Sam may be first to have GIs fire a missile. (Up to now the scientists have been in charge.) The Air Force has set a July date on Atlas ICBM from the West Coast, with specially trained GIs doing all the work.

JERRY LEWIS, OPENING at the Chez Paree Wednesday, may be playing the cafe for the last time—as an employe. As we reported some time ago, Lewis is ready to make a financial investment in the club and become associated with co-owners **Dave Halper** and **Donjo Medlevine.** . . . Lewis is one of the few big-time stars who rose from night clubs and still remembers his background. He plays them now largely out of a sense of loyalty—to help keep them alive.

JERRY LEWIS

JERRY BOUNCED INTO TOWN for his "one-man show" with this entourage: His wife **Patti** (in charge of seeing he doesn't overwork); **Ernie Glucksman,** his manager and TV producer; **Jack Keller,** press chief and golf pigeon; **Louis Brown,** musical conductor; **Billy Richmond,** drummer; **Milton Hale,** road manager; **David Joesting,** stage manager, and **Hal Bell,** who appears in the act and serves as Jerry's stand-in for movies. Lewis may be zany on stage, but he's one of the most astute young men in Hollywood and leaves nothing to chance. For example, he even brings his own microphones and stage equipment. Lewis picks up the transportation and hotel tab for his entire entourage, which puts a hefty dent in his paycheck.

"RAISIN IN THE SUN" is being boomed for the Pulitzer Prize in drama. . . . **Jack Benny** and his **Mary** both were bedded at the Fontainebleau in Miami Beach with colds. Which hardly speaks well for the Florida clime. . . . **Jim** (Maverick) **Garner** is a brave cowboy, indeed. He'll sing on **Bing Crosby's** ABC-TV spec March 2. . . . The latest Nielsen rating puts **Danny Thomas** in third place—only non-Western to crack the top six. (Wagon Train is the No. 1.)

TV GUIDE'S JOHN HIGGINS reports our new Channel 2 show, At Random, should be sponsored by a ciggie firm: "It's a thinking man's show." . . . And **George Mashbitz** was disappointed "because you didn't have **Abe Lincoln** on the first program—after all, you interviewed him in your column!" . . . That gorjus redhead with **Bobby Van** (he's on the **Jerry Lewis** bill at the Chez) is his frau, the former **Diane Garrett.** She's the **ex-Mrs. Earl Muntz.** All three are veddy, veddy chummy. . . . It's **Robert Q. Lewis** in "Visit to a Small Planet" for Drury Lane Theater, opening March 10.

FACES AND PLACES: Bill Veeck and **Hank Greenberg,** two swingin' gents, getting their fill of jazz by traipsing from **Ella Fitzgerald** at Mister Kelly's to **Jonah** (The Wailer) **Jones** at the London House. . . . **"Thin Jack" Leonard,** who goes from the Black Orchid to the Studebaker in "Fun Time," engaging in his first argument with producer **Jules Pfeifer** in the Pump Room. Pfeifer insists no critics (his pet hatred) will be allowed to attend "Fun Time." To which Leonard niftied, "So we'll change the name to 'Death in the Aisle'!"

THIS IS SHOW BUSINESS: A short time ago singer **Fran Murray** guest'd on **Don McNeill's** Breakfast Club and elicited considerable interest. But nothing happened, and a gal's gotta eat. Now she's a secretary at Gibby's restaurant—biding her time. . . . Gibby's, by the way, will play host to the entire cast (80) of "Music Man" at a midnight repast Thursday. . . . **Al Hamburg** deadpans that he hardly can wait until "Music Man" star **Forrest Tucker's** mother does the sequel: "**Sophie Tucker** in 'Music Ma'am.'"

SOPHIE TUCKER

THE DUKES OF DIXIELAND march into the Blue Note Wednesday night with a $100,000 check—their advance royalty from Audio-Fidelity records. . . . More Dixieland jazz: **Santo Pecora** and his Ramblers at the Cafe Continental. They're gassers . . . Hollywood columnist **Sheilah Graham** meets her fellow press members over lunch Wednesday at the Imperial House to herald the movie based on her book, "Beloved Infidel." . . . WAAF deejay **Tito** and San Francisco model **Susan Howard** are now Mr. and Mrs. . . . And it's a boy, **Jeffrey Scott,** for Channel 2's **Jerry Levin.** . . . Overheard at Le Bistro: "A liberal is one who makes enemies right and left!"

Kupcinet, Irv

February 20, 1959

Dear Kup:

Thanks for not writing an obit. Must still make the effort until July 1. I am looking forward to the sabbatical so much that I'm thinking of changing the title of all programs to I CAN TASTE IT NOW.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Irving Kupcinet
Chicago Sun-Times
Chicago, Illinois

Kurland, Norman D.

7

HOFSTRA COLLEGE

HEMPSTEAD, NEW YORK

Department of History
February 17, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have always been impressed by your achievements on radio and television but there are few of your actions which are more impressive than your decision to take a year of leisure. It is my feeling that one of our basic deficiencies in America is that we do not value leisure sufficiently and do not know how to employ it meaningfully.

I teach in a liberal arts college. In discussing the meaning of liberal education I lay great stress on one of its oldest meanings: education for leisure. It is not the education for a trade or profession, but the education required by men to learn how to make the most noble use of that time and energy which they do not have to devote to staying alive and paying taxes.

The best word on this subject was said by Aristotle in the eighth book of the Politics: (emphases mine)

> Leisure is the origin of all achievements. Granted that work and leisure are both necessary, yet leisure is the desired end for which work is done (an opinion not widely held in a society under the influence of Puritan values;) and this raises the question how we ought to employ our leisure. Not by merely amusing ourselves, obviously, for that would be to set up amusement as the chief end of life....Leisure is not a means but an end; it offers not only pleasure but happiness and the very joy of living, and these are not available to the busy man but only to the leisurly.1..There are some branches of learning and education that are pursued for the sake of knowing how to guide our leisure.... They are desired not because they are useful or necessary for a specific purpose but because they are liberal, i.e., proper for a freeman, and noble.

I see in your action an awareness of this conception of leisure and hope that your action will be an inspiration to others.

Sincerely yours,
Norman D. Kurland
Norman D. Kurland
Assistant Professor of History

January 6, 1960

Dear Mr. Kurtz:

Thank you for your letter of December 21st and for your enclosed pamphlet, CHALLENGE TO WORLD LEADERSHIP.

Since Mr. Murrow is still traveling in Europe and is not expected to return to this country for several months, I have forwarded your note and pamphlet on to him there.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachtmeister
Secretary

Mr. Howard G. Kurtz
Handy Associates, Incorporated
405 Park Avenue
New York 22, New York

Handy Associates, Incorporated

Management Consultants

405 Park Avenue New York 22, N.Y. PLaza 5-1911

NEW YORK
CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
PHILADELPHIA
PARIS

December 31, 1959

PERSONAL NOTE TO EDWARD R. MURROW

You read the manuscript of CHALLENGE TO WORLD LEADERSHIP before it was published, and asked me to be certain to send it to you when it came out.

There are twelve years of exploration behind the pamphlet, and I think it is on your wavelength.

Krushchev again has an initiative in world public opinion by calling for permanent disarmament. This strikes close to the hidden nerve of world public anxisty. . . .whether he is sincere or insincere.

If we have a better plan . . .if we have a more moral goal for mankind . . . if we have a more majestic vision for the safety and security of the human race, we should be speaking forth strongly, right now. Apparently, we have not yet learned to think and plan national policy on the new-dimension of today's crisis.

The world is waiting for a new big idea . . .big enough to deserve support and loyalty from people of all the world's patriotisms, from all the world's religions and philosophies. In the pamphlet you will note the strong reactions of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish theologians . . .of medical, physical, psychiatric, psychological and legal disciplines . . .of Republican and Democratic political view.

With an anxious world waiting for moral world leadership to arise to lead the way OUT OF crisis, rather than deeper and deeper into crisis as both sides have been led, what a wonderful opportunity for radio and TV to lead the way in giving birth to such new-dimension leadership. . . but sparking the Great Debate that neither political party has courage to start . . .by continuing the Dialogue of Man in search for survival discipline.

Welcome your reactions. Do you see an opportunity?

Howard G. Kurtz

HOWARD G. KURTZ

Kurtz, Howard

Challenge to World Leadership

COMMENTS BY:

Chauncey D. Leake
Kirtley F. Mather
Jerome D. Frank
Gordon Allport
Robert H. Reno
John LaFarge
Kenneth L. Maxwell
Ralph W. Sockman
Maurice N. Eisendrath
Barbara Ward
Ralph E. Flanders
Hubert H. Humphrey
Everett R. Clinchy

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PRESS
WASHINGTON, D.C.

CHALLENGE TO WORLD LEADERSHIP

By Howard G. Kurtz

INCLUDING STATEMENTS BY

GORDON ALLPORT, EVERETT R. CLINCHY, RALPH E. FLANDERS, JEROME D. FRANK, MAURICE N. EISENDRATH, HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, LADY BARBARA WARD JACKSON, JOHN LAFARGE, CHAUNCEY D. LEAKE, KIRTLEY F. MATHER, KENNETH L. MAXWELL, ROBERT H. RENO, AND RALPH W. SOCKMAN

Public Affairs Press, Washington, D. C.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

In 1947 when the State Department crystallized the "containment" concept of U. S. foreign policy, Howard G. Kurtz was engaged in several years of graduate study in Russian-American problems at the Russian Institute of Columbia University. That year he also spent nine weeks in Moscow during the Conference of Foreign Ministers.

While analyzing the preconditions of international relations that would have to exist between the U. S. and the U.S.S.R. before full exchange of ideas could become possible, Mr. Kurtz came to the conclusion that "containment" was only a transient and defensive policy—a sort of holding operation until some effective positive solution could be found. For the past twelve years he has continued his search for a basic solution to the crises that have plagued the world since the end of World War II.

This pamphlet is a condensation of a recently completed book manuscript. Mr. Kurtz is Senior Associate of Handy Associates, Inc., New York management consultants.

Published by Public Affairs Press,
419 New Jersey Avenue, Washington 3, D. C.
Printed in the United States of America

Library of Congress Catalog Card No. 59-15842
Copyright 1959 by Howard G. Kurtz

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

America's multi-million-circulation magazines have nearly perfected the ability to communicate *facts,* and to sell *things,* but they have not as yet discovered the way to communicate a big or new idea.

"There is no way *Challenge to World Leadership* can be told in pictures. It breaks through the barrier of *fact,* and into the realm of *meaning,* but we can't interpret it in images that our readers will buy. It is impossible to tell the story of the Golden Rule visually. Anyway, we couldn't handle that story either." This was the concensus of some editors of popular magazines who saw this manuscript. Pictorial journalism in print or television can arouse and titillate reader interest with the dramatization of death, disaster, violence, war, but their editors go blank at the prospect of dramatizing the new-dimension concept of a war-proof world. This seems to be too much for them.

"I think you may have written the word that is worth ten thousand pictures" was the verdict of a renowned creative photographer attached to a leading picture magazine that failed to discover how this vision could be interpreted to America.

Acknowledgment is due Professor David Botter of the School of Journalism at Northwestern University and former Assistant Managing Editor of *Look* Magazine. He suggested inclusion in this pamphlet of the blunt reactions, pro and con, of a dozen leading citizens from widely diverse points-of-view.

I am also deeply grateful to Mr. Richard W. Freeman, Chairman of the Board of Delta Airlines, Incorporated, who caught the impact of the air-age significance of the ideas and challenged me to set them down in the present pamphlet.

For stimulation and encouragement I am much indebted to Dean Chauncey D. Leake, Professor Kirtley F. Mather, Dr. Jerome D. Frank, Professor Gordon Allport, Mr. Robert H. Reno, Father John LaFarge, Rev. Dr. Kenneth L. Maxwell, Rev. Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, Rabbi Maurice N. Eisendrath, Lady Barbara Ward Jackson, Senator Ralph E. Flanders, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey and Dr. Everett R. Clinchy. Their words can well set the pattern for a new-dimension world vision.

Humanity waits anxiously for world leadership to emerge with a message that can lead the way *out of* world crisis, toward world security. If this pamphlet does not bring the common goal into focus perhaps it will encourage others to make the vision clearer.

HOWARD G. KURTZ

Chappaqua, New York

INTRODUCTION

The Great Debate in which the family of man is engaged has to do with human growth. Call it divine evolution in which man is an active partner, or development in greater maturity, or simply the struggle for civilization which the historians trace. In any case, this growth involves (1) economic growth in productive output to enable mankind to stay alive and live decently; (2) intellectual and spiritual growth to help the human species, while respecting the dignity of every individual as a creature of God, to increase in understanding of the physical world around him, the moral world within him, and the ethical relationships with all others, earthwide; (3) growth in techniques of living—those inventions and organizations of ideas and social machinery demanded by the advances in science, technology, and ethics.

Sources for the Great Debate, our ideas, morals, and spiritual values, lie in *all* the living philosophies and religions. Each has insights into meanings, worth, and mysteries that can enrich. Indeed, the unity of peoples hangs on the appreciation of cultural pluralism, as peace in a kin family rests on the discovery of personality manyness, with due respect for each.

Howard G. Kurtz has written this pamphlet to encourage debate in the third area of growth in human relations—particularly in regard to the questions of international safety in an extremely dangerous period. He has produced what can well be considered a *Manifesto For An Air and Missile Age.*

The Great Debate about the possibilities for a safety authority to support the rule of law in the world is enlivened by a symposium of twelve eminent citizens of widely diversified points of view, setting forth their vigorous reactions to engineer Mr. Kurtz's proposal: an eminent medical scientist, a leading physical scientist, a renowned social psychologist, a distinguished psychiatrist, an outstanding attorney, a leading Jewish theologian, a prominent Catholic theologian, a well known Protestant theologian, an official of the National Council of Churches, well-known Democratic and Republican leaders, and a distinguished expert on foreign affairs.

This symposium might be the igniting spark on a global scale comparable to the fire of serious Federalist debates which fomented the creation of a new concept of security in the small area of the thirteen

American colonies. Today the imperative demands raise the idea of national security to a new-dimension outreach toward security for all mankind.

There is an air-age analogy in this concept of safety as a universal motivation in environments of great physical danger. Howard G. Kurtz has been studying this analogy since 1946 when he began two years of graduate study into Russian-American problems at the Russian Institute at Columbia University while spearheading the advance planning for American Overseas Airlines' proposed operation of the air routes from New York to Moscow, as certificated by the U.S. Civil Aeronautics Board. He was studying the preconditions of safety in international affairs required before exchange of national air transport operations between the two countries ever could become maximum. Mr. Kurtz's writings in this field have received international recognition.

The National Conference of Christians and Jews gave him a citation during World Brotherhood Week, in recognition of his passion and energy for his vision. Today he is a Senior Associate in the management consulting firm of Handy Associates, Inc.

I commend him to you as a kind of contemporary Tom Paine pleading for the application to national and world defense, of the universally accepted principle of safety control of air traffic and police authority against violators.

Let the Great Debate proceed!

EVERETT R. CLINCHY

President, World Brotherhood; *Past-President,*
National Conference of Christians and Jews

CHALLENGE TO WORLD LEADERSHIP

By Howard G. Kurtz

When man first found himself flying in an airplane, he encountered an intense new anxiety, different from any he had ever experienced. And out of that anxiety he learned an important new lesson.

Flying blind in a cloud, the pilot realized grimly that other pilots might be flying blind in the same cloud. He could not see them. They could not see him.

On land or sea, man could slow down or stop. He could bring down the sails, heave out an anchor, or put on the brakes to protect himself in an emergency. But in the air the pilot could not slow down. His plane had to maintain its high speed in order to stay aloft. The other pilots could not slow down either. Hurtling toward each other at breakneck speeds, the pilots realized that should collision occur, it would happen in the twinkling of an eye. There would be no time for evasive or defensive action. It would be all over before the brain could register the warning.

To make the situation even graver, only a limited time existed in which to solve the problem. Each gas tank carried only a specific number of minutes of flight. The pilot could not sit and wait as earth-bound man had been able to do.

Most frightening of all was the realization that if a collision should occur, without warning, both sides would be dead. No one walks away from a midair collision.

In the face of this ever-present danger, pilots found that all of the things that men disagree about, hate, or fight about, began to melt away. If you are flying one airplane in a cloud, and I am flying another, it no longer makes any difference what church you or I go to, what political party you or I belong to, what your color of skin is, or mine, what nationality your passport represents, or mine, or, for that matter, whether I like or understand you. We will both be dead if a collision is allowed to occur.

Nor is it possible to make any distinction in this cloud between my own selfish concern for my safety, and my concern for your safety. Everything I do for my own safety also assures your safety.

Airmen in all parts of the world reacted in much the same way to this threat. After much deliberation and consultation, they created a limited, higher authority, called Air Traffic Control, and charged it with the duty to prevent collisions.

The pilot remains in sovereign control of his own plane and passengers. If he does not deem it advisable to wait over an airport before his permission to land is given, he can decide to go to some other airport where the sun is shining. But if he decides to proceed in an area where a collision is possible, he turns himself over to higher authority.

Air Traffic Control, enforceable safety discipline, has transformed air travel into the kind of disciplined safety in which 100 million passengers a year purchase tickets on the scheduled airlines of the world, and do so with a high degree of confidence.

Lesson For the Nations of the World

The people of all nations are today on the verge of a similar final collision, a nuclear war which can exterminate mankind from the face of the earth.

Each nation is bound to move ahead toward future progress, in its own path, with its own objectives. No nation can slow down or stop its forward movement to avoid collision.

Since World War II, the United States and the Soviet Union have whipped up a feud of national fear and anxiety to the point where they are near a collision that could not only destroy them both, but all other men, women, and children on earth. The abrupt end of humanity in nuclear war can now come by human command, or by accident, or against the strategic will of both governments. Possibly, no one will walk away from the next war. And there is only a limited time left before a solution must be found.

Like the pilots, all of us are beginning to realize that in the face of final extermination it doesn't make much difference what people believe, what political party they belong to, or what color their skin happens to be.

For the first time since the world began, all mankind is caught in the same closed system of danger, threatened by extinction. From this new-dimension world-wide anxiety comes an intense yearning that world leadership will arise to point the way out of the crisis, rather than passively permit the world to drift deeper and deeper toward ultimate annihilation. If this opportunity is missed, and war allowed to come, there is no reason to expect there ever again will be a similar opportunity to take the necessary steps to assure the survival of man.

The United States can grasp this unique opportunity for world leadership. If it does not, the Kremlin or Red China may take the

initiative in this connection. Moreover, the "in-between" nations could take matters into their own hands and demand an end to the threat of war, willing to die for the right to survival.

Unfortunately, it is easier to lay all of the blame on the evil enemy than to assume responsibility for the security of the nation and the survival of mankind. It is easier to play on public fear for personal and political power (as both sides do) than to provide the security that the people need and want.

America's Reluctance To Lead

For years the Kremlin has been "on the offensive," holding the initiative in world affairs. For years the United States has had a primarily defensive policy of "containment." This assumes initiative by the Kremlin. The U. S. has waited for each new Soviet-inspired move to reach the White House; then the U. S. has reacted with a defensive maneuver and an increased show of military power. Each new expansion of U.S. military threat is justified as being in defense against further Soviet threat, but this policy also carries grave dangers. For each new show of American military force has two adverse effects: (1) It intensifies anxiety in the Communist world, making it easier for its leaders to mobilize public hostility to the U.S., and (2) it intensifies anxiety in the "in-between" countries, increasing their hopelessness for survival, no matter whether the United States or the Soviet Union actually starts the nuclear war. Each defensive act on our part, therefore, has had the undesired effect of increasing enmity in the Communist countries and the further effect of weakening the resolution to fight among the people to whom we look as allies.

No contest can be won by defensive strategy alone. A football team taught only defensive tactics can become very effective in blocking each new thrust by the opposing team. But the team can never win by defensive tactics alone.

Guided by its defensive foreign policy, the United States has taken a strong stand, in Korea, in the Middle East, and in Berlin against each new Kremlin offensive thrust. But defensive strategy alone can lead only to eventual defeat. A contest can never be won unless, in addition to a powerful defensive policy, there is also a winning or offensive strategy.

What must mankind face up to for survival?

First, accept the truth that the time has come when no nation can sky-lark alone any more than any single plane may lawlessly fly head-

long through the clouds without the protection of enforceable safety discipline.

The Key to Survival

The basic assumption upon which U.S. military and policy planning and decisions are based is a cherished historical concept that is no longer valid. The most crucial top policy decisions are being made by sincere and honorable men, based on military experience of the past. But those decisions have not, and cannot—unless the premises are changed—provide the security that everyone desires.

For centuries man has relied on a complex mechanism called the "nation" to provide security. For security was the basic motivation drawing men together in self-defense in increasingly larger units—the family, the tribe, the principality, then the nation. In moments of national emergency, such as Pearl Harbor, the protection and preservation of the nation become the supreme goal of all our people. In recent years, however, the breath-taking advances in science and technology have expanded the destructive capacity of military power beyond the imagination of earlier generations. No longer can any nation assure the safety of its citizens.

The very concept of national safety is no longer valid. If every department in our national government, or that of any other country, were to be granted not only the money requested in its present budget, but twice or three times the money requested for unlimited satellite launchings, unlimited nuclear bomb testing, unlimited pure research and development, unlimited stockpiling of military hardware and manpower, there still could be no assurance of survival.

Here, then, is the basic paradox. The people of the world yearn for the security that only a strong world organization can provide. But the operation of a world security authority requires initiative from the present national leadership. And that leadership, in both East and West, appears to be concerned primarily with furthering immediate national interests rather than the preservation of the world.

Dimensions of the Task

There is a great deal of talk about the "struggle for the mind of man," but little indication that the world's leaders yet recognize the dimension of the problem we face. World leadership must learn to speak for anxious men everywhere.

Today the world's population falls loosely into three groups: the

American people, the Communist people, and the "in-between" people.

The American People. In the U.S., 6.4 per cent of the world's population (7 per cent including Canada) is geographically isolated from most of the people of the world by vast sea and air distances. They are alone. They are deeply anxious about the threat of Soviet military power and about Soviet foreign policy.

The Communist People. Thirty-two per cent of the world's population will be found in the Communist areas of the world. This mass of humanity, divided among ten nations, is located on a contiguous land mass stretching across two-thirds of the world. These millions are deeply anxious about the threat of the American nuclear bomb held over their heads by United States foreign policy.

In-Between People. The large majority of the world's population, 61 per cent, is fragmented into 183 different national or patriotic groups scattered over all corners of the world, and torn apart by history-long frictions and hostilities and suspicions. Of these, only about 74 have attained a recognizable degree of self-government. The non-self-governing areas number 109 and are under the control of some other political power.

These people may all be dead if the next war starts, whether it starts as limited war or explosive war, either from the impact of the collision, or from the radioactive or bacterial or chemical fall-out disseminated impartially across the world by the winds.

The Challenge

The dream of a world organization that could protect the world against such a catastrophe—as air traffic control prevents catastrophes in the air—is far from new. It has moved men of good will with increasing urgency down through the centuries. It inspired Woodrow Wilson's efforts to create the League of Nations after World War I. It led to the establishment of the United Nations after World War II. But it has never been fraught with the urgency that exists in this day of missiles and nuclear power.

The practical problems of developing a world organization sufficiently strong to restrain even the two great super-powers—the Soviet Union and the United States—remain to be worked out. But the basic difficulties are psychological and moral rather than legal or military. For it is obvious that the details will not even be tackled without the driving force of world public opinion. And even that tremendous force cannot be mobilized effectively without effective leadership.

What is required for survival is a world security organization stronger than the League of Nations, which lacked power to provide adequate protection against the resort to war, and stronger than the present United Nations, which cannot as yet provide real security against the danger of war.

Such a world security organization may evolve by strengthening the United Nations or it may have to be formed outside the jurisdiction of the United Nations. It will have to be developed with checks and balances somewhat similar to those in our own Constitution so that it cannot become a tyrant super-government dominating sovereign national governments.

Within these limitations the world security authority must be strong enough to assure:

1. That no nation ever again will have the capacity to threaten or to wage war against other people.
2. That each nation or area will exist in an environment of enforceable safety.
3. That, after the world has been made safe from war and safe from foreign domination, the manpower, money, and materiel now dissipated in the preparation for war can be transformed into creative effort to feed, clothe, house, educate, and bring health and welfare to people of every emerging country with the help of all moral forces mobilized from outside.

Opportunity for the United States. The United States could electrify world public opinion by advocating the creation of a world security organization that would have the power to provide for the physical safety of all the world's peoples, of all the world's creeds and beliefs, of all nationalities, of all political opinions. This would provide a clear-cut goal for United States policy: security against war for all people. Details of the operation of this world security organization cannot yet be spelled out, but may be left as a challenge to the best available brains of mankind. What political or other leader would hold out against public support for this call for world security?

This may well be the most difficult task ever undertaken by mankind. It may be even more difficult to accomplish than the "impossible" problem of liberating the power of the atom in the mammoth Manhattan Project during the war. It may be even more difficult than the "impossible" problem of transit and survival in outer space. The difference is that nations are spending billions of dollars perfecting the nuclear bombs and preparing to lob human beings over the moon,

but they are spending scarcely a dime researching the basic problem of survival of man on earth.

Existence is a universal concern. A new foreign policy raised from the limited concept of national defense to the big concept of world defense of all mankind can deserve universal public support.

Impact on World Public Opinion

Public Opinion in the U.S.S.R. Since World War II it has been U.S. policy to threaten the elimination of every Soviet man, woman, and child in retaliation for Soviet aggression. The U.S. has built a ring of airbases around the Soviet people and placed a nuclear bomb over their heads. Today it is constructing a ring of nuclear-headed missile bases around them. The Soviet public could have no other reaction than to be anxious, hostile, and willing to fight—die, if necessary—to defend themselves against the American threat. As long as the Soviet people are kept in such a hot oven of anxiety, the Kremlin can manipulate them quite easily.

Instead of threatening the annihilation of all Soviet citizens, the new United States survival policy would hold forth the prospect of safety for all Soviet citizens, and protection against any future threat of war from any enemy. To the extent that this new goal becomes known to the Soviet people, their intense anxiety will tend to die down . . . they will tend to lose their will to fight the American people . . . they will tend to share America's deep yearning for the goal of the safety of mankind.

Reaction of the In-Between Countries. The citizens of Europe, Scandinavia, the United Kingdom, Middle East, Far East, and Africa are caught in a trap. They may all be dead, no matter whether the United States or the Soviet Union technically starts the war, and no matter which one pretends righteousness by waiting fifteen minutes to reply with massive nuclear retaliation. The "in-between" people will be wiped out without ever knowing who hit them . . . or who started it . . . or who retaliated . . . or who was right . . . or who was wrong. There is no deep motivation attracting these people to support either side of world conflict. Both sides threaten their destruction.

Instead of threatening these people with annihilation from massive nuclear retaliation against Soviet aggression, the new United States survival policy will hold forth the first tangible ray of hope for the safety of all these people. The basic motivation of public opinion in these areas can be attracted to the objective of security for all mankind.

Public Opinion in the United States. This new United States survival policy will not weaken the present American margin of safety in the slightest. Our military strength must remain powerful until the world security organization is real and can reduce the physical danger. The new survival policy can generate a new tidal wave of public support for the American government and its future policy committed to highest possible moral goals . . . in contrast to present quiet public reluctance to support without reserve the American threat to wipe out all mankind in massive nuclear retaliation.

The American people will be committed to the goal of security for their enemies and for their neighbors as well as for themselves, in the strong tradition of Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish teachings. This contrasts sharply with the present awkward situation in which religions have been courted to support the present American position of threatening the end of man on earth.

An anxious world is waiting for leadership to arise to tell of a vision of survival, and to lead the way.

The United States should invite the widest possible, freest possible, debate and discussion and exploration of the non-political design details of such a world safety organization in what might be called "Survival Seminars." These seminars should be held throughout the world, among all engineering and scientific and professional societies . . . among scholars of all academic disciplines . . . among philosophers and theologians of all points of view . . . among the peoples of all countries. Each person can remain fully patriotic to his own native land and maintain the integrity of his religious or philosophic beliefs, yet simultaneously strive for complete interchange of ideas and recommendations assuring existence and survival as rights of all mankind.

Where is leadership with courage to start the Great Debate on the *survival of humanity?* What leadership stands for world safety? What leadership prefers an un-safe world? These are questions that must be answered—*answered soon.*

VIEWS OF DISTINGUISHED AMERICANS

With an entire world anxiously yearning for a new-dimension idea, powerful enough to bring a white light of hope in the blackness of today's despair, does this pamphlet point the way for leadership for all the world's races, colors, creeds and nationalities . . . or is it just another futile attempt to be discarded?

Here are blunt personal reactions to *Challenge to World Leadership* from outstanding persons willing to start off the proposed Survival Seminars by telling what they think about it, pro and con. Here are the reactions of people in social science, physical science, political science, law, medicine . . . of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish theological points-of-view . . . of Republican and Democratic political affiliations:

ROBERT H. RENO:

Mr. Kurtz has his eye on the center of the target, although he has possibly exaggerated in stating that a nuclear war might destroy the U.S., the U.S.S.R. "and all other men, women, and children on earth." This is not to say, however, that civilization would not suffer a very serious blow from a nuclear war, even though there would almost certainly be many survivors.

That the United States has a unique opportunity for world leadership and that effective leadership requires boldness are obvious; but they need to be said again and again. Mr. Kurtz is eminently correct in saying that the world is crying for a system of enforceable world law in the limited field of war prevention and that no nation must have the capacity to wage war, or, in other words, that each nation must be disarmed down to the level required for the maintenance of internal order. (General of the Army Douglas MacArthur has also pointed out the absolute necessity for the abolition of the means to make war and the reduction of armed forces "to the simpler problems of internal order and international police," in his Los Angeles speech on January 26, 1955.)

But Mr. Kurtz is dead wrong when he says that the details of the operation of a world security organization *cannot yet be spelled out.* They *can* be spelled out, and they have *got* to be spelled out. Only then will the required support of world-wide public opinion be gen-

erated. As General MacArthur has said, "The leaders are the laggards." But must they always be so? *(A Concord, New Hampshire lawyer, Mr. Reno is a member of the World Peace Through World Law Committee, American Bar Association.)*

RALPH E. FLANDERS:

Challenge to World Leadership has deeply impressed me. It is intelligently and forcefully written and covers, in my judgment, an important part of the necessary action which the American people and their government must take if they are to win through to a peaceful world.

The other things that have to be done are to convince the neutral world of our sincerity and gain its support and, lastly, to gain the support of the people of the satellites and of the Russian people.

I am sorry to say that I have little faith in the effect of moral force on the Soviet leaders. They will move relentlessly with their program for communizing West Germany and will always be prepared for bloody suppression on the order of that used for the Hungarian Revolution. For this reason we will have to get to the masses of the population which are under their domination so that the Kremlin's purposes will meet with resistance at home as well as abroad. *(A former United States Senator, Mr. Flanders lives in Springfield, Vermont. He is a Republican.)*

JEROME D. FRANK, M.D.:

Though an eloquent and convincing presentation of the need for a world security system as a means of removing the danger of catastrophe, *Challenge to World Leadership* is disappointing. A minor flaw is that it overstates the destructive results of a nuclear war. Mankind would be decimated, to be sure, the suffering of the survivors would be appalling, and human progress might well be set back thousands of years, but in all probability humanity would not be exterminated. The dangers of nuclear war are sufficiently terrible so that there is no need to weaken the case by overstating it. The idea of "Survival Seminars" is a worthy one, but without concrete suggestions for implementation it is merely a pious hope.

The greatest weakness of this appeal is that it fails to come to grips with any of the problems involved in achieving a world security organization, and indeed seems to suggest a lack of awareness of them.

This is indicated by the statement that "United States military strength must remain powerful" until the world security organization is achieved. The concept of overwhelming military strength has become meaningless in a world full of nuclear weapons. Furthermore, I believe that it is the greatest obstacle to achieving a world security system because the possession of a large arsenal of nuclear weapons automatically carries with it the threat of massive nuclear retaliation, which is completely incompatible with a policy "committed to the highest possible moral goals."

The advent of modern nuclear, bacteriological and chemical weapons requires several drastic changes in habitual patterns of international relations if mankind is to continue to advance. These include abandonment of the concept of unlimited national sovereignty and of reliance on military strength to protect national security. The real challenge to America is to find the courage to be the first to cease the futile pursuit of the will-o'-the wisp of security through armament. Instead, it should initiate progressive disarmament while using the resources thus freed to intensify aid to the underdeveloped countries, and simultaneously working to establish a genuine world government. Such a policy would be based on the insight that the democratic way of life can be defended and propagated only by non-violent means. As a convincing demonstration of America's commitment to the highest possible moral goals, it would win widespread support even among the Communist countries, who would be under considerable pressure to follow suit. It would involve running grave risks, but these would not be as great as the virtual certainty of destruction of civilization created by the accelerating arms race. Above all, these measures would hold out hope for the continued progress of mankind, which present policies do not. *(Formerly Professor of Psychiatry at Johns Hopkins University, Dr. Frank is now associated with the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences, Stanford, California. He is co-author of "Group Psychotherapy.")*

FATHER JOHN LAFARGE, S.J.:

Challenge to World Leadership certainly offers no end of food for thought, and should stimulate us to more realistic thinking about the question of world security than we have been practicing. It is worth pushing and may have a success quite beyond my own anticipation.

However, my personal way of thinking raises for myself certain rather definite doubts.

1. The present abnormal situation is caused not by the usual historical factors of man's natural belligerence and the ordinary run of human ambitions. It is not, as is frequently pictured by our European friends, just a matter of two great national giants, each struggling for the mastery. The situation is created by the entirely abnormal, paranoiac mentality of our opponents, who are totally obsessed by the aim to extend their power and thus to rule the world. Toward this end, they have developed an incredibly persistent and flexible technique of utilizing—or trying to utilize—all conceivable aspirations for peace and security as psychological and political instruments to their own ends.

They might quite readily agree to conferences of the type you mention, but I think we would soon find ourselves outwitted and out maneuvered, unless we wished to engage in endless wrangling, which would parallel the experiences of somewhat analogous international conferences in the past.

2. In the second place, I am not altogether convinced that it is the wisest thing—even if it may possibly be the case—to represent the present East-West situation as a mere impasse; a naked tug-of-war between two unyielding elements. I say, not the wisest, because I fear anything that might even seem to weaken the unity of NATO. I would fear any world-wide, elaborate, great international action that might serve to divert the great Powers of the free world from their present front of unparalelled and unswerving unity. It may well be they will come to see that security, in the sense you have in mind, is better secured by strengthening the defenses of the Free World rather than by dickering with the Soviets.

Moreover, it is not certain that every conflict between East and West will necessarily develop into a maximum total war. Possibility of smaller engagements, of brush warfare, is not as yet ruled out.

3. I have a natural reluctance for large and comprehensive schemes. I have preferred to work upon a more pedestrian basis, particularly by advocating step-by-step, concrete measures by which to build up a new and better image of Western man among the as yet uncommitted peoples of the world. However, this is, as I say, simply my own personal reaction. I shall be greatly interested to know what is the response to the pamphlet, and will be better able to pass judgment upon it after you have made this venture. Your own high concern, your own patience and consistence will certainly bear some fruit. *(Father LaFarge is Editor Emeritus of "America," national Catholic weekly review.)*

REV. KENNETH L. MAXWELL:

In personalized, dramatic terms the elemental problem of survival is posed in *Challenge to World Leadership.* It can be helpful in stimulating more people to face up to the pressing issues of basic human safety in this revolutionary, nuclear-space age.

Striving for vivid brevity, it, of course, presents many pictures in black and white, rather than in shaded realities. Also, it does not seek to deal with many of the basic questions related to security such as: The sufficiency of the survival-drive; the effectiveness of motivation by fear, and alternative motives; the relationship of political dynamics to world organization; the role of economic factors, not after, but as a means toward establishing security. It sketches some line of *what* is needed, but little of *how* to get there from where we are.

Such questions must be explored by increasing numbers of citizens for a more informed and effective public opinion. These issues and many more are being discussed in a Nationwide Program of Education and Action for Peace, from June 1959-June 1960, sponsored by the Department of International Affairs of the National Council of Churches in cooperation with its thirty-three denominations and a thousand councils of churches across 50 states, among 38 million constituents. Many materials with various views and ranging from introductory to technical levels are being used in this program to encourage authentic education with increasingly deeper study of the many life and death issues, to result in more effective action.

Challenge to World Leadership concisely sets the issue of human safety in a way which should encourage "Everyman" to pause and begin to think and act on the crucial issue of survival and the many related problems we must all face now. This pamphlet reminds us that we all share in common the concern for survival. Men of good will welcome such stimulus and increasing opportunities to consider such questions with those of other religious, professional, technical and civic groups. *(Dr. Maxwell is Executive Director, Department of International Affairs, National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A.)*

RABBI MAURICE D. EISENDRATH:

Howard Kurtz deserves the commendation of every thoughtful person who is, with him, sick and tired of seeing our world trembling on the razor's edge of nuclear suicide. He has created a haunting image

of our time in his vision of an airplane, the pilot flying blind, hurtling through the clouds at another airplane he cannot see, cannot avoid, at a speed which makes evasion impossible. We are, all of us, in Mr. Kurtz's debt, for his insistent urgency, his indignation, and his fresh thinking. How desparately we need these very qualities!

I associate myself completely with Mr. Kurtz's stress on the safety of mankind and the aching need for imaginative and bold leadership to lead us out of the impasse. But he may well be quixotic in imaging that it will be possible to create a new "world security organization," stronger than the League of Nations and stronger than the United Nations. It was hard enough to sell the American people and the Communist powers on the United Nations, with all its limitations. Nor am I persuaded that the U.N. lacks the flexibility to accommodate itself to the kaleidoscopic changes in the world situation—provided there is leadership to harness the deep yearnings of all mankind for a peaceful world.

But there is the rub. Where is the leadership which will liberate the moral passion and express the outraged conscience of an anxious humanity? The leaders of the free world and of the Communist world have been reduced to sterile, self-justification and the empty litany of propaganda slogans. The generals, not surprisingly, see higher stockpiles as the greatest good. And the people, East and West, look on in numbed and passive acquiescence as the idiocy of a nuclear arms race rushes to its unspeakable climax.

Has not the time come for us to arrange a new Summit Conference, not of political leaders for political discussions, but of religious leaders of all faiths, impelled by a love of God and a reverence for man, inspired by the awesome need to think afresh, to build new bridges, to awaken new visions, to touch their followers, and to make the achievement of peace in our time the most solemn, ceaseless, and triumphant religious task to which we can put our hands? *(Dr. Eisendrath is President of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.)*

DR. GORDON ALLPORT:

This manifesto strikes a responsive chord in every breast. It says something we all have wanted to say—that human survival is too serious a business to be left to statesmen who are addicted to old-fashioned power politics. Nowadays by conscious design we are achieving control of disease, space and nuclear power. How about

our human relationships? They linger in the mire of Stone Age stupidity.

The author, I feel, underestimates the extent of present concern. In a scattered way the assignment he gives to his "Survival Seminars" is already being carried out. Virtually all scientific societies, whether devoted to natural or social science, have committees working on problems of political tension, international understanding, or the conditions for a lasting peace. UNESCO and other UN agencies have compiled much relevant but unused knowledge. Intellectuals of all stripes are banded into international societies having lively concern for the problem. The National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy moves in the same general direction. Church bodies, foundations, institutes, peace societies too numerous to list, are likewise active. Still it is true that all of these efforts lack coordination. To employ Mr. Kurtz's telling analogy, there is as yet no Air Traffic Control.

What we need and must have, therefore, is a concerted and official move to make use of the accumulated wisdom that exists, plus of course, new wisdom to come. Such coordination can be sparked only in high places.

An imaginative move by the President or by Congress (or by both) is needed—a move clearly divorced from power maneuvers. Let the spark come from American leadership but let it be made plain that the effort is designed to include and benefit the peoples of all nations, harming none.

Perhaps the move might take the form of calling together a World Safety Commission whose duty would be to prepare by conscious design a formula for survival. If the formula were good enough to win the support of world opinion, each nation would be compelled to adopt it. While the implementation may eventually require UN machinery, still in the first instance the deliberations of such a Commission should be freed from the political rivalries that at present shackle the UN.

While we cannot predict the nature of the formula that will evolve, it will be based on the best thinking of agencies and indivduals now working on the problem, together with such creative ideas as will emerge.

It may seem utopian to call for non-political leadership from the President and from Congress, but the times demand exactly this type of moral inventiveness on their part. All nations will benefit from the deliberations of a non-political Commission of World Safety. Its wisdom, supported by world opinion, will compel nations to leave the

Stone Age of human relationships and enter sensibly into the Age of Safety. *(Dr. Allport is Professor of Psychology at Harvard University. He is past president, American Psychological Association; former editor, "Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology"; and author of "The Nature of Personality" and "The Nature of Prejudice.")*

DR. CHAUNCEY D. LEAKE:

What price responsibility?

Howard Kurtz is issuing a challenging call to responsible people all over the world, but especially in the United States,—a call for leadership. This is the price of responsibility. No goal could be more worthy: security against war for all people.

Certainly leadership in this task will be tough. Yet it remains the obligation of responsible people, particularly in the United States, to undertake it. Here is a task on which we might all unite, with assurance that we would all derive benefit from what we do together.

The motivation for responsible leadership is subtle: it derives from a high sense of understanding of all peoples, beyond oneself. The psychology of responsibility has become buried since our great world wars by psychologies of persuasion on the one hand, and psychologies of determent on the other hand. These appeal to appropriate motivations for cowardly people based on the hope of reward on the one hand, or fear of punishment on the other. The price of responsibility is leadership, and only strong and determined people can give it.

The challenge to world leadership offers the people of the United States the greatest opportunity they have ever had for expanding their horizons, entering new frontiers, and carrying on their best traditions. Let's accept the challenge. *(Dr. Leake is Dean, College of Medicine, Ohio State University. He is President-elect of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and past president of the History of Science Society.)*

DR. KIRTLEY F. MATHER:

Although Mr. Kurtz has presented the facts of life (and death) in the nuclear-missile age with complete accuracy and utmost clarity, although his analogy between nations of the earth and men in airplanes is so perfectly appropriate, it is extremely difficult to grasp the full import of his words and even harder to respond to his ringing challenge. Most of us are now aware of the unspeakably horrendous

consequences of a war fought with nuclear weapons; we derive no comfort from the promises of our military leaders that in such a war we would always be able "to give as good as we take." Instinctively we feel that such a calamity would be so awful that it simply could not happen. Not yet are we prepared for the shattering thought that man's survival as an inhabitant of the earth is actually in doubt—*now*—in these very years in which we live.

Accept that thought, we must. And the time in which to react to it is rapidly running out. If present developments continue, it will be only three or four years before scores of intercontinental balistic missiles armed with thermonuclear war-heads are poised on launching pads at USA, UK, and USSR bases. The fallibility of nervous men in moments of tension is not pleasant to contemplate under such circumstances.

Equally disquieting is the expectation that many other nations than these three will soon acquire nuclear weapons. Without an effective international control system the probability that mankind will commit collective suicide in a nuclear holocaust increases progressively with the number of nations thus armed. A technical study of the so-called "Nth Country Problem" was recently made by a group of scientists under the auspices of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, in the form of a "World-Wide Survey of Nuclear Weapons Capabilities." A summary of the report of that group, prepared by Howard Simons, has been published in the Summer 1959 issue of *Daedalus,* pages 385 to 409, under the title "World-Wide Capabilities for Production and Control of Nuclear Weapons." This technical study "showed that the emergence of new nuclear weapons' countries is more imminent than would have been supposed; that a minimal weapons' program is within reach of more countries than one would expect from the legend of the 'great secret;' and finally, that controls of a weapons-production program should be a much simpler technical problem compared to the difficulties that exist in controlling stockpiles."

Surely, with the emerging situation so clearly defined we must "face up to the problem of survival" with its inescapable requirement of a "world security organization." To establish such an organization in the present climate of international fears, suspicions, jealousies, and hostilities must not be cavalierly dismissed as an impossible achievement. It is truly a matter of the life or death of civilization; as such it calls for a supreme effort on the part of all who believe that life is worth while.

Whatever form the organization adopts, whether or not it evolves

from the UN or the IAEA, no matter what powers it is given, it must be so constructed and so administered as to make possible many significant peaceful changes in the status quo in all parts of the world. An international police force is not enough. There must also be an international court of justice with power to enforce a workable and equitable universal code of human rights and duties. The pattern must be that of a living organism with all its potentialities for growth and adjustment, not that of an efficient machine with its deadly uniformity of action. Stability is not a synonym for durability, nor should it be equated with security.

In the last analysis, the citizens of every country will have to decide whether they value national sovereignty above international security. In this nuclear age the archaic prerogatives of nation-states must be adjusted to the new conditions of the new times. The world today is a world of inescapable interdependence; unless men learn how to live together, they will die together. *(Dr. Mather is Professor Emeritus of Geology, Harvard University. He is President of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and past President of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the National Council of the Y.M.C.A.)*

BARBARA WARD:

The point is made in a striking way when we speak of the billions that are being spent to protect one man being lobbed over the moon, and the indifference to survival of the entire human race already living on this planet. Of course, the troubles that threaten a space traveler come from impersonal physical force, whereas our dangers come from human ambition, aggrandizement and fear. A Soviet and an American scientist can agree on cosmic rays, but can they agree on national sovereignty? I believe that all members of communities with common themes—such as scientists, doctors, health workers, engineers—ought to try to reach their opposite numbers and open up a "Dialogue of Humanity" or "Survival Seminars" as is suggested.

I wish our universities and learned societies would take more initiative in this matter and I am sure that the efforts of individual men and women are extremely worthwhile, even if they do meet discouragement and frustration. *(Miss Ward (Lady Barbara Jackson) is former foreign editor of "The Economist" and author of "Five Ideas that Change the World.")*

SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY:

The double threat of an aggressive and expansionist Communist tyranny and nuclear war hang over mankind like a two-edged Damocles sword. The proposal of Mr. Kurtz for a new world security organization as a substitute for present United States foreign policy focuses one's vision on the distant horizon. There are many significant steps we can take in the direction of this lofty goal. By persistent negotiation with the U.S.S.R. from a position of strength, by an imaginative foreign aid program in the economically underdeveloped and politically unaligned countries of Asia and Africa, by a greater exchange of persons and goods between the free world and the Communist world, by using our agricultural abundance as an instrument of peace, we can make a positive contribution to international security and justice. *(A Vice-President of the American Political Science Association, Mr. Humphrey, a Democrat, serves the people of Minnesota in the U.S. Senate.)*

REV. RALPH W. SOCKMAN:

Last night in the cloudy sky there were many airplanes circling around over our airports, "stacked up," as we call it, and as Mr. Kurtz so clearly describes. We coordinate our airplanes. We have enforceable safety discipline to prevent collision and to provide for air safety. What if we had planned our air transport planes on different principles, making them large enough, and tough enough, that they could crash their ways through any other airplanes in the way? The idea is too silly to ponder. It would be an insane practice, wouldn't it?

And yet, as a nation when will we learn that this idea of trying to live by increasing power to crash into and destroy all other nations and people is NOT the way of safety or survival? The principle of seeking safety by retaliation is insane.

We call ourselves a sovereign nation, but what does sovereignty mean in a nuclear age? How can sovereign nations protect their own boundaries? When we handle jet planes and nuclear energies we are taking hold of powers too great for the old ideas of sovereignty and border fortification.

There is a mounting world-wide passion for peace and there is a latent sense of decency in all men, which can be capitalized if we set ourselves to the responsibility for moral leadership, "coveting safety

for our enemies and our neighbors, as well as for ourselves." *(Dr. Sockman is President of the Church Peace Union and President of the Board of World Peace of the Methodist Church.)*

Important Books on World Affairs

CRISIS DIPLOMACY. D. A. Graber. A comprehensive history of U.S. intervention policies and practices. Published in cooperation with the Center for the Study of American Foreign Policy, University of Chicago. "In making clear for the field of intervention what has been the parallel development of theory and practice in different periods of American history, this study is expected to contribute both to the clarification of theory and the improvement of practice."—Hans Morgenthau in the Introduction. ($6.75)

FOREIGN AID REEXAMINED. Edited by James W. Wiggins and Helmut Schoeck. Based upon a symposium held at Emory University, this work brings together the views of 14 of the nation's leading social scientists—including J. Fred Rippy, George P. Murdock, Gottfried Habeler, Justus M. van der Kroef, and Warren Thompson. ($5)

TOGETHER WE STAND. Sylvan Gotshal. New perspectives on French-American relations. "This short volume explains much about France and serves to reiterate for American readers the significant role France has played in our heritage. It is to be hoped that the work will be widely read."—Carroll V. Newsom, President of N.Y. University, in the Foreword. ($3.25)

TOWARD UNITY IN AFRICA. Donald S. Rothchild. A study of federation trends in British tropical Africa. "To trace so carefully, yet succinctly as does this work, the differences of opinion and the events which led up to the major federal experiments . . . and to indicate the ways in which they have operated is a useful service."—Gwendolen M. Carter in the Introduction. ($5.00)

TURKEY AND THE WORLD. Altemur Kilic. An appraisal of events and policies since World War II. Introduction by William O. Douglas. "This book should be read by all Americans—indeed, all Westerners—who seek a better understanding of world affairs and especially of a remarkable nation which, since the second world war, has become our stout ally and a bastion of the free world's defenses against Communist imperialism."—Ernest K. Lindley, Newsweek. ($4.50)

WAGING PEACE: THE SWISS EXPERIENCE. William Bross Lloyd, Jr. Prepared with the encouragement of famed political scientist William E. Rappard, this book is in effect a companion volume to Rappard's studies of Switzerland. ($2.50)

EGYPT'S ROLE IN WORLD AFFAIRS. Emil Lengyel. This book deals with Egypt in relation to the nations affecting her fate—her Arab neighbors, Israel, the United States, Soviet Russia and Great Britain. ($2.50)

SWEDEN'S FOREIGN POLICY. Samuel Abrahamsen. Norwegian by birth and American by adoption, Dr. Abrahamsen offers a concise but fairly comprehensive survey of Sweden's foreign policies. Introduction by Alvin Johnson. ($2.50)

WOMEN IN JAPANESE HISTORY. Mary Beard. This exciting book verifies in terms of a single people the general proposition of Mrs. Beard's great work "Woman as Force in History." ($3.75)

EGYPT'S LIBERATION. Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser. An extraordinary book by one of the most extraordinary men of our time. Written autobiographically, this book provides a first-hand account of the deposition of Farouk and relates how the author rose to power. Introduction by Dorothy Thompson. ($2.50)

GROWTH OF DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT. Delbert F. Brown. A critique with proposals for streamlining cumbersome, outmoded institutions. ($3.25)

PARTIES AND POLITICS IN MODERN FRANCE. Richard Barron. A study of the major trends since World War II. "Dr. Barron's book admirably provides . . . understanding in a clear, lucid, sound analysis . . . he has presented his material in a manner useful both to the relatively uninformed as well as to those with a more professional interest in the subject."—Charles Micaud in the Foreword. ($4.50)

Public Affairs Press, 419 New Jersey Avenue, S.E., Washington 3, D. C.

Kurtz, How

July 1, 1959

Dear Mr. Kurtz:

This is just to confirm our telephone conversation of yesterday, when I told you that unfortunately, your letter of June 23rd did not reach Mr. Murrow's desk until after he had left on his year's leave of absence.

It is, therfore, I regret to say, impossible for us to give you the permission to use the quotes you mention.

Sincerely yours,

KAY CAMPBELL
EXECUTIVE ASSISTANT

Mr. Howard G. Kurtz
Handy Associates, Inc.
405 Park Avenue
New York 22, New York

mc

Handy Associates, Incorporated

Management Consultants

405 Park Avenue New York 22, N.Y. PLaza 5-1911

NEW YORK
CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
PHILADELPHIA
PARIS

June 23, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Corp
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you for your encouraging letter of June 19th.

May I ask an additional question?

The paper A CHALLENGE TO WORLD LEADERSHIP is to be published by Public Affairs Pamphlets (Maxwell Stewart, editor). As an experiment in communication, it is to be accompanied by blunt comment by eight or ten leading American citizens (and perhaps one or two from abroad). Those already agreed to write such comment in clude (1) Prof Gordon Allport, Social Science Department at Harvard, (2) Prof Kirtley F. Mather, president, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, (3) Robert H. Reno, World Peace through World Law Committee, American Bar Association, (4) Dean Chauncey D. Leake, president, American Association for the Advancement of Science, (5) Rabbi Maurice Eisendrath, leader of the Refermed Jewish Congregations in this country, (6) Rev Dr. Kenneth Maxwell, head of international affairs division, National Council of Churches, (7) Father John LaFarge , editor emerituse of the Catholic journal, America, etc..

These are not endorsements, but blunt reactions to the challenge of survival brought into partial focus by the paper . . .and perhaps going further in opening up the imagination of the reader . .or reacting pro and con.

WOULD YOU CONSIDER DIDTATING A PARAGRAPH OR TWO TO YOUR SECRETARY WHICH YOU WOULD THEN PERMIT TO BE PUBLISHED WITH THE PAMPHLET? The American people would profit by knowing in general how you reacted to it, pro and con.

Thank you for your patience

Howard G. Kurtz

Howard G. Kurtz

OR MAY I QUOTE JUST THE FIRST TWO SENTENCES OF YOUR LETTER?

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

PB758

P YWK037 NL PD=NGR NEW YORK NY 1= 1959 JUL 1 PM 5 01

EDWARD R MURROW=

CBS 485 MADISON AVE NYK=

FROM YOUR LETTER DATED JUNE 19 MAY I USE QUOTE CHALLENGE TO WORLD LEADERSHIP IS UNIQUE, STIMULATING, AND IMPORTANT UNQUOTE WITHIN THE COPYRIGHTED PAMPHLET TO BE PUBLISHED BY PUBLIC AFFAIRS PAMPHLETS=

HOWARD KURTZ HANDY ASSOCIATES 405 PARK AVE NYC=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Kurtz f

June 19, 1959

Mr. Howard G. Kurtz
Handy Associates Inc.
570 Lexington Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Kurtz:

I have had a chance to read your "Challenge to World Leadership". It is unique, stimulating and important. Please do not fail to let me know when and where it will be published. I enjoyed our talk very much.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

NB pamphlets returned to Mr. K

upcoming.

Handy Associates, Incorporated

Management Consultants

570 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, N.Y. PLaza 5-1911

NEW YORK
CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO
PHILADELPHIA
PARIS

4:15 June 17.

May 14, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Ten years ago I visited with you in your office for a half hour, telling you of a research project I was digging into, in the realm of a solution to the clash between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R. . . before the fuse blew on the experiment of Man on earth..

You wished me well.

The research now has reached a point where an experiment can be run, perhaps as telling as the preliminary experiment in the squash courts where the insight into atomic energy became real for more people.

It is an experiment in public reaction on a world scale. The book manuscript is now completed after ten years of work. A five page condensation of the book has already struck a hidden nerve of action in the State Department. It seems on the verge of publication by Maxwell Stewart, editor, Public Affairs Pamhlets, accompanied by pro and con comment from leading citizens from divergent points of view. I have worked with top Catholic, Protestamt and Jewish leaders. . . with top scientists . . with men like Elmo Roper, and Don Harrington, and Gordon Allport at Harvard, making certain of the final details before launching the experiment.

May I come to see you again? I want you to know about it. I believe it is your kind of story.

Sincerely

Howard G. Kurtz

Howard Kurtz

6 1.

Kutner, Luis

September 29, 1958

Mr. Luis Kutner
Commission for International Due Process of Law
105 West Adams Street
Chicago 3, Illinois

Dear Mr. Kutner:

Thank you for your letter of September 25 and the enclosure, which I have read with interest. Unfortunately, with the demise of SEE IT NOW, I am no longer in a position to dispose of airtime in which to undertake documentaries of this type. I am therefore returning your proposal to you enclosed.

Yours very truly,

ERM:skh

COMMISSION FOR INTERNATIONAL DUE PROCESS OF LAW
105 WEST ADAMS STREET
CHICAGO 3, ILLINOIS

TELEPHONE
STATE 2-1946

September 25, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S TV
New York City, New York

Re: WORLD HABEAS CORPUS

Dear Mr. Murrow:

WORLD HABEAS CORPUS has been recognized as the greatest modern concept that will contribute to the peace by insuring and protecting, by international legal procedure, the security of the individual.

It is premised on the fact that man, as the subject of international law, should have his individual security competently guaranteed by an international tribunal and treaty-statute rule of law in every state on the face of the earth, without the impairment of the sovereignty of the State.

IRV KUPCINET, who has been very helpful in the many years of the launching of this concept, is of the opinion that it has now reached the stage of responsible sponsorship that would merit a Documentary.

The history of habeas corpus, showing man's fantastic struggle for personal liberty and freedom in the 2000 years of Christianity; the 5000-odd years of Judaism, the ancient civilization, and the billions of years of creation, could be quite dramatic.

The Proposal for WORLD HABEAS CORPUS has been recognized as an inevitable extension of the cornerstone of Anglo-Saxon liberties. It is conclusively accepted that personal justice, through the rule of law, is a force that must ultimately succeed if civilized man is to survive in this age of count down to oblivion.

The enclosed publication affords much material.

As I see the Documentary, assuming it runs one-half hour, there could be 13 minutes of historical background

showing -

(a) that the natural Divine rights of man recognized by Christianity and Judaism, which decreed that that with which God had endowed man, should not be invaded by a government or rulers; and

(b) that legal implementation was necessary and personal body integrity became crystallized in the Magna Charta in 1215.

The Magna Charta was only intended to benefit the barons. However, the shield of protecting the person from unlawful detention spread to the masses. Actually habeas corpus lay dormant for 464 years until 1679, when a test case exposed the alarming fact that there was no procedural guidance for the Courts. This was resolved in the special safeguarding of liberty by habeas corpus in the Habeas Corpus Act of 1679.

The benefits flowing thereafter, which the early Colonists took for granted, were pointed up by the founding fathers failure to include habeas corpus in the Articles of Confederation. This defect, among others, led to the calling of the Constitutional Convention. At all times the importance of the human being, being the ultimate unit and beneficiary of all law, was in constant ferment. Lincoln's attempt to suspend habeas corpus in the Civil War was soundly rebuffed in the Milligan case.

The alarm of the scene of Hitler in 1931 prompted the projection and proposal of the international principle of habeas corpus, administered through an International Court of Habeas Corpus.

The United Nations Charter crystallized this concept by stating in the first seven articles that the matter of human rights (implying liberty and freedom rights) were now a matter of world concern.

Still the procedural implementation of WORLD HABEAS CORPUS is lacking.

You will note in the LIFE article the contextual reference to the great lawgivers of history with that of the author and his proposal for internationalizing habeas corpus.

If you produce such a Documentary, it would be of tremendous education-in-depth, showing how man, as a member of the international community and the subject of international law might conceive the problem of authoritative world individual security.

In the second half of the Documentary, such persons as have indicated their support could be called upon for a 30-second or one minute filmed observation.

This could include ROGER BALDWIN, Chairman of the Board of the INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR THE RIGHTS OF MAN; SEAN O FAOLAIN, the great Irish playwright, of the IRISH ASSOCIATION OF CIVIL LIBERTY; the ALL-INDIA CIVIL LIBERTIES COUNCIL, possibly through Nehru; Mr. Justice Lauterpacht, of the INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE, Great Britain; HARRY S. TRUMAN; the Holy Father at the Vatican; EARL WARREN; Etc.

Such a Documentary will overcome the melancholia in many parts of the world attributed to some of the failures or shortcomings and impotency of the United Nations. It will help to overcome the feelings, as expressed by Mr. William Henry Chamberlin of the WALL STREET JOURNAL, that "The UN is a Babel Tower of impotent futility, the most helpless organization of large pretensions since the Holy Roman Empire went into liquidation."

Such a Documentary would certainly project the message the present 31 nations who now have a remedy similar to habeas corpus, and would certainly point up the obligation of the United States to extend the most bountiful of all governmental personal liberty rights to other persons everywhere in the world.

This Documentary will obviously overcome the express views of the die-hards that law is static, and that the state of international affairs is static, and that the only way we can make human freedom prevail is to back it up with determined force and the readiness to sacrifice.

I trust that the foregoing will be of sufficient interest for you to pursue the next step.

Very truly yours,

Luis Kutner

LUIS KUTNER, President.

LK-ES
Encl.

La Boyteaux, Robert (Mrs)

November 24, 1958

Dear Mrs. La Boyteaux:

I am very sorry to have to tell you that your nice letter of October 12th was mislaid and that is the reason for my not having written you the letter you requested.

I fear it is now too late, but just the same would like to command you and the other volunteer librarians for the excellent work you are doing and wish you the best of luck in the future.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Robert La Boyteaux
Idle Acres
Gibsonville, North Carolina

mcs

Your Hometown Newspaper

Gibsonvi

Vol. II: No. 38 Thursday, Octo

Appeal Made For Help To Expand Library Here

By MRS. FRANK OWEN
Chairman of the Library Committee of the Gibsonville Book Club

Does Gibsonville want and need a library?

Had you worked in the Gibsonville Branch of the county library situated in Whitesell Fuel Service Building this summer and seen the eager children who flocked in there each Monday afternoon there would have been no doubt as to your answer. School has begun and there is less time for reading but still the children come.

There has been an increased demand for books on science and science-fiction reflecting the awareness of the needs of this scientific age. The use of the library by adults has been most encouraging. Whenever possible requests for books not on the local shelves have been filled. There is need for space where magazines may be kept and read and where research work may be done or for just becoming acquainted with and making friends of books.

The Gibsonville Book Club, which took the first step in securing this branch and which has up to the present furnished the personnel to staff it, recognizes the need for a community effort to make the library more effective. The club, therefore, at its meeting on Thursday passed the following resolutions:

"Whereas our Community Library Project has outgrown the space which the Whitesell Fuel Service has so generously given us for two years and whereas the use of the library by the community has increased so much that we feel the Book Club should no longer have sole responsibility for its upkeep and management, we request the library committee to solicit help from other organizations and interested friends in the community to expand and develop plans for the future."

Straight Line, Police Court

0777

Idle Acres
Gibsonville
North Carolina

October 12, 1958

Dear Mr Murrow:

As a Halyake Husband and as a former resident of Guilford County I have a double caption to capture your attention, please.

The Gibsonville Book Club consisting of fourteen "retiring ladies" - the majority are literally past retirement age - have started a Public Library in the town of Gibsonville.

For two years we have been occupying space generously given us by the Whitesell Fuel Service. The County Extension Service of the Greensboro Public Library are maintaining a revolving collection of 1700 books. We "retiring ladies" have been volunteer librarians. We have kept the Library open for three hours each Monday afternoon. The borrowers of books are largely children. This summer our circulation was

ville News

$2.00 Per Year

, October 2, 1958 Gibsonville, N. C.

79

about 300 books each Monday; now that school has started it has dropped to about 185. The enclosed clipping shows our present status.

On Tuesday, October 21 at 7:45 we have called a meeting in the Gibsonville Town Hall. We hope to form a Friends of the Library Club whose immediate purpose will be to raise $1000 to finance this growing Library for one year.

Why am I writing you, you ask? Well, Sir, it is this way. Will you please send me a letter by return mail that I can read at our meeting? Couldn't you commend us on our effort and ambition and wish us Good luck and a good night? A word from the wise is sufficient to help immeasurably. Please!

Sincerely,
Mabel Petty La Boyteaux
(Mrs Robert)

Mount Holyoke 1928

Lafayette Fellowship Found., Inc

Honorary Co-Chairmen

President DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
United States of America

President RENÉ COTY
Republic of France

LAFAYETTE FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION, INC.

78 EAST 56TH STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y. PLAZA 3-1834

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Chairman
ELLIOTT H. LEE

Chairman Emeritus
WALTER BEDELL SMITH

Vice-Chairman
JAMES A. FARLEY

President
BENJAMIN H. NAMM

Treasurer
PHILIP CORTNEY

Secretary
VADA HORSCH

Executive Vice-President
MICHAEL M. NISSELSON

GEORGE W. BALL
JOHN D. CONNORS
HENRY CROWN
ARTHUR H. DEAN
IRENE DUNNE
BENJAMIN FINE
L. ARNOLD FRYE
SYLVAN GOTSHAL
JOSEPH M. HARTFIELD
FREDERICK E. HASLER
LOUIS JOHNSON
MESSMORE KENDALL
OGDEN R. REID
MRS. HENRY P. RUSSELL
MRS. GEORGE A. SLOAN
WALTER BEDELL SMITH
JOSEPH P. SPANG, JR.
ROBERT M. STROZIER
ORVILLE TAYLOR
HERMAN B WELLS
DONALD R. WILSON

Scholarship Fund Chairman
GEORGE W. BALL

Education Committee Chairman
DR. GRAYSON L. KIRK
Pres., Columbia University

DR. BENJAMIN FINE
DR. ROBERT F. GOHEEN
Pres., Princeton University
DR. ROBERT M. STROZIER
Pres., Florida State University
E.B.O. BORGERHOFF, *Secy.*

March 6, 1959

To The Board of Directors and National Sponsors:

I felt sure you would be interested in seeing this excellent story concerning the Lafayette Scholars now enrolled in American universities under the sponsorship of the Lafayette Fellowship Foundation. The magazine is sent to some 18,000 business concerns and individuals throughout this country. The article will also appear in Amerique Actuelle, which has a very wide distribution in France. It is evident that supporters and friends of the Foundation have every reason to be proud of the scholars chosen for the awards.

Sincerely,

Elliott H. Lee

Elliott H. Lee,
Chairman

Enclosure

LAFAYETTE SCHOLARSHIP FUND

National Sponsors

WINTHROP W. ALDRICH

STANLEY C. ALLYN
President, The National Cash Register Co.

WALTER H. ANNENBERG
Publisher, The Philadelphia Inquirer

CHESTER I. BARNARD

COL. SIDNEY H. BINGHAM

DR. HORACE MANN BOND

HENRY P. BRISTOL
Chairman, Bristol-Myers Co.

HON. DAVID K. E. BRUCE

COL. ROGER E. BRUNSCHWIG
Brunschwig & Fils

HARRY A. BULLIS
Chairman, General Mills, Inc.

THOMAS D. CABOT
President, Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc.

ERWIN D. CANHAM
Editor, Christian Science Monitor

MARGARET CLAPP
President, Wellesley College

JOHN L. COLLYER
Chairman, The B. F. Goodrich Company

GARDNER COWLES
President, Cowles Magazines, Inc.

DONALD W. DOUGLAS
Chairman, Douglas Aircraft Company, Inc.

ALLEN W. DULLES
Director, Central Intelligence Agency

HENRY F. DU PONT

LEON FALK, JR.

FRED F. FLORENCE
Chairman, Executive Committee
Republic National Bank of Dallas

DEAN VIRGINIA C. GILDERSLEEVE

BERNARD F. GIMBEL
Chairman, Gimbel Brothers, Inc.

SAMUEL GOLDWYN
Chairman, Samuel Goldwyn Productions

GENERAL LESLIE R. GROVES
Remington Rand, Inc.

THOMAS J. HARGRAVE
Chairman, Eastman Kodak Company

HAROLD H. HELM
Chairman, Chemical Corn Exchange Bank

PAUL G. HOFFMAN

DEVEREUX C. JOSEPHS
Chairman, New York Life Insurance Co.

MEYER KESTNBAUM
President, Hart Schaffner & Marx

FRED LAZARUS, JR.
Chairman, Federated Department Stores, Inc.

MILTON C. LIGHTNER
Chairman, Singer Manufacturing Co.

WALTER LIPPMANN

RALPH LOWELL
President, Boston Safe Deposit & Trust

STANLEY MARCUS
President, Neiman-Marcus Co.

JOSEPH A. MARTINO
President, National Lead Company

FOWLER MCCORMICK

JOHN E. MCKEEN
President, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc.

SAMUEL W. MEEK
J. Walter Thompson Co.

HON. DELESSEPS S. MORRISON
Mayor, New Orleans, La.

EDWARD R. MURROW

CHARLES G. NICHOLS
President, G. M. McKelvey Company

THOMAS S. NICHOLS
Chairman, Olin Mathiesen Chemical Corp.

THOMAS E. PARADINE

MOREHEAD PATTERSON
Chairman, American Machine & Foundry Co.

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER, JR.

PHILIP D. REED
Chairman, Finance Committee
General Electric Company

ELMO ROPER

PAUL J. SACHS

DOROTHY SHAVER
President, Lord & Taylor

JAMES T. SHOTWELL

PHILIP SPORN
President, American Electric Power Company

ADMIRAL LEWIS L. STRAUSS
Chairman, U. S. Atomic Energy Commission

EDWARD STREETER

CHARLES P. TAFT

WAYNE C. TAYLOR

REGINALD TOWNSEND

JUAN T. TRIPPE
President, Pan-American World Airways System

THORNTON WILDER

France Actuelle

A fortnightly Report for Americans on Modern France and the French Community, published by the Comité France Actuelle, a Private Association of French Businessmen.

Vol. VIII, No. 5 March 1, 1959

FRENCH AGRICULTURE 1958 page 4
TRIUMPH FOR FRENCH CARS page 6
BURGEONING BUREAUS page 7
POPULATION INCREASE page 8

Top French Scholars in U.S.

LAFAYETTE, WE ARE THERE

America's most valuable export, according to five young French Lafayette Scholars now resident at Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, is the know-how and spirit of U.S. business administration. As one of them puts it: "More and more it appears to us that good business and good productivity are a consequence of the attitude of management and the kind of leadership it gives."

FRANCE BETTER IN FACT THAN FANCY

As far as Franco-American understanding and relations are concerned, these outstanding young Frenchmen feel that American sentimentality ("I Love Paris in the Springtime") may be misting up that clear focus which would show France in its true and stronger light. They point out that France makes much more than saucy cinemas, silk, socks, perfume and champagne. More important—to France, and to its allies as well—they say, are their country's contributions in processes, productivity, products like radar, oil drills, and turbines, and the huge hydroelectric projects being constructed by French engineers and enterprises around the world. They take great pride in French economic efficiency and technical creativity, knowing that many of America's most successful enterprises today are using French formulae, machines and methods. Few Americans seem aware of this face of France, they find.

To their own dismay, these students have come to the conclusion that while Americans in general have quite romantic notions about France as a place for fun but not for serious business, they look to Germany in Europe as the reliable country of efficiency and productivity.

In the social welfare area, they point out that labor in France has the highest income in Europe, and that the health and social security system of their country ranks with the best in the world, including the greatly publicized Swedish and British systems.

The trouble with this fogged-up picture Americans seem to have of France, they say, is not only that America may discount the strength of France as the front line and steadfast ally it is, but that American enterprise may be overlooking its very real opportunities and advantages for doing good business in France.

OPEN DOORS

The French graduate students have been most highly impressed by American open-handed hospitality. One of them,

The Lafayette Scholars studying at Harvard and M.I.T.—left to right: Michel Guillemin, Bruno de Vulpian, Jean Soublin, Francis A. Lang, Jacques Descamps

Published by the Comité France Actuelle, Paris, France; distributed by **France Actuelle,** *221 Southern Building, Washington, D. C. The registration statement for* **France Actuelle** *and copies of this issue have been filed with the Dept. of Justice under 22 U.S.C., sec. 611 et seq., and are available for public inspection. Registration does not imply governmental approval.*

Jean Bataillard at Yale University Photo Alburtus—Yale News Bureau

hitchhiking to Florida, was forever being invited to spend time in people's homes along the way. Another tells of invitations received by the group through the International Students Center in Boston to visit with families in New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine. A third was invited for three weeks to a town in New York. Lafayette Scholars in California write of the overwhelming hospitality and generosity extended to them.

THE SCHOLARS

Eight Lafayette Scholars are studying in the United States this year—four at Harvard, and one each at M.I.T., Yale, Stanford and the University of California.

Jacques Descamps, 23, whose father was in the paint business in Lille, attended *l'Ecole des Sciences Politiques,* worked in a paper mill in Canada, traveled to Colombia and Venezuela to look at French turbine and textile installations in those countries. He felt that this experience abroad was essential to prepare him for some phase of the export-import business, "which France must develop more urgently."

Francis Lang, 27, from Alsace, studied business administration in Paris' *Ecole Supérieure de Commerce,* continued for two years at Heidelberg University, and for further periods at Berlin and Madrid universities. During Army service as a paratrooper, he had a bad fall and injured his back. Then, he worked a year for Unilever before coming to Harvard to study market research. He intends to specialize in this field, saying that even the top market research men in France today are not up to the American standard.

Jean Soublin, 22, son of a Norman who runs a fishing fleet, studied at the *Sorbonne* and *l'Ecole des Sciences Politiques.* Graduate work at Harvard is preparing him for his chosen career in advertising and public relations. He feels that advertising men today, and particularly in France, need a broader background of training and experience in all phases of business, finance and production.

Bruno de Vulpian, 24, son of a Paris doctor, was President of the student body at the top-rated *Ecole Polytechnique,* is now looking ahead to industrial and financial management. He may go into "oil, chemistry or a bank, all of them sure to be of expanding importance in France's future."

Michel Guillemin, 24, son of a Paris insurance broker, attended *l'Ecole des Arts et Métiers* before coming to M.I.T. to prepare for industrial management, preferably in Africa, where he has already worked in tire, lathe and oil factories. There, in future, as a business executive, he feels he can best put into practice his concepts of "human relations."

Jacques Haissinsky, 23, a native Parisian, has chosen nuclear physics as his future career, and is doing graduate work in that field at Stanford University. He received his Licence ès science with honors in 1955 at *l'Ecole Normale Supérieure,* and his Diplôme d'Etudes Supérieures de Sciences Physiques with highest honors in 1958. Scheduled to be awarded his Master of Science degree at Stanford at the end of this semester, Haissinsky considers it advance "preparation for future experimental research" during his second year at Stanford and later in France.

Pierre Sibi, 23, also a Parisian, received his training and degrees in law, economics, and political science at the *University of Paris,* and in 1958 was awarded the Diplôme of the *Institut des Sciences Juridiques et Financières Appliquées aux Affaires,* ranking first in a class of 32. Sibi is now working for his master's degree in business administration at the University of California.

Jean Bataillard, 29, born in Ugines (Savoie), received his Licence en droit from the *University of Grenoble,* and held French Government scholarships from 1948 to 1951 for study at *l'Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Grenoble.* For two years thereafter he was a Fulbright Scholar in economics at Amherst College. Returning to France, he worked at the Paris branch of the First National City Bank of New York. Now studying at Yale University, he has been awarded his master's degree in economics and is working toward his doctorate there under the auspices of the Lafayette Fellowship Foundation.

THE SCHOLARSHIP

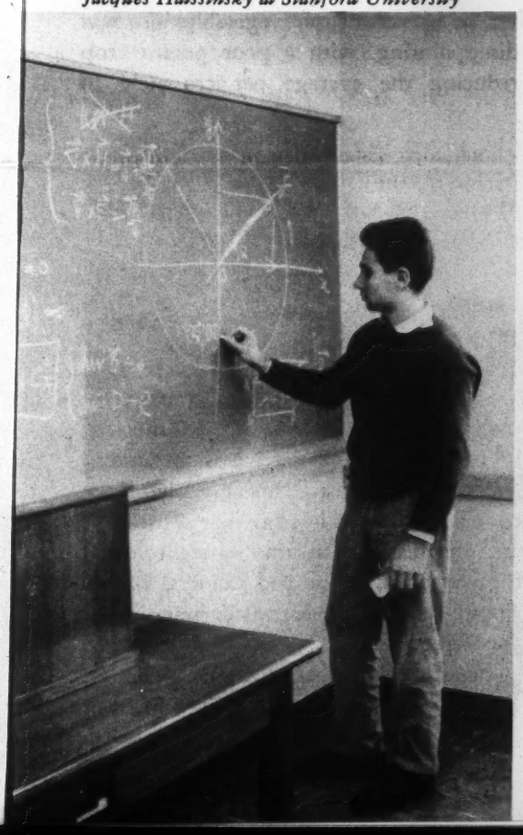
Obviously, these young Frenchmen have those qualities of learning and leadership implied in the phrase "exceptionally gifted" which was part of the original basis for selection of recipients of scholarships. Established in 1955 in preparation for the celebration of the Lafayette Bicentennial, the Lafayette Fellowship Foundation is dedicated to the preservation and strengthening of the historic bonds of friendship between the United States and France.

The first four Lafayette Scholars were brought to the United States in 1957 for two years of graduate study in American universities. The objective is to have at least twenty such students annually, in the conviction that it is vital that those who are preparing to assume active roles in the economic, social and political life of France develop a better understanding of the United States.

Nominees are selected by a French Screening Committee, of which Maurice

Bayen, Associate Director of Higher Education in France, is Chairman and Professor Jean-Jacques Vignault, Executive Secretary. Other members are Gaston Berger, Director of Higher Education in France; Henri Bonnet, former Ambassador to the United States; Ambrose E. Chambers of Beckley & Chambers (attorneys); Edmond Giscard d'Estaing, President, International Chamber of Commerce; Johnson Garrett, Manager of the Paris Branch of the First National City Bank of New York; Miss Dorothy Leet, Director, Reid Hall; Jean Sarrailh, Rector, University of Paris; and Georges Villiers, President, Conseil National du Patronat Français. Candidates' names are then submitted for approval to the American Education Committee, headed by Dr. Grayson L. Kirk, President of Columbia University, and including the Presidents of Princeton and Florida State universities. Officers of the Foundation include: Elliott H. Lee, Chairman; Benjamin H. Namm, President; Philip Cortney, Treasurer, and Vada Horsch, Secretary. Chairman of the Foundation's Scholarship Fund is Washington attorney George W. Ball. Two nationally known industrialists, both of whom have wide interests in Europe and in France, have recently joined the Board of Directors of the Foundation. They are Thomas S. Nichols, Chairman, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation; and Milton S. Lightner, Chairman, the Singer Manufacturing Company.

Jacques Haissinsky at Stanford University



Pierre Sibi who studies at the University of California

BUSINESS SUPPORTS PROGRAM

Contributions to finance the program come from business firms, foundations, and individuals. American concerns with industrial and commercial interests in France have demonstrated marked interest. Some of the American enterprises financing Lafayette Scholars: International Business Machines Corp., and the I.B.M. World Trade Corporation, *The New York Times,* Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc., Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, Kennecott Copper Corp., Eastman Kodak Company, and Socony Mobiloil Co.

Others who have played an important role in making possible the launching and progress of the Foundation program are: the Honorable David K. E. Bruce, Roscoe C. Ingalls, The Ford Foundation, Coty, Inc., Philip Sporn, The Dillon Fund, the Gillette Co., the Honorable Joseph P. Kennedy, the National Cash Register Co., and the New York Foundation.

IMPORTANCE OF MANAGEMENT

The Lafayette Scholars at Harvard and M.I.T. are concentrating on learning all they can about U.S. business administration, and hope to apply creatively in their future careers in France the knowledge they are gaining. They feel that American management methods, financial organization, marketing research, promotion and personnel administration are a vital challenge to their curiosity and will to learn.

Says Michel Guillemin: "Almost everything in this field has been new to me—standard costs, flexible budgets, investment decisions, business cycles and problems of line and staff relationship in a firm—and these certainly are good knowledges to take back to France. But American business administration is not a sum of its 'gimmicks,' as it sometimes may appear to be. It is the consistent whole of business administration, and particularly the spirit with which it is infused, which is most important.

ENGINEERING EXECUTIVES IN FRANCE

The students point out that most of those in top management in France come from the ranks of graduate engineers, technicians, and scientists. They are no longer sure that this preponderance of engineering executives is altogether good for contemporary market operations. Soublin is especially impressed with the "wealth of economic knowledge in the U.S., and the high stature of American economists in government and business."

KING CONSUMER

Jacques Descamps is greatly interested in American marketing techniques, which he finds much more highly developed than in France. Says he: "France has been preoccupied with creating and manufacturing fine products, and now must learn to pay more attention to the market and the consumer. (Who is he, what does he buy, and why?)" Establishment of the

European Economic Community (or Common Market), he believes, has provided a strong impetus for French production and sharpened its competitive attitude. "But if France is to succeed, she must learn modern marketing techniques in her approach to the consumer, who has become more selective."

In a general discussion on U.S. enterprise in the market place, they all said they cannot help but think that American business spends disproportionate amounts on distribution, promotion and advertising. Soublin believes it will have to be reduced. But Lang feels the trend cannot be reversed, and that in any case, "our country has not yet really utilized many of the worthwhile American methods of marketing and promotion." And Soublin, though still somewhat puzzled by the "Madison Avenue School," agrees that France may need more of whatever it is right now.

SCHOLARS' ACHIEVEMENTS

The Lafayette Scholars are earnest, thoughtful, and well able to express carefully considered opinions. One of their chief achievements in the United States, perhaps, is their acceptance by their American classmates, and the admiration in which they are held. They have also received recognition for outstanding work. De Vulpian as a class assignment wrote a case analysis which is being distributed to the first-year class at Harvard School of Business Administration as a model of its kind. Guillemin and Soublin are working together on a new concept: the application of mathematical probability to decisions in marketing.

TWO-WAY GAINS

These young Frenchmen now are more than ever convinced that

1. "There are many opportunities and advantages for U.S. enterprises to do business in France"; and

2. "If more Lafayette Scholars come to the U.S., we can soon learn to apply American business techniques on a broader scale in France."

An interested and qualified American who talked with the Lafayette Scholars in New England afterwards remarked: "The increasing interest that American business has displayed in the past few years in support of higher education takes on an added significance when related to these graduate students from France. A review of their careers and current training demonstrates more than anything else the essential validity of establishing permanent bonds between the United States and France by welcoming some of the best young students our fellow democracy has to offer and in giving them full access to our enormous reservoir of knowledge and experience in the fields of business and public administration."

Good Methods Can't Beat Bad Weather

THE YEAR IN FRENCH AGRICULTURE

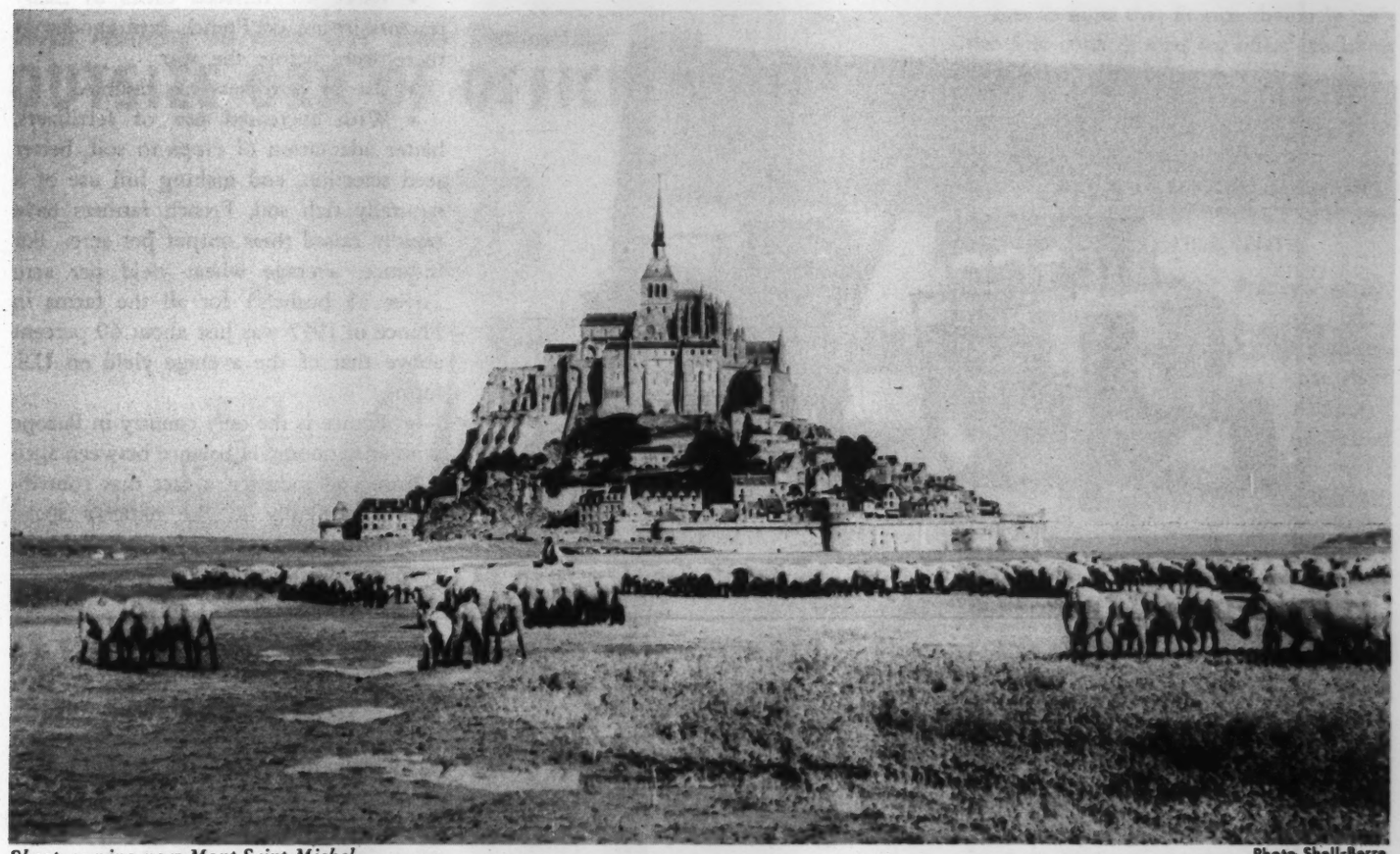
While French farming today is far more productive and prosperous than it was before the war, 1958 was not an especially good year for the nation's agricultural community. Whimsical weather from week to week, along with too much summertime rain, were the chief culprits.

GRAINS AND ROOT VEGETABLES

As a whole, grain and root-vegetable crops, though greater than the 1953-1957 average, did not come up to expectations in 1958. Wheat production was down compared to the previous year, though this was not so serious for farmers as it would have been in prewar years when wheat accounted for 17 percent of the national agricultural gross, compared to the present 7.5 percent. Among other grains, corn and barley showed notable increases.

The harvest of root vegetables also was disappointing, with a poor potato crop reducing the average per-acre yield to

A farm in central France Photo Shell-Berre



Sheep grazing near Mont-Saint-Michel Photo Shell-Berre

35 tons (down from 38 tons in 1957). Sugar beet production was up, however—to a total 12.7 million tons and a per-acre yield ten tons above the 1953-1957 average. There were also good crops of red beets and turnips.

FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES AND NUTS

With the great recent increase in their consumption in France, fruits and fresh vegetables now represent about 10 percent of total farm income. Fortunately there was a relatively fair harvest of these items in 1958. The Ministry of Agriculture notes, however, that the year somehow turned out to be "a good one for fruits with seeds, but a bad one for fruits with stones." Thus, the crop of apples, pears and grapes (for eating as such) was very good, but prune production was down to 25 percent of normal and apricots to 55 percent. Chestnuts and other nuts had a fine year.

WINE

The 1958 wine harvest, as in the previous year, was far below average—a matter of serious concern to every red-blooded citizen of France and to wine-lovers everywhere, as well as to the French farming community since it accounts for 11 percent of gross agricultural income.

LIVESTOCK

By the end of the year there were some 18.4 million head of cattle in the country (of which 9.8 million were cows), 8.7 million poultry, 8.4 million pigs, 1.9 million horses (many French prefer horsemeat steaks to beef), and 1.1 million goats.

Meat consumption in France is now more than 2.6 metric tons a year, compared to over 1.7 million metric tons in 1929. The French still consume slightly more pork than beef.

Milk production has increased from 4.9 billion gallons in 1952 to close to six billion gallons last year. Consumption of milk and milk products, in fact, is now up 20 percent over the prewar years.

AGRICULTURAL INCOME

Total agricultural income last year was some 350 billion francs (around $833 million) higher than in 1957. This did not, however, give the farmers any real rise in purchasing power, since the prices they had to pay for goods and services rose at least as much as the income they received for their labors.

Other indices suggest that farmers either have less money to spend or have become more cautious in their expenditures. Tractor sales, for instance, were down 30 percent compared to 1957, and there have been large cancellations of fertilizer orders even in so highly developed and modernized a Department as Seine-et-Marne. Part of this purchasing fall-off, however, must be attributed to a natural and necessary pause after the extremely rapid pace of farm modernization and equipment over recent years.

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS

Items in France's postwar agricultural progress:

- Production is now 40 percent above the prewar level.

Thirteen times as many tractors as prewar . . . Photo Shell-Berre

• There are thirteen times as many tractors in use on French farms today as there were before the war.

• Use of fertilizers has doubled.

• With increased use of fertilizers, better adaptation of crops to soil, better seed selection, and making full use of a naturally rich soil, French farmers have rapidly raised their output per acre. For instance, average wheat yield per acre (over 35 bushels) for all the farms in France in 1957 was just about 60 percent above that of the average yield on U.S. farms.

• France is the only country in Europe with an economy in balance between agriculture and industry, a fact that contributes importantly to the nation's social equilibrium and to its present and future economic well-being.

Best of Europe's Best

FRENCH CARS FIRST IN TOP ROAD TEST

France's automobile industry has scored its greatest postwar competitive triumph. In the recent Monte Carlo Rally, generally considered the top test for factory-made passenger cars, French automobiles finished first, second, third and fourth in the prized and all-important general classification category. And they carried off all the honors against 318 other entries representing Europe's leading automakers.

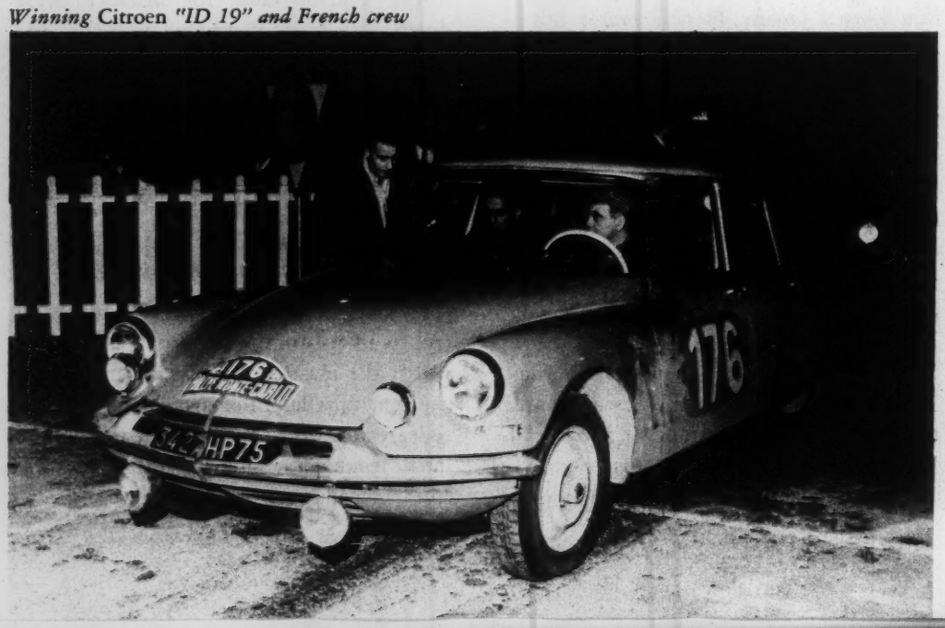
The Rally is a demanding drive for stock cars over 2,500 miles of Europe's variously cleared, wet, icy and snow-covered highways, byways and winding mountain roads. In the course of this long drive for the general classification prize, what counts most is endurance and steady, over-all performance. In one stretch, the test is for speed; in others, set minimum paces over all sorts of roads, hills and surface conditions.

THE WINNERS

First place went to a *Citroën* "ID 19" (see ***France Actuelle,*** Vol. VII, No. 19, November 1, 1958), new proof of the over-all excellence of this five-seater, front-wheel-drive, oil-suspension, utterly comfortable and safe family car—which incidentally make over 40 miles per gallon of gas on trips. A further indication of this automobile's value for the average driver: Pitted against Europe's best-made autos, often with professional racing drivers behind their wheels, the *Citroën* was piloted by three Sunday drivers from Paris, who took turns behind the wheel: 40-year-old shoe manufacturer Paul Coltelloni, 45-year-old wholesale grocer Pierre Alexandre, and 35-year-old printer Claude Desrosiers.

Second place in this highly-regarded event went to a *Simca* "P60" (***France Actuelle,*** Vol. VII, No. 19, November 1, 1958), third to a *Panhard* "DB," and fourth to another *Citroën* "ID 19." These cars too were chauffeured by amateur French crews.

Winning Citroen *"ID 19" and French crew*



THE OTHERS

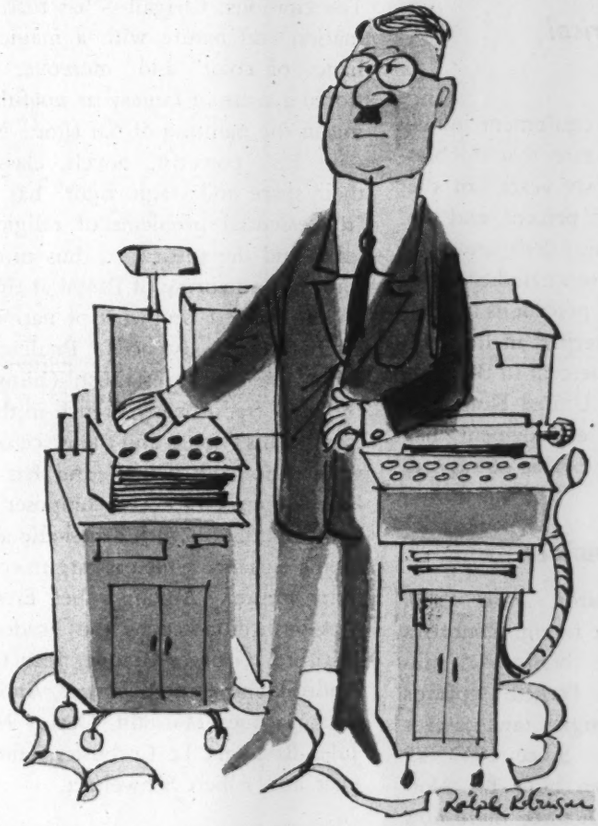
First non-French car in the final ratings was a British Sunbeam, finishing fifth. Next came a Swedish Volvo, and after that a German DKW. The highest Italian entry in the classification was a Fiat which came in forty-third.

TAKE YOUR PICK

Citroën, Simca and *Panhard* cars are available in the United States, the *Simca* being distributed by Chrysler.

With Nothing to Lose But Their Commuting Trains

OUTSIZE ORB OF OFFICE WORKERS



Put on your old white collar, keep your stray frays from tangling with the new-fangled machines they keep putting before you, learn to live in a maze of duplicated papers and you're a ready recruit for the world's fast-growing army of office workers.

This, at any rate, probably is the way their cosmos looks to the demi-defeated clockwatchers among those irretrievably meshed into the modern administrative machine that—often to the annoyance of us all—just gets bigger and bigger everywhere.

THE FRENCH "COLS BLANCS"

Take France: Through this century of progress, the proliferation of white-collar workers has been closely equivalent to the breeding pace of mice and rabbits. In 1900, only three percent of the total number of persons employed in the nation were white-collar types. But by 1920 the figure had gone up to seven percent, by 1935 to ten percent and by 1956 to 25 percent. Today, some 6.7 million Frenchmen and Frenchwomen, or almost one-third of all those employed in the country, fit into this fattening employment layer between executives and factory hands.

Take the *Peugeot* Company: From 1939 to date, the number of general workers in this auto plant—and it is a typical example—increased only 0.4 percent, while office workers expanded 18 percent and engineers 109 percent.

MORE MACHINES, TOO

In an economic development not exactly according to Marx, more and more offices with more and more men and women employees are, at the same time, being filled with more and more machines. In France, office equipment manufacturers, in fact, are having a heyday. In 1952, their total gross sales amounted to about 11 billion francs ($26.2 million), but for 1957 their gross was over 26 billion francs ($62 million).

Just to show that France obviously isn't the only country mad for office machines and the men and women to master them, the French office equipment industry exported more than one-third of its production in 1957, amounting in value to well over $21 million.

UNCATCHABLE COSTS

Chief predicament of France's white-collar employees operating these office machines, as of course for their counterparts everywhere, is the fact that their salaries are stubbornly lethargic compared to the buoyant character of unionized manual workers' wages. Still, prices scoot upward at the same swift pace for all, while white-collar living costs rise ruthlessly almost out of reach.

"BURELAINES" WILL GET YOU IF YOU DON'T WATCH OUT

As if they haven't enough to worry about, many of these hard-pressed public and private clean-nailed employees have long labored under the other world's opprobrious term of "bureaucrat." It's the same half-sneered word in French. To help reconstruct the down-trodden psyches of those concerned, organizers of Paris' recent Office Equipment Show asked a panel of language experts to find a new and more dignified designation for this somewhat underprivileged and often underrated third of a nation.

After due deliberation, they came up with *"burelain."* As the experts explain it: "This new term localizes and describes a sojourn or way of life, as in *riverain* ("one living or dependent on a river"), *urbain* ("urbanite"), *forain* ("employee at a fair"), *châtelain* ("owner of a château"), and *chapelain* ("chaplain"). Thus, the person leading an office life is a *burelain,* for he, just like the *châtelain,* is at the same time guest and master of the structure of which he is also slave and partisan."

CAUSE FOR RECONVERSION

Clearly, in any case, there is to be no end to all this burgeoning of the bureaus, and if the masses of white-collar workers couldn't care less, the makers of overalls, at least, may have to reconvert themselves into carbon paper manufacturers or electronic computer operators.

noteworthy NOTES

More People, Fewer Deaths and Marriages

The population of France on January 1, 1959 reached 44,788,000, an increase of 460,000 over the figure a year before. In 1958 there were 805,000 births in the country, 155,000 immigrants (including Frenchmen repatriated from Tunisia and Morocco), and 500,000 deaths. The latter marked by far the lowest mortality rate ever recorded in France—11.2 deaths per 1,000 population. The infant mortality rate also was the lowest ever—28.1 per thousand under one year old. Though the 310,000 marriages in the year were fewer than in 1957, the National Institute of Statistics claims this is due not to any timidity or pessimism, but to the fact that the marriage age-group is smaller right now because of the low French birth rate from the Depression to the Liberation.

Busy, Still-Building Paris Airport

In the past year, a record 2,679,317 passengers passed through Paris Airport (Orly and Le Bourget fields), 4.1 percent above the 1957 figure and 400 percent over 1949. The airport, now served by 80 airlines of the world, also handled a record 44,508 metric tons of freight and 15,890 tons of mail. In the course of the year, no less than 643,000 paid admission just to watch the arrival and departure of planes from the vantage point of roof terraces over the terminals, and 107,000 participated in conducted tours of Orly and Le Bourget. In consequence of this traffic and public interest, nearly 15 billion francs ($30.4 million) will be spent this year on further modernization and extension of facilities at Paris Airport.

Big Lead Smelter

France has the largest lead smelter of the Common Market, an ultramodern plant in the north of France at Noyelle-Godault. France is melting down more than 75,000 tons of lead a year and is exporting 10,000 to 15,000 tons annually to Switzerland, Germany and Scandinavia.

High-Charged Electrical Equipment Trade

The French electrical equipment industry is expanding at a rate that doubles total production every six years. In the past year, output rose 15 percent; and the year before (last for which there are comparative figures) this French industry increased production 17.5 percent as against 14 percent for its counterpart in Italy, 11 percent in Germany, 7 percent in Belgium and 6.7 percent in the United Kingdom. Productivity is high, employment has reached 256,000, and the value of exports is at an all-time peak.

Shipbuilders' Shipbuilder

From French shipyards, since 1950, shippers in 26 different foreign countries have ordered 195 ships totaling 1.5 million dead weight tons. French shipyards are now building the largest tankers ever constructed in Europe. Since 1947, 22 French ships have been built for Norwegian customers (with three more now in construction), and nine for shippers in the United Kingdom.

Recently the *La Seyne* Shipyards delivered three freighters to Norway: two 13,000-tonners for shippers at Oslo and Arendal, and one 12,500-tonner to a shipper in Bergen.

Stained Glass for Hartford

The biggest stained-glass commission ever awarded ($500,000), has gone to the Jean Barillet Studios in Paris to create 26 windows for the nave of the new St. Joseph Cathedral in Hartford, Connecticut. The windows will cover an area of 22,837 square feet and weigh a total 260 tons. They are to "relate Christ to daily life and the needs of men in all ages."

Famed Frenchmen Receive U. S. Awards

In a ceremony at the U.S. Embassy in Paris, three Frenchmen were made Honorary Members of the American Academy of Arts and Letters and of the National Institute of Arts and Letters. Ambassador Amory Houghton made the awards to painter Marc Chagall, writer François Mauriac, and composer Francis Poulenc. The citations: Chagall—"has fused imagination and nature with a magical brilliance of color" and "moreover has restored a sense of fantasy so woefully lacking in the painting of our time." Mauriac—in his "powerful novels, classical in their spare and tragic rigor" has probed "the essential problems of religion: the letter and the spirit . . ., thus turning "a light not unworthy of Pascal at times . . . on the deepest problems of national and international existence." Poulenc — has been "the first to establish (himself) as the most traditionally French in the lyricism of (his) songs and the grace of (his) writing for the piano," and has "established (himself) as a composer of the first importance, with a melodic and harmonic elegance which is rare in contemporary music." Among other Frenchmen previously honored by the Academy and Institute: Georges Braque, Jean Cocteau, André Dunoyer de Segonzac, André Malraux, Jacques Maritain, Darius Milhaud, Jules Romains, Le Corbusier, Henri Sauguet and Albert Schweitzer.

More Coal

French miners in 1958 produced a record 60,034,800 metric tons of coal, surpassing their previous year's output by more than a million tons despite a reduction in the working force. Thus, French mining productivity, already first in Europe, made further gains.

Comité France Actuelle
31, avenue Pierre 1er de Serbie
PARIS (XVI), France
Honorary President ROBERT LEMAIGNEN
President JACQUES MERLIN
Vice-President ALFRED LANDUCCI
Treasurer JACQUES LENTE
Director BERTRAND HOMMEY
Executive Secretary ANNE C. de NANTEUIL
U.S. Editorial Office: 221 Southern Bldg.
WASHINGTON 5, D. C.
Annual subscription.....$4
For academic use.....$2

Articles and information in ***France Actuelle*** *may be reproduced in other publications. Credit should be given* ***France Actuelle*** *when feasible.*

Laird, Roy D.

February 7, 1958

Dear Professor Laird:

I have your nice letter of January 21st.

I appreciate the time and trouble you took in sending me a copy of your letter to President Eisenhower.

Again, thank you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Roy D. Laird
Assistant Professor
The University of Kansas
Lawrence, Kansas

mac

THE UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
LAWRENCE

January 21, 1958

Tnt, etc.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have enclosed a copy of a letter that I have sent to the President of the United States, which is concerned with a matter I regard as vital to the interests of our nation and the free world. I should like to solicit your effort in behalf of this cause.

Very truly yours,

Roy D. Laird
Assistant Professor

RDL:ef

Enclosure

January 21, 1958

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. President:

The New York Times of January 15, 1958 carries an item that is very encouraging to the citizen who believes, with you, that in our struggle to survive and to preserve our freedoms in this post-sputnik age we must not miss a single opportunity to employ our intellectual resources to the fullest. American intelligence and wisdom is the great secret weapon in our time; therefore, I applaud the decision of the Eisenhower administration to make the United States Government's extensive translations of Russian scientific writing available to American scientists. Simultaneously, however, I am struck by a great fear that this decision may well represent one of the greatest mistakes our government can make in this day of all-out hot and cold wars, in which nearly all aspects of our economic and intellectual activity contribute to our defenses. I am referring to your administration's failure to make available at the same time to those in the rest of the intellectual community, government translation of materials that fall into the categories of the social sciences and humanities. I hardly need remind you that it is at least equally important for the West to take continual readings of the Soviet economic, political, and social climate as it is to know what they are doing in the material sciences.

Mr. President, you yourself have noted with vigor that we must not allow recent Soviet scientific achievements to stampede us into an unbalanced crash program in our educational and other intellectual endeavors. Bluntly states does not your administration's decision to release only Soviet scientific translations clearly imply that you believe our knowledge of the strengths and weaknesses of the Soviet social fabric is less important than a knowledge of what they are accomplishing in their laboratories? The American researcher who is striving mightily to assist you in our overall defense effort is surely in complete disagreement with such a conclusion.

Mr. President, I have long believed that a great tragedy exists in the expenditure of our taxpayer's money for extensive translations by our government of Soviet press materials (obviously not classified although much of it is stamped "Official Use Only") that are then denied to the public and especially to the many researchers in the Universities of our nation who are working continually to improve our understanding of the Soviet enigma. In the past I have made some informal inquiries into this problem and I have always been stopped (unofficially to be sure) by

the assertion that this is an old battle that cannot be won because our government is afraid that our great news gathering agencies will complain that the Federal Government is competing in their field of enterprise. I concede this point, but have you considered the price that is paid for withholding this basic material from the social sciences researcher? There is very little difference between this and denying the nuclear physicist access to fissionable materials while asking him to get on with his job. Actually, however, there is a most simple solution to the problem that should keep everybody happy. The social sciences researcher is not interested in making headlines and competing with A.P. and U.P. services. Even in the analysis of current Soviet trends and action the social scientist's materials are just as valuable when they are a week, a month, or a year old. To be sure, the American Council of Learned Societies does publish the truly invaluable weekly The Current Digest of the Soviet Press. As good as the Current Digest's coverage is however, if the U.S. Government's coverage in translation of the Soviet press is comparable to the stated coverage of Soviet scientific publications (and I feel certain this must be the case) the offerings of the Current Digest must be minuscule in comparison to what is available in Government offices. Why then could not the Government turn over its translations of Soviet press materials to some private operation such as the American Council of Learned Societies or the American Political Science Association with the clear understanding that these materials would not be released to the nation's Universities and research institutes until they are at least a week or a month old? If publishing of these translations was underwritten by one of our great private foundations (and I am confident their help should be forthcoming) this action would not cost the taxpayer anything more than a few cents postage. Our defense effort would surely be immeasurably enhanced. Such action would offer little or no competition to our private news services. In any event I cannot believe that these agencies are so selfish that they would wish to deny our country the great advantage that would be gained in a cold war that is fought very largely with brains.

Mr. President, I am but one of a small army of people in our nation who are usually referred to as "Soviet experts" and although I cannot pretend to speak for my colleagues in this effort to improve our understanding of the Soviet system, my knowledge of these people leads me to believe that they would be virtually unanimous in supporting some such proposal as presented in this plea. In any event I urge you to give this matter your most serious attention.

Respectfully,

Roy D. Laird
Assistant Professor

RDL:tp

P.S. Copies of this letter have been sent to Senator Frank Carlson of Kansas, Senator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, Mr. Heald, the President of the Ford Foundation, the Associated Press, United Press, International News Service, the New York Times, the Washington Post and Times Herald, Mr. Chet Huntley, NBC and Mr. Edward R. Murrow, CBS.

Lambourne, L.A.

November 9, 1959

Dear Mr. Lambourne:

Mr. Murrow is in Europe at the present time, but I should like to thank you on his behalf for your gracious letter of November 2nd and for your kind comments regarding SMALL WORLD.

In answer to your request for Miss Suyin's address, I am sorry but we are not authorized to give out this information. I can tell you that although her appearance on SMALL WORLD originated from Hong Kong her home is in Singapore. If you would like to write a letter to her, mail it to us and we shall be glad to forward it to her.

Sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Leonard A. Lambourne
Box 4846 GPO
Sydney, Australia

LEONARD A. LAMBOURNE
BOX 4846 G.P.O.
SYDNEY AUSTRALIA

2nd November, 1959.

Mr. Edward R? Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
NEW YORK UNITED STATES.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Last night I watched your presentation of Small World dealing with the problem of China with Mr. Alsop, Lord Boothby and Miss Han Suyan. Next month I am leaving for a tour of 14 South-East Asian countries including Hong Kong and Formosa and I would like to meet Miss Suyan when I pass through Hong Kong and I would be pleased if you could let me have her address so that I can write to her.

I enjoyed watching yournprogramme, which was one of the rare occasions I watched T.V. It certainly kept me interested.

I look forward to hearing from you.

Yours sincerely,

(LEONARD A. LAMBOURNE)

PL 70500

Herman Land

CORINTHIAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION

630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, New York

June 22, 1959

Dear Ed,

I called today to see if there was a still a chance of our getting together before you took off and learned, to my chagrin and disappointment, that our appointment time had come--and gone. The simple, foolish truth: I never got the message.

It kills me. You are an important part of this book I'm doing about the television industry, and I've been looking forward to a meeting as a major event in its development. I hate to think that because of a secretarial goof, I'll have to rely on second-hand material on a major subject. I intend, incidentally, to show some of the underlying pressures, the motivating forces and the key personalities who are amking this business what it is--and what it is becoming. This is a story that needs telling, I think.

Can you possibly see me soon? Any time of day or night--anywhere? Or perhaps after you have left 485 Madison? I know it will be hard to reach you then, but it's worth a try.

Thank you for your courtesies in the past. I can only assure you that if you do lift a necessary restriction on your time and energy to see me, the effort won't be wasted.

Sincerely,

Herman

Herman Land

P.S. Home address
41 Argyle Rd.
Albertson, N.Y.

Land, Herman

January 19, 1959

Mr. Herman Land
Television Magazine
422 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Herman:

I did indeed find the editorial interesting and it seems to me that your editor-publisher dealt rather gently with me. Hope to see you again soon.

Sincerely yours,

HRM:skh

TELEVISION

PUBLISHED BY FREDERICK KUGEL COMPANY INC., 422 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • PLAZA 3-9944

MAGAZINE

January 16, 1959

Dear Ed:

Here is the issue with the Cummings article, which you've already read. You might find the editorial interesting too, especially since in it our editor-publisher, one of your great admirers, takes you a bit to task.

Sincerely,

Herman

HL:ab

Herman Land

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Syste,
485 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Land, Herman

December 5, 1958

Mr. Herman Land
Executive Editor
Television
Frederick Kugel Company Inc.
422 Madison Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Herman:

Thank you for the kind words about the Chicago speech and for the copy of TELEVISION containing the articles on Jack Gould and Armstrong Cork. They made interesting reading.

I should like to see you again. Why don't you telephone my secretary and arrange a time?

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

TELEVISION

PUBLISHED BY FREDERICK KUGEL COMPANY INC., 422 MADISON AVE., NEW YORK 17, N.Y. • PLAZA 3-9944

MAGAZINE

November 14, 1958

Dear Ed:

After reading your Chicago speech, it occurred to me that you might find interesting two stories in our current issue. One deals with Jack Gould. The other, on Armstrong Cork, documents very convincingly, I think, the thesis that serious -- though not controversial -- programming can be "commercial".

If your invitation of last year still holds, I'd like very much to have another visit with you.

Sincerely,

Herman

Herman Land
Executive Editor

HL:ab

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

65 / x

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Lang, Robert

Office Communication

E. R. M. —
ODD COINCIDENCE.
F.F.

to: Fred Friendly

cc: Sig Mickelson

from: Robert Lang

January 20, 1958

SUBJECT: Brussels Worlds Fair

Hugh Lucas of Campbell-Ewald was in on Friday to request that we consider meeting a corporate image interest of the Burroughs Corporation of Detroit, Michigan.

According to Mr. Lucas, $500,000 has been specifically earmarked for television by Mr. John S. Coleman, President, to get across to the public the fact that the Burroughs Corporation is interested in areas over and beyond the making of good adding machines.

Preliminary thinking at the agency and at Burroughs has led them to request we consider doing 2 one-hour programs about the forthcoming Worlds Fair in Brussels.

Our News Department is coming up with an outline and I wondered whether or not you had any ideas. A preliminary presentation should be made to Burroughs no later than Tuesday, February 4th. I suppose I should also tell you that Mr. Lucas was on his way to see Mr. Kintner at the conclusion of our conversation.

RLang

REL:ad

Lankler, Ralph C.

October 31, 1958

Dear Ralph:

Thanks for sending me the document from WHEN. I refuse to be surprised. As I have told you, if we were to do the second coming of Christ in colour for a full hour, there would be a considerable number of stations who would decline to carry it, on the grounds that a western or a quiz show would be more profitable. Forgive the irreverence, but there are times when I think the Lord is wholly indifferent to this business of television, and this is why.

As ever yours,

KRM:skh

Reverend Ralph C. Lankler
First Presbyterian Church
Cortland, N.Y.

CHANNEL 8

WHEN-TV

MEREDITH
SYRACUSE
TELEVISION CORP.
GR 4-8511

101 COURT STREET, SYRACUSE 8, NEW YORK

October 21, 1958

Reverend Ralph C. Lankler
First Presbyterian Church
Cortland, New York

Dear Dr. Lankler:

I have your note this morning inquiring why we did not choose to transmit the program "SMALL WORLD" on Sunday evening.

We, too, regret that we are not able to carry this series, but the explanation is a simple one. That time period has been contractually committed for many months now to its current sponsor and that contract still has some time yet to run.

At the time this contract was entered into, the "SMALL WORLD" program did not exist. Even though that series has now come into being, we are still bound by the previous contract and must honor it.

Perhaps some time later on the situation may change and it may be possible for us to carry "SMALL WORLD". I hope so.

Cordially,

Gordon Alderman

Gordon Alderman
Program and Production Manager

GA:jg

(Over)

Ed. ——

Thought that you might be interested in seeing how us folks in the hinter-lands are denied the opportunity to see & hear your programs..

Rags?

Lansing, Ten Eyck

November 7, 1958

Dear Ted:

Many thanks for your letter of November 3rd.

I am delighted to hear that you like SMALL WORLD. Thanks also for your suggestions. We are, as it happens, already working on a program concerning race relations.

Unfortunately, there is nothing I can do to stimulate a foundation to finance the distribution of kinescopes as you suggested. It is a good idea.

With best regards.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ten Eyck Lansing
Robert L. Bliss & Company
60 East 42nd Street
New York, New York

mmc

Public Relations Counsel

ROBERT L. BLISS & COMPANY, INC.

60 EAST 42ND STREET · NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

YUKON 6-7440 · CABLE ADDRESS: ROBLISSPUB

November 3, 1958

Dear Ed

Last night I caught SMALL WORLD again, and just want to say that I think it is a knockout format. For my money, it is the most stimulating and exciting package for ideas that television has had yet.

In fact, I think so much of it that I'm emboldened to make a couple of respectful suggestions:

1. Kinescopes of the shows should be made available to idea-minded groups around the country. I can't think of a better kickoff for an evening's discussion or a more effective way to needle the brains of a group. And certainly it is of urgent importance that people in Dubuque and Dallas and Kokomo talk about the issues of our time among themselves.

Some foundation ought to be interested in footing the bill for the kinescopes. Distribution could be made in many ways--e.g. through such outfits as the American Association for the United Nations, the World Affairs Council, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and so on, to pick a few off the top of my head. (Frank Kelly of the Fund for the Republic tells me just now on the telephone that he already has talked with you about a kine on American freedoms, which simply goes to show that great minds work on the same ESP channels!)

2. Here are two SMALL WORLD programs I, as a consumer, would like to see:

(A) An attempt to reduce the racial question to what Harry Ashmore calls "rational terms." This might be very well done by, for example, Margaret Meade (anthropology), Arnold Toynbee (historical effects of racial tension) and C. G. Jung (collective unconscious of mankind, where I have a notion race prejudice may be taprooted). This of course is a global problem in any world where three out of ten men are white and are apt to distrust or dislike the other seven who are non-white.

(B) Another go at the question which never really got answered or properly discussed last night: How come that, although people agree on the facts and the dangers, nobody seriously does anything about such things as stopping tests of nuclear weapons or improving our educational system to meet the demands of the future? I'd love to hear this one tackled by, for example, Andrew Malraux and Harry Ashmore as journalists and Paul Lazarsfeld as a perceptive analyst of the communication process. Put another way, the question is: Can we and, if so, how can we get through to people to stimulate action on great issues before it is too late?

I hope this letter doesn't carry too much coal to Newcastle. You probably have thought about these things. But SMALL WORLD stimulated me so much last night that I wanted to get this off the chest.

It was good to see you and your excellent lady after the Freedom House dinner and I was only sorry you departed so prudently early--way before daylight.

Again, SMALL WORLD is swell. I hope it bears great fruit in many ways and many minds.

Sincerely,

Ted Lansing

Ten Eyck Lansing
Vice President

tel.c

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Lansings, Tod

CLASS OF SERVICE

This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS

DL=Day Letter

NL=Night Letter

LT=International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

File

1959 JUN 1 26 PM 9 11

NA 245 PD= FAIRFIELD CONN 26 735 PME=

EDWARD R MURROW COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM=

485 MADISON AVE=

SOMEHOW TONIGHT YOUR SABBATICAL BEGINS I REMEMBER LORD GREY SAYING IN 1914 QUOTE THE LIGHTS ARE GOING OUT ALL OVER EUROPE UNQUOTE IN A DIFFERENT SENSE, A LIGHT IN AMERICAN IS GOING OUT TONIGHT, BUT THANK GOD ITS ONLY FOR A SHORT TIME GOD BLESS GOOD LUCK AND MAY YOU LIKE IVANOE RETURN TO THE LISTS WITH GENEFLECTIONS AND A BON VOYAGE=

TOD LANSINGS=

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Lasley, R. L.

R. L. Lasley
4011 Gilmore Drive
Greensboro, N. C.
February 5, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing to raise the question whether your high standard of broadcasting and, I am sure, the high standards you exact in accepting sponders, is compatible with the questionable character of the insurance company which is sponsering your current series of commendable revelations of wrongdoing in high places.

The questionability of the character of your sponsering insurance company has been raised in my personal instance by my experience with it. I had, until last October, carried for, I estimate, an automobile insurance policy with that company for some twenty years--in fact it was the only company, as I recall, with which I ever carried insurance. Since I had no claims, as I remember, during that time, I was not aware of having insurance, except at premium payment time. However last summer I filed two trivial claims--one for a scratched fender in a parking accident and one for a slight bit of damage from a falling tree during a windstorm, while the car was parked. The total amounts were respectively $10.00 and $8.00. The notice of cancellation, a mimeographed form letter, gave no reasons for the cancellation except that "a review of your policy shows that it is not to the best interest of our other policy-holders to keep your policy in force," or words to that effect.

It may be added that the first company I applied to after this cancellation insured me without question, doubtless on the basis of the questionability of my cancelling company. In fact the agent of this present insuring company, as well as a casual, unsolicited comment of an agent of another company, apparently not feeling bound by any professional loyalty to your company, expressed, to say the least, strong disapproval of it. The agent of your company in another state, where I carried my insurance for most of the years I have mentioned, writes me that he had left the company a few years back because he had been ashamed to meet his client friends whose policies your company had arbitrarily and unwarrantedly cancelled. Although news accounts do not ordinarily mention the names insurance companies, your company was not long ago thus mentioned for cancelling a policy of a Negro because he lived in a community where race tension was somewhat marked, and was mentioned in another case, the details of which I do not recall.

It may be added that the two companies I have mentioned are among the oldest and most respected in the country.

Doubtless it is the practice of your company that has prompted the introduction by representative George Uzzell in the current session of the North Carolina legislature a bill forbidding the arbitrary and unwarranted cancellation of insurance policies. A cancellation in this state, where automobile liability insurance is mandatory, and in view of the practice of insurance companies in pooling their records, makes it virtually inpossible to find insurance elsewhere, and practically amounts to taking away a driver's license, a decision which should be left to the proper legal authorities.

Doubtless there will be a hearing or hearings of Representative Uzzell's bill, from the records of which you may obtain further information about your sponsering company. I feel so strongly about the matter that I have offered to testify before a committee hearing, if one is held.

Realizing the cliche-like habit of throwing Madison Avenue around as an epithet, none the less I believe you and your broadcasting company have been sold a bill of goods. That bill is the idea, as old as Machiavelli, of building up an image which need not correspond to the reality designated by the image. That image is that of a company which continues to project in large, a community of honest, kindly neighbors building their own local insurance company and dealing with each other in a personal and human way. The comany sponsering you in its early days when I first knew it, I believe, may have been such a company. It is now conceivable that some smart, high pressure promoters have gotten hold of the company, changed its name, and are making piles of fast bucks by collecting premiums and paying no losses to speak of. Otherwise where is the money coming from to splash around their high-priced publicity on a country wide scale?

Again I have every regard for the scrupulous integrity of both you and your broadcasting company, and I am sure you will make every effort to reappraise that of the company sponsering the series of broadcasts I have mentioned.

Very sincerely yours,

Robert L. Lasley

Robert L. Lasley

Laubach, Frank C.

March 23, 1959

Dear Dr. Laubach:

I write to thank you for your gracious letter of February 27.

I do indeed want to see what you term "the under-half of the world". I think I am too old a hand to be led about by professional diplomats and government officials, but I shall certainly take advantage of your offer to supply me with a list of persons who might be helpful.

As soon as I make any kind of plan, however tentative, I shall send you an itinerary and ask your help.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

Dr. Frank C. Laubach
Laubach Literacy and Mission Fund
235 East 22nd Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Laubach Literacy and Mission Fund
235 E. 22nd Street
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

February 27, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS, New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

From the newspapers and Life Magazine, I learn that you are taking a vacation, and it seems, going out to see the world.

In Memphis, Tennessee we have just organized a Foundation for World Literacy through TV. Our aim is to try to do as much of the literacy job as possible through educational television. You are in the perfect position to find out the possibilities of educational television throughout the world. The U. S. government has a large amount of money in the banks of many countries, which accumulated from the sale of our agricultural surplus to those countries. The money is not in gold, and so remains unused in those banks. Congress has ruled that it may be used for literacy as well as for a dozen other purposes. This is under what is known as Public Law 480.

Mr. Gerald Winfield, visual aids head of International Cooperation Administration, is probably in India right now investigating the possibilities of television, especially to make India literate.

If you want some names of people who would help you to really see the illiterate under-half of the world, I would be glad to give them to you if you tell me what countries you will visit. If you do not have such names, and are led around by professionaldiplomats, you are likely to see the government officials, the aristocracy and the rich, and to get from them a very distorted view of the vast multitudes who often hate the very men you would be with. I am in touch with the other half of this world, and want you to see it.

God bless you.

Frank Laubach

Frank C. Laubach

P.S. If you find a way out of our world predicament while you are on your travels, be sure to let me know.

September 5, 1958

Dr. Frank C. Laubach
235 E. 22nd Street
New York 10, N.Y.

Dear Dr. Laubach:

I hasten to say that SEE IT NOW has been discontinued, and that is the sole reason why we cannot go forward with the plans we had discussed. I am deeply disappointed, but there is nothing I can do about it.

Lowell Thomas is a neighbour of mine in the country. I shall try to make an opportunity to speak to him about the project.

Sincerely yours,

EEM:skh

FRANK C. LAUBACH
235 E. 22ND STREET
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Aug. 29, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I'm sorry your program is so tight you cannot go through with the plans we were making in the spring. Perhaps the enclosed letter which I am writing to Lowell Thomas will interest you. Perhaps, also, you may think of some other program which could take advantage of the very picturesque tour which I am about to take.

I wrote a similar letter to Mr. Julian Lessor of the American Broadcasting Co. with the idea that this might appear on "Bold Journey" program. Have you any other suggestions.

Cordially yours,

Frank Laubach

FRANK C. LAUBACH
235 E. 22ND STREET
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Copy

Aug. 29, 1958

Dear Lowell Thomas:

A couple of years ago you asked me whether your son and I could not take a trip together. This reminds me that the tour I am about to take has tremendous photogenic possibilities. I believe that someone should go along to take a picture of it. I will be teaching illiterates at the Trade Fair being held under the patronage of the United States Government and that will be interesting. But even more interesting will be a visit to Italian Somaliland, British Somaliland, Yemen and Saudi Arabia, which are picturesque and also very significant. I shall also be in Egypt, which is very much in the limelight these days. There will be ten Mohannedan countries in all and there will be plenty of opportunity for bizarre, dramatic, startling, picturesque, exciting, adventurous pictures.

Possibly you have a top flight photographer who might like to go along on this trip - possibly you or your son. I am trying to get in contact with Colonel Mahs, who has become an expert photographer, to see whether he might, perhaps, go along and take these pictures. He did a picture of my literacy work in New Guinea and another in India. One was made by 20th Century Fox and neither of them, I am sorry to say, can be used on television. But we need to make some which can.

Somaliland is so primitive that they have not even produced their language to writing and only a few people know English or French or Italian. They are probably 99% illiterate. The same is true of Yemen. I am told that the mountain scenery in Yemen is magnificent.

Perhaps I should say that I have already helped make lessons in 265 languages in 92 countries.

There are marvelous shots of people, as well as animals, in the Sudan and in Kenya which I shall also visit. The trip would end in Iraq, and the revolution, which took place there recently, makes that another dramatic place for picture taking. I think the dramatic possibilities of this trip are so great that it should not be taken without a photographer.

I am enclosing the dates of my coming tour.

Cordially yours,

ITINERARY FOR DR. FRANK C. LAUBACH

Leave New York	Sept. 15
Paris, France	Sept. 16 - 19
Rome, Italy	Sept. 20 - 25
Tunis, Tunisia	Sept. 26 - Nov. 3
Cairo, Egypt	Nov. 3 - 6
Khartoum, Sudan	Nov. 7 - 10
Nairobi, Kenya	Nov. 11 - 22
Somaliland - British & Italian	Nov. 23 - Dec. 6
Yemen	Dec. 6 - 13
Riyadh, Saudi Arabia	Dec. 14 - 20
Bagdad, Iraq	Dec. 21 - 29

Lavenstein, James

CBS TELEVISION NETWORK

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • PLAZA 1-2345

JAMES LAVENSTEIN
Administrative Manager
Network Programs

December 3, 1958

Mr. Paul J. Hoffman
Assistant Professor
Dept. of Psychology
College of Liberal Arts
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

CONQUEST -- November 16, 1958 ---- SMALL WORLD -- November 16, 1958

Your November 17th inquiry to Mr. Murrow on the availability of television recordings of the above-captioned programs, has been referred to this office.

Please be advised that we have licensed the McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, 330 West 42nd Street, New York City, to release film prints of the "Conquest" programs. I would suggest that you write to Mr. Albert Rosenberg of McGraw-Hill for further details.

The "Small World" series is not presently available for general release, but we will be glad to let you know when such arrangements are made.

Thank you for your expression of interest in our programs.

Very truly yours,

J-L

JAMES LAVENSTEIN

mmp

bc: Mr. Murrow

Professor Paul J. Hoffman
Department of Psychology
College of Liberal Arts
University of Oregon
Eugene, Oregon

Dear Professor Hoffman:

Thank you for your letter of November 17. I do not know whether CBS has in mind arrangements for a widespread distribution of films of the two programs you mention, but I will ask the appropriate people here to let you know what they are planning, if anything. Thank you for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Lavenstein, Jerry

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Lavenstein

from: Sheila Hogg (Ed Murrow's secretary) December 2, 1958

I understand from Natalie Foster in the SMALL WORLD office that films are not available for public showing, and that you handle any requests that come in. I do not know what the policy is for the CONQUEST programs.

Would you be kind enough to write to Professor Hoffman and then let me have the correspondence back?

UNIVERSITY OF OREGON
COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS
EUGENE, OREGON

DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHOLOGY

November 17, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have just finished writing letters to Eric Sevareid and the Monsanto Chemical Company with regard to the Sunday, November 16th program "Conquest" which dealt with the human brain. That particular half hour of show was about as good a job as one could find in introducing the student to some of the problems of psychophysiology in relation to human behavior, and I was asking whether the film was available for classroom use.

But the program which came on immediately afterward was equally as good because you were able through "Small World" to give the viewer some insights into public relations and propaganda which would otherwise be very difficult to come by. Just as the "Conquest" film is well suited for classroom use in courses in Introductory Psychology and Physiological Psychology, your November 16th "Small World" interview is ideally suited for courses in Social Psychology.

I would certainly be interested in knowing if these two films might be made available and whether C.B.S. is setting up some policy for their more widespread use in the college classroom.

Yours very truly,

Paul J. Hoffman

Paul J. Hoffman
Assistant Professor

PJH:lu

Lawler, Dan

April 22, 1958

Dear Mr. Lawler:

Thank you for your letter of April 15 and presenting me with the proposed script for a fifteen minute show you are planning to produce as an English-language pilot.

Unfortunately, I regret to say, I cannot narrate it for you. I am already committed to doing certain programs for the Army and the Air Force and must, as you know, devote most of my time and energy to producing programs for distribution in this country.

My best wishes to you for the success of your project.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Dan Lawler
Chief
Near & Far East Division
Television Office,
U.S.I.A.
Washington, D. C.

mcc

UNITED STATES INFORMATION AGENCY
WASHINGTON

April 15, 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Information Agency has, as one of its major objectives, the job of selling disarmament and of convincing the world of our country's sincerity in this direction. As you well know, we're a long way behind on this propaganda-wise.

Attached is a script for a 15-minute television program I am planning to produce as an English-language pilot. If the program wins acceptance with my Area Directors and with the State Department, it would be produced in other languages.

As you can see from reading the script, it squarely places the blame for the armaments race, for the world's inability to achieve disarmament--and therefore a real peace, on Moscow's doorstep. It could be both dramatic and convincing.

A subject such as this is very difficult to tackle and yet, if the Agency is to achieve any worth while TV programming, it must produce such subjects. Touchy as it is, and hard to sell to the conservative elements in both the Agency and State, it is my belief I could do it if I could use the hard-hitting, realistic delivery you are so famous for.

In other words, you could sell my program to my superiors for me, and the American people would benefit abroad from this story of our long-time sincerity and the Soviet's constant "Nyet!"

If you feel the program has merit and could see your way clear to add the prestige of your presence and voice, I would be deeply appreciative. Incidentally, if you find the idea useful for one of your own "think piece" programs, please feel free to make use of it, expanding it to suit your needs. I am confined to the 15-minute length because of budget and overseas placement considerations.

The Agency has a contract with educational station WGBH-TV in Cambridge, Massachusetts, for production of 10 such programs.

Should you.....

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Should you decide in my favor, I can hand them the production problems. They can work it out with CBS to do the show right in New York, thus holding any inconvenience to you down to a minimum.

I earnestly hope you decide to join forces with me in this. Rest assured that I am cognizant of the pressures upon you and that you are probably importuned to do sound tracks at every turn, but please believe me, I would not ask if I were not aware of your own concern for the place of America in the scheme of things.

Sincerely yours,

Dan Lawler

Dan Lawler, Chief
Near & Far East Division
TELEVISION OFFICE, U.S.I.A.

Enclosure: Treatment of Program

SUBJECT: Kinescope Production - Disarmament Program

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

TREATMENT: We open in a set that has an atmosphere of a news and commentary program. On the left (Camera) side of the set are three screens with different pictures on them. The set to the right is appointed with globe, wall maps, bookcases and other paraphernalia.

Camera opens on Mr. Murrow sitting in this set examining some newspapers. He turns to the camera:

"Hello, I'm Edward R. Murrow. I've been doing a lot of thinking on one of the oldest problems man has dealt with. It has been with us since the first cave man picked up a rock and used it as a weapon against another man. The problem -- disarmament."

Turns now to the headlines that he was looking at as the program opened. He continues:

"Do you remember some of these headlines?"

Puts the first paper on the desk and as he is placing it down we cut to overhead camera so that we can read the headline.

GERMANY INVADES FRANCE!

He continues with the rest of the papers by placing one on top of the other.

PEARL HARBOR BOMBED!

SOUTH KOREA ATTACKED!

Camera cuts back to medium shot as Mr. Murrow picks up the last paper he laid down.

"Some of you may be too young to remember the first headline, or perhaps even the second, but for most of us, for a man like myself ... in my lifetime, armament has only resulted in expensive wars and human disaster. You can see why the question of disarmament is a serious one that affects the lives of all of us ... everywhere."

He sits in a chair next to the table but a little ahead of it.

"You might ask me what we can do about the past? Why bring up these old human problems now? Well, my answer would be, that through studying our failures in the past, we can chart a peaceful future through disarmament."

The dialogue would continue on this level eventually placing the blame for armament in the Free World on the shoulders of the Soviet Union. With statements like this :

"The Free World arms itself only for safeguards, not for attack, still believing that the only sure road to peace is through disarmament. In every major disarmament conference the Free World Powers have argued for disarmament, while the Soviet Union, through various tricks, false promises and confusion, has managed to support continued armament and force an arms race rather than follow the lead of the other countries toward disarmament."

He then walks to the part of the set with the three vertical screens.

"Let's take a look at the record of the United States on the log book of international peace efforts. On these screens are films from different times in the world's recent history. Let's take a look at some of the individuals who have helped shape history."

Camera dollies into picture of Theodore Roosevelt which is the first frame of a film sequence. Dissolve to film sequence showing his being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize... this goes on until we bring the story up to date. Each time we jump ahead in history, we come back to this set of screens and look at a new frame, then go to a new piece of film. (Some sequences are already narrated, so we would have to re-narrate them from studio using Mr. Murrow's voice)

The above takes on a systematic development of recent history in Disarmament. In each episode it is pointed up that the United States has always favored disarmament and that the Soviet Union has always managed to block this idea.

After this sequence is completed, we come back to the set.

"As you can see, these moments in history that we have brought to the screen, point up dramatically the efforts of the Free World to maintain peace through disarmament."

He walks back to his original set and sits down in his chair for the final summation and clinching argument.

"So that is the picture. On the one hand we have a picture of negation, of obstruction, of willful disagreement on the part of the Kremlin toward disarmament. On the other hand we have a long-standing, documented, and sincere effort on the part of the United States to relieve the people of the world of the burden of armament which, if successful, would provide bread instead of bayonets, health instead of horror, peace of mind instead of fear. Efforts at disarmament that were so sincere they placed the United States and its people in dire peril (stands) only a generation ago. Efforts that were so sincere that, despite the fact that she today, maintains an air force, a navy, and an army that stand as a bastion of strength for your defense and mine, for the defense of the whole free world, she will never cease her efforts to try again and again and again to bring about the closing of the wound in the world's economy through which drains the whole world's energies and chances for survival -- to bring about man's age-old dream -- Disarmament.

Bill Lawrence

August 24, 1959

Dear Bill:

This is dictated just before sailing for Scandinavia. I have turned your naval documents over to my attorneys and you may expect to receive notice of legal action in the near future.

Sorry I could not get down for a game of golf, but I have the feeling we will meet somewhere in the course of the coming year. I hope it won't be in Laos.

Casey, who is going to spend some time in school in Switzerland, instructs me to send greetings to "Mr. Growl".

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. William Lawrence
The New York Times
1701 K Street N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

The New York Times
1701 K STREET, N. W.
WASHINGTON 6, D. C.

Aug. 19, 1959

Dear Uncle Ed,

The Navy sent along today a loyalty questionnaire, which I have answ ered, and it was generous enough to suggest my answers would be kept confidential. But I felt fairness dictated I should make a photostat so you could see the replies, prepared in consultation with Paley, Stanton, Daly, Downs, Cronkhite, Reston, Randolph Churchill and Dwight D. Eisenhower. I am sure there is nothing here that will interfere with your commission.

Anyway, what the hell are you up to, and, if you ain't working, how come you ain't down here playing golf. I'll even get Reston out to play if you'll descend in this direction. When do you head for Europe? I might work my way north one of these days, and, if agreeable, perhaps we could meet on the links. Let's try anyway.

My love to Janet, and to Case.

All the best,

Bud

INQUIRY
NAVPERS-1751 (Rev. 2-55)

Form approved.
Budget Bureau No. 45-R075.4
Approval expires: 28 Feb 1959.

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

14 August 1959

William Lawrence
The New York Times
1701 K Street
Washington, D. C.,

My dear Sir:

Re: Edward Roscoe Murrow

The person whose name appears above is applying for an appointment as a commissioned officer of the U. S. Navy. To assist us in evaluating his worth as a potential Naval officer, will you please complete, to the best of your knowledge and belief, the form on the reverse side.

The guide lines furnished below are to assist you in evaluating his personal characteristics and to standardize the grading to the greatest extent possible.

OUTSTANDING	No other person of superior caliber, within group of similar age and experience, known by the person making the evaluation. Corresponds to a numerical grade of 95-100.
GOOD	Generally above average. Equal to a numerical grade of 85-94.
SATISFACTORY	Generally average. Equal to the majority of persons within group of similar age and experience. Corresponds to a numerical grade of 80-84.
FAIR	Generally below average as compared with persons of similar age and experience. Corresponds to a numerical grade of 75-79.
POOR	Generally unsatisfactory as compared with persons of similar age and experience. Corresponds to a numerical grade of 74 or below.

The information you furnish will be held in the strictest confidence. Please return your reply as soon as possible in the franked envelope enclosed.

Your interest and cooperation in this matter is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

J. K. LANLEY
LCDR USNR

INQUIRY

(NPERS-1751 (NOV 2-55))

1. Name of applicant (last)	(first)	(middle)	2. Date
Murrow	Edward	Roscoe	18 Aug. 1959

3. Is (was) applicant in your employ?	4. If so, what is (was) nature of duties?
NO	

5. How long have you known applicant?	6. What is the extent of your contact with him?
Fifty years	Distant

	YES	NO	
7. Would you have any objection to having this person represent your Nation as a naval officer in a foreign country? If you would, please explain.		x	Navy is on it's own
8. Would you object to having a member of your family serve under this person's command? If you would, please explain why.	x		
9. Do you know of the applicant's ever having been discharged from any employment? If so, what was the reason?		x	He always copped a plea.
10. Is he related to you by blood or marriage? If so, what is the relationship?		X	Positively
11. Has the applicant, to your knowledge, ever been arrested, fined, or convicted? If so, for what reason?	x		Morals charges
12. Does the applicant, to your knowledge, have any relatives who maintain residence in a foreign country? (If possible, specify country, relationship, and names.)	x		Soviet Union, Hungary, France,
13. Does the applicant appear to have evidence of chronic illness? If so, please explain fully.	x		see below
14. Is there any history of insanity, intemperance, or unfavorable reputation in members of his family? If so, please explain fully.	x		Grinds his teeth in sleep
15. Has the applicant, to your knowledge, had any serious accidents, diseases, or nervous disorders? If so, please explain fully.	x		See above
16. Do you know of any undesirable habits (immorality, use of drugs, excessive use of alcohol, etc.) which the applicant may have? If so, please indicate fully.	x		excessive use of drugs and alcohol

Please check your estimate of the applicant's qualities listed below as compared with those of other individuals of similar age and experience	95-100 OUT-STANDING	85-94 GOOD	80-84 SATIS-FACTORY	75-79 FAIR	0-74 POOR
A. Ability to make logical decisions.					x
B. Ability to originate and act upon ideas of his own.				x	
C. Reaction to frustration and opposition.					x
D. Ability to lead others; to direct them in carrying out his wishes.			x		
E. Degree of cooperation with others.					x
F. Emotional characteristics and stability.				x	
G. Attitude toward carrying out desires of those in authority over him.					none
H. Attitude toward his work, and motivation concerning it.	x				
I. Loyalty to organizations with which he is connected and to his associates.					x
J. Personal appearance.				x	
K. National loyalty. (to what country?)					
L. Reputation. Negligible					
M. Integrity.				x	

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR EVALUTION:

Joe McCarthy answered these questions better than I.

RELATIONSHIP TO CANDIDATE (Employer, friend of family, etc.)	MY POSITION IS:	SIGNATURE
Enemy		(X) Lawrence's Mark

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY
(When filled in)

☆ U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 1957 O—417450

f Lawrence David

January 16, 1959

PERSONAL

Mr. David Lawrence
1241 Twenty-Fourth Street N.W.
Washington 7, D.C.

Dear Dave:

You are a generous man to have written me at such length. I do indeed remember your broadcasts vividly and doubt that I missed more than a handful of them.

I must say that I find your suggestion that TV channels should be awarded to the highest bidder a completely novel and altogether admirable idea. If only we had started in that fashion! It seemed to me that the material uncovered by the Committee on Legislative Oversight regarding the F.C.C. was like catching the boys playing penny ante in the outer room when, if they had gone in the back room, they would have found them playing for millions. This trafficking in licences is one of the more unsavoury aspects of the whole industry.

I assume and hope that you are now in your lovely home in Florida and wish that we may have opportunity for a long talk. Thanks again for taking time to write as you did and for the interesting enclosures. I would guess there are few people in the mass media anywhere who could match your course record for consistency.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Lawrence, David

DAVID LAWRENCE

1241 TWENTY-FOURTH ST., N. W.
WASHINGTON 7, D. C.

January 2, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

In my letter the other day I mentioned some enclosures. Here they are.

You need not return them.

Sincerely yours,

David Lawrence

DL:R

Encs..

THE VANISHING FIRST AMENDMENT

by

DAVID LAWRENCE
(*Editor*, THE UNITED STATES NEWS)

A Paper Delivered Before the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors at Washington, D. C., Saturday, April 22, 1944

THE VANISHING FIRST AMENDMENT

By David Lawrence
Editor, THE UNITED STATES NEWS

(A Paper Delivered Before the Annual Meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors at Washington, D. C., Saturday, April, 22, 1944)

My thesis is a simple one: I do not believe that the First Amendment of the Constitution of the United States is today an adequate protection for the freedom of the press in America. Judicial interpretation has nullified the original purpose. I believe there must be an additional Amendment to safeguard the freedom of the press.

For many years now members of our profession have relied upon the First Amendment. But in case after case fought through the courts, the First Amendment has been narrowly construed. Today the entire business and profession of publishing has been gathered in under the so-called "commerce clause" of the Constitution. In other words, the power "to regulate commerce"—which has been held by the Supreme Court to include the publishing of newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals—is the power to regulate every phase of the business of publishing. Only when it can be established to the satisfaction of the courts that the regulation is being applied in a discriminatory fashion and calculated primarily and deliberately to interfere with the freedom of the press, is there apparently any limitation upon application of the "commerce clause."

This means, to be sure, all publishing enterprises are subject to the anti-trust laws, the minimum wage and maximum hour laws, and to all other statutes relating to collective bargaining or other labor union activities.

I think it is high time that the editors of America realize that in almost every case in which the First Amendment was invoked as a protection in recent years as against labor legislation, for example, the decision has invariably been against the validity of such a contention.

It may be thought by some that this is a recent development. There are many people in America today who think of the Wagner Labor Relations Act as solely the creature of the New Deal and a Democratic Congress and as something that was upheld solely by a Supreme Court influenced by New Deal philosophy. As a matter of fact, the genesis of the Supreme Court decision in April 1937 upholding the Wagner Labor Relations Law is to be found in a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court of the United States handed down on May 6, 1930, in

a case called "Texas and New Orleans Railroad vs. Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks." In that case the Supreme Court, through an opinion written by Chief Justice Hughes, made it clear that collective bargaining is a fundamental right entitled to the protection of Congress. In upholding the constitutionality of the Railway Mediation Act passed by a Republican Congress and approved by a Republican President, the Chief Justice said:

> "The legality of collective action on the part of employees in order to safeguard their proper interests is not to be disputed. It has long been recognized that employees are entitled to organize for the purpose of securing the redress of grievances and to promote agreements with employers relating to rates of pay and conditions of work. * * * Congress was not required to ignore this right of the employees but could safeguard it and seek to make their appropriate collective action an instrument of peace rather than of strife. Such collective action would be a mockery if representation were made futile by interferences with freedom of choice. Thus the prohibition by Congress of interference with the selection of representatives for the purpose of negotiation and conference between employers and employees, instead of being an invasion of the constitutional right of either, was based on the recognition of the rights of both."

This was more than seven years before the Wagner Act came before the Supreme Court in the Associated Press and Jones & Laughlin cases. Not only was the validity of the Wagner Act affirmed by the Court in the AP case on April 12, 1937, but the right of collective bargaining by newspaper employees was deemed not to be diminished in any way by the plea that the freedom of the press would thereby be impaired. It was held in that case that newspaper copy, its preparation and distribution, is an activity in interstate commerce, a subject for regulation by Congress under the "commerce clause."

Many of us up to that time had believed that state lines were rigidly drawn and that "production" was not "commerce" either in manufacturing or in professional work. But in redefining the power of Congress under the "commerce clause" of the Constitution, the Supreme Court on that day broadened the scope of that power to include almost all activities that affected interstate commerce directly or indirectly. Since then, in one case involving a public utility in New York City, the courts have held that this particular company is engaged in interstate commerce because a small part of the electrical current comes from outside the state over power lines. In another case, it has been held that because some of the tenants in a building are engaged in producing commodities sent into interstate commerce, the building service em-

ployees are entitled to claim the benefits of the federal Wage and Hour Law on the ground that they are engaged in occupations necessary to the production of the commodities.

It is the new interpretation of the "commerce clause" which is so all-embracing and which has delivered, it seems to me, a body-blow to those who have theorized for years that the First Amendment of the Constitution is an adequate protection for the freedom of the press. Its effects were not immediately perceived but we are confronted with the consequences at almost every turn.

Quite recently the Newspaper Commission of the War Labor Board was given instructions through the Chairman of the War Labor Board, William H. Davis, on the subject of "maintenance of membership." Mr. Davis sees no conflict between ordering such a clause and the freedom of the press. He refers to the Associated Press case of April 1937 and points out that newspapers are engaged in interstate commerce, are subject to the "commerce clause" and hence enjoy no immunity from "maintenance-of-membership" orders. To claim that the opinions of those reporters who become imbedded in the "maintenance-of-membership" scheme (and by inference in the "closed shop" idea, too) might impair objective reporting and editing of the news, Mr. Davis offers the suggestion that an impartial arbitrator can be appointed to decide in each case whether bias appears in the work of the reporter or whether the motives of the publisher, in the event that a discharge may have occurred, were merely anti-union.

There is, of course, no warrant in law for the imposition of a "maintenance-of-membership" clause on any company whether inside or outside the newspaper business. But if such a statute is passed, it will apply to newspapers.

Let there be no misunderstanding about it. Congress has the constitutional power to enact into law a "maintenance-of-membership" device or to delegate to a board the imposition of such a device within the Board's discretion.

There is no special privilege inherent in the conduct of employer-employee relations in the newspaper business or profession which, judging by recent decisions of our Supreme Court, can be derived from the First Amendment to the Constitution.

The situation could conceivably be widened to include political as well as labor relations. If a political party choosing to collect its dues from members should be protected by a statute which permits employers to check-off dues for a political party, and should individual reporters become active in the workings of such a political party, it may be doubted whether, under recent decisions of the courts, the employer could suc-

cessfully contend that such association or voluntary organization by the reporters as members of a political party is harmful to the interests of the newspaper in question. We can almost hear the Supreme Court citing the AP case and saying that the political activities of employees are no concern to the employer whatsoever. It may well be that the courts would say that perhaps the particular reporter who writes political news can be discharged if he exhibits a bias or becomes identified with a particular political organization. This would be, however, a norrow ground applying only to a particular kind of reporter whose writing of political news might be regarded as *sui generis*. But so far as the preponderant number of reporters is concerned, these political affiliations, it could be asserted, are not in any way impaired by employer action.

The same thing might hold true with respect to the economic views of the reporters. The First Amendment to the Constitution does not prevent the passage of a law forbidding editors to hire or fire reporters because of their political or economic views. Congress plainly has the constitutional power, according to recent decisions, to prohibit any discrimination in the hiring or firing of any reporter on the ground that he holds political or economic views in disagreement with the publisher or the editor. The "commerce clause" of the Constitution as interpreted today could be invoked to protect applicants for editorial positions on those grounds and to prohibit discriminations of any kind due to views held by individual reporters.

This does not mean that such a prohibition could be easily enforced. We are discussing today merely the powers of Congress under the Constitution and I think we should recognize that these are virtually absolute now under the "commerce clause."

What then does the First Amendment protect? Broadly speaking, it covers only the right to publish information that is not libelous or obscene or tainted with fraud. The best—and incidentally the most recent—outline of present-day judicial thought on what the First Amendment does exclude is given in an opinion of the U. S. Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, in the case of the Jackson (Tenn.) Sun Publishing Company vs. Walling, involving the Wage-Hour Law. The opinion stands because the Supreme Court has declined to review it. In that case, Judge Simons on January 24, 1944, wrote:

> "The appellant assails the decree on numerous grounds. With a single exception, to be hereinafter considered, its defenses may be dismissed without extended discussion, either as being foreclosed by controlling authority or lacking in persuasiveness. Its allegedly controlling contention is that the press is immune from Congressional regulation by virtue of the terms of the First Amendment

which provides that 'Congress shall make no law * * * abridging the freedom of speech or of the press. * * *' It is quite clear, upon a consideration of *Associated Press* v. *N. L. R. B.*, 301 U.S. 58, and the cases therein cited and discussed, that this view must be rejected. Not even the dissenting opinion in the case lends support to it, based as it is solely upon a consideration of the right of the Associated Press to be freed from the hazard of a biased distortion of news on the part of an employee shown to have strong sympathies upon rival questions.

"While the Associated Press case involved the impact of the National Labor Relations Act upon the news distributing business, the argument that Congressional regulation impinges upon freedom of the press was precisely the same as that here invoked. The court there said, 'The publisher of a newspaper has no special immunity from the application of general laws. He has no special privilege to invade the rights and liberties of others. He must answer for libel. He may be punished for contempt of court. He is subject to the anti-trust laws. Like others he must pay equitable and non-discriminatory taxes on his business.' True, it is, that the enforcement of the present law may drive an economically marginal newspaper to the wall, but the same may be true of an increase in taxation or a judgment for libel, and the Constitutional immunity is not a guaranty to a newspaper publisher of economic security, or a sanction to free him from the business hazards to which others are subject.

"*Lovell* v. *Griffin*, 303 U.S. 444, and *Murdock* v. *Pennsylvania*, 19 U.S. 105, are not contra since they involve ordinances imposing direct and discriminatory license taxes on the distribution of literature, and *Schneider* v. *State*, 308 U.S. 147, condenmed a statute which directly prohibited distribution of handbills and imposed a limited censorship on the literature permitted to be distributed. *Near* v. *Minnesota*, 283 U.S. 697, involved a statute which imposed a form of pre-publication censorship. All of these cases involved attempted interference with the right of free expression. We are concerned with nothing of that kind in the enforcement of the Fair Labor Standards Act. As observed in *Overstreet* v. *North Shore Corp.*, 318 U.S. 125 at 131, the Act aims at protecting commerce from injury through adjustment of the master-servant relationship by eliminating substandard working conditions. It is doubtful that newspaper publishers generally would conceive, or, so conceiving, declare that the guaranty of a free press includes the right to maintain such conditions. *Grosjean* v. *American Press Co.*, 297 U.S. 233, which held invalid a Louisiana tax on advertising of all newspapers with circulation greater than 20,000, is a closer case, but this was a discriminatory tax laid on newspapers, applicable to no other business, and there the court specifically declared, 'It is not intended by anything we have said to suggest that the owners of newspapers are immune from any of the ordinary forms of taxation for support of the government. But this is not an ordinary form of taxation, but one single in kind, with a long history of

hostile misuse against the freedom of the press.' * * *

"The contention that the Act is not applicable to the appellant's business because its employees are not engaged in commerce or the production of goods for commerce, must be rejected on the authority, among others, of *Associated Press* v. *N.L.R.B., supra.* Likewise it is unimportant that only a small percentage of appellant's newspapers are sent out of the state. *U.S.* v. *Darby,* 312 U.S. 100; *Chapman* v. *Home Ice Co.,* 136 F. 2d 353 (C.C.A. 6). The Act, by its terms, is applicable to newspapers generally because by its express terms it exempts weeklies and semi-weeklies and those with circulations less than 3,000."

We come now to the postal power under which even the contents of publications and periodicals may be scrutinized by executive agencies and penalties imposed which are in effect equivalent to the total destruction of such daily publications or periodicals.

The editors of America have too long been asleep on the subject of the abuse of the postal power. Under the postal power the rights of the press have been gradually curtailed by a process of judicial attrition that has escaped general notice. In this respect the recent determination of Postmaster General Walker to carry into the courts the question of what constitutes a publication disseminating "information of a public character" in granting second-class mail privileges is a salutary development. If he had rested the case solely on the ground of belief that certain publications are on the borderline of obscenity, no constitutional question would have been raised and the issue would have been decided on the facts. But the Postmaster General has asked the courts to define what Congress meant when it prescribed the broad standards for the grant of second-class mail privileges.

There are a number of decisions which support the theory that Congress intended merely to describe certain classifications of publications and to indicate that those which physically appeared to contain information of a general character came within the privilege to be granted. But in view of the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in connection with the National Broadcasting Company case, we may well wonder what the outcome of this new case on second-class mail may be.

It will be recalled that the Supreme Court held there that, because radio licenses were granted by the Congress, the legislative body had a right to prescribe the conditions for the use of such licenses. The Federal Communications Commission, under its grant of authority from Congress, has interpreted this as a mandate to control the broadcasting business and to use the licensing power even to choose between equally stable applicants for radio stations and to determine such applications

on the basis of the Federal Communications Commission's idea of which will render the better service. This brings the "composition of the traffic" and the contents of programs into the picture. The FCC denies it intends to exercise that right, but there can be no doubt the Supreme Court holds Congress may pass a law delegating that right to the FCC.

The grant of a license to a radio station is analogous to the grant of a "privilege" to newspapers and magazines to enjoy second-class mail rates. The courts have decided that second-class mail rates are a "privilege" and that, because of the grant of such a privilege, the Congress has the right to prescribe the conditions under which the privilege shall be exercised. Under that broad grant of power, already standards have been set up in the second-class mail statutes and it is not to be doubted that if Congress at any time desires to regulate the conduct of the press it may do so under the second-class mail statutes.

During the last two decades there has arisen a perplexing principle in constitutional law that the beneficiary of a privilege granted by the Federal Government does not have the right to raise questions of constitutionality. Chief Justice Taft, in the famous Booth Fisheries case decided May 1926, laid down the rule in a workmen's compensation controversy over a Wisconsin law. He said:

> "More than this, the employer in this case having elected to accept the provisions of the law, and such benefits and immunities as it gives, may not escape its burdens by asserting that it is unconstitutional. The election is a waiver and estops such complaint."

Somewhat the same reasoning was employed in denying second-class mail privileges in the famous Berger case during World War I. In that case Justice Clarke held that the newspaper had second-class mail rates as a privilege and not a right. Because the Postmaster General simply denied second-class mail privileges, the newspaper in question was supposed to be free to use other classes of mail. The realistic fact was that the withdrawal of the second-class privileges was tantamount to a destruction of the newspaper property.

The gradual use of the second-class postal power to restrict rights of the press has been described very forcefully in an article in the Columbia Law Review published in 1938, which reads in part as follows:

> "Although Supreme Court decisions adverse to federal legislation under the postal power are lacking, the exercise of this power, like that of all Congressional powers, is said to be subject to the limitations of the Bill of Rights.
>
> "*Freedom of Speech and the Press.* Much discussion of the postal power centers about this point, since use of the mails is a vital link between individuals and the sources of information. The unrealistic suggestion in early opinions of the Supreme Court, that denial of

mail privileges does not prevent publication or circulation, seems to have given way to the more realistic attitude which admits curtailment of speech and the press but justifies abridgment on the ground of preservation of the state or the attainment of other legitimate objectives of government. As thus conceived, the constitutional question becomes one of balancing the desirability of spreading 'truth' on subjects of general concern, against the other purposes of government. That freedom of speech and the press ought to weigh heavily in the scale would seem to go without saying, yet, upon analysis of the cases, astonishingly enough, it is difficult to reject the conclusion that as far as the postal power is concerned, the free speech and the press clause of the Constitution has been greatly restricted.

"Although it has been construed as at least guarding against previous restraints upon publication, the First Amendment has not been applied to restrict the power granted to the Postmaster-General to deny second-class mail privileges to newspapers found printing 'seditious' articles. Imposition of a fine or imprisonment for circulating 'unlawful' literature through the mails would seem a severe penalty, yet the newspaper editor has more to fear from the administrative denial of second-class privileges, since, even though he may have the right to judicial review, the delay may ruin his circulation and force him out of business.

"Another rationale advance to sustain exclusion of seditious literature from the mails is that use of the postal system is a privilege accorded by the government only on certain terms and the choice by an individual to avail himself of this privilege may 'necessarily limit, or wholly suspend the exercise of some of his constitutional rights. * * *' Assuming that the use of the mails is a privilege, undoubtedly Congress could decline to carry newspapers, or to carry them at less than cost, but to say that certain publications containing opinions deemed unsound or undesirable by Congress may not be transmitted through the mails because Congress can give or take away this privilege at will, is to reduce the constitutional guarantees of free speech and free press to nothingness. Although Congress can condition the use of the mails upon discontinuance of certain acts, such conditions should be subject to the limitations common to all powers of Congress."

This question of postal power has been raised in a unique way in the same Jackson (Tenn.) Sun case quoted above. There the U. S. Court of Appeals, while denying all other contentions relating to the First Amendment, does hold that it is not proper, in punishing a newspaper for violating the Wage and Hour Law, to impose as a penalty the denial of the channels of commerce, including the mails. The Court said:

"We come then to the one challenge to the decree which, because of its importance, may not summarily be dismissed. Section 17 of the Act grants jurisdiction to the district courts to restrain violations of Sec. 15. Section 15(a) prohibits the transportation or

delivery in commerce of any goods in the production of which an employee was employed in violation of Secs. 6 or 7 which deal with failure to pay minimum wages.

"Since the distribution of newspapers out of the state constitute a shipment of goods in interstate commerce, Sec. 17 would seem to give sanction to the injunctional order of par. 3 of the decree which restrains the defendant therein from delivering or transporting or selling in interstate commerce any goods in the production of which its employees have been employed at rates less than those specified in other sections of the decree, and this squarely raises the question whether, in the enforcement of a regulatory measure of the type here involved, no conviction upon a criminal charge having been had in trial by jury or to the court upon written waiver of a jury, one may be deprived of the fundamental right to disseminate information or opinions, either within or without the state, a right within the connotation of the freedom of speech and of the press. No case has been cited and none has been found by independent research which holds that a newspaper may be barred from the channels of commerce as a means of effectuating an administrative regulation, or a court decree enforcing an administrative order.

"If the Congress has the power to withdraw from a newspaper publisher the right to disseminate news and opinions as a means of compelling compliance with law, then it has likewise the power to withdraw from newspaper publishers, and all others, any or all of the fundamental rights preserved by the Constitution. This is not to say that the Congress is impotent to enforce the Fair Labor Standards Act or any other regulatory measure, nor that it has failed to provide for its enforcement both by criminal penalties upon conviction and by civil remedies after judgment, but permissible enforcement does not include withdrawal of Constitutional immunities in the absence of conviction, or plenary judgment in accordance with due process of law. Section 17, as here applied, does not deal with punishments; it provides for no punishment except in cases of contempt for violation of the court's order, but for suppression and injunction which is a restraint upon publication. *Near* v. *Minnesota, supra.* The main purpose of such Constitutional provisions is to prevent previous restraints upon publications, they do not prevent subsequent punishment. *Patterson* v. *Colorado,* 205 U.S. 454, 462.

"It is true that publications have been barred from the mails because seditious, *Milwaukee* v. *Burleson,* 255 U.S. 407, or obscene, *Tyomies Publ. Co.* v. *U.S.,* 211 Fed. 385 (C.C.A. 6), or because they contain illegal advertising, *In re Rapier,* 143 U.S. 132, or because intended to influence a court's decision, *Toledo Newspaper Co.* v. *U.S.,* 247 U.S. 402. But there is no precedent in such cases for the breadth of the injunction in the present decree. Newspapers and other publications are granted low postal rates in pursuance of the traditional policy of the government to grant special favors to publishers because of their contributions to the public welfare. *Mil-*

waukee v. *Burleson, supra; Lewis Publ. Co.* v. *Morgan,* 229 U.S. 288. They are granted the second-class mailing privilege only when the Postoffice Department is satisfied that the publication contains nothing other than 'mailable matter,' and it has repeatedly been held that the power to suspend or revoke such second-class privilege is a necessary incident to the power to grant it. *Smith* v. *Hitchcock,* 226 U.S. 53, 57; *Houghton* v. *Payne,* 194 U.S. 88.

"The effect of the presently ordered injunction is not the mere withdrawal from the appellant of the second-class mailing privilege which may be withdrawn only by the Postoffice Department, but it is to close to it all the channels of commerce * * * The injunction ordered by the decree below restrains the appellant from distributing its newspapers in interstate commerce, and may not, in its present breadth, be sustained * * *

"We are not advised that the appellant distributes in commerce goods other than its newspapers, such as commercial printing, for example. It will therefore sufficiently serve present purposes if the decree below be amended by adding to par. 3 thereof the following: 'Provided that nothing herein shall prevent or prohibit the defendant from shipping, delivering, transporting or offering for transportation or sale its newspapers in interstate commerce or otherwise,' and as so amended, the decree is affirmed."

Perhaps the Circuit Court of Appeals had in mind the principle enunciated by Chief Justice Hughes in the Electric Bond and Share case, decided in March 28, 1938, when he said:

"And while Congress may not exercise its control over the mails to enforce a requirement which lies outside its constitutional province, when Congress lays down a valid regulation pertinent to the use of the mails, it may withdraw the privilege of that use from those who disobey. *Champion* v. *Ames; Lewis Publishing Co.* v. *Morgan.*"

But what is a "valid regulation" and what can be considered now outside the "constitutional province" of Congress when the Supreme Court has bestowed upon Congress the almost unlimited right to construe any or all acts of publishing as "commerce"?

Originally the second-class mail statute contained a few simple provisions describing the nature of the articles which could be mailed under second-class rates. In *Lewis* v. *Morgan,* Chief Justice White, speaking for a unanimous court in 1913, held that the second-class rates were a "privilege" and that publishers derived great advantages and pecuniary benefits therefrom and that the discrimination as against the public in the matter of rates was for the purpose of a wider dissemination of news and information. Hence, he said, "it is equally certain that for the purpose of securing the public benefits which it was conceived would result from the giving of the privilege, it was deemed that the power

and duty existed to fix a standard which should be complied with by those who wished to enjoy the privilege * * *"

The statute under consideration was passed in August 1912 and required the publication of the names of the owners—creditors as well as stockholders. The objective was a desirable one—to make disclosure to the public of the facts of ownership—but the right to require this was derived from the second-class mailing statute and was upheld by the Supreme Court as a valid regulation and pertinent to second-class mail operations.

It is not a far cry from this mode of reasoning to the enactment of a statute which requires disclosure of the authors of all articles that appear anonymously now in the press or the identification of the sources of all information which perhaps in the public interest should not be disclosed. Experience has revealed in numerous instances that the publication of the sources prevents the mobilization of facts and testimony enabling newspapers to expose scandals and achieve needed reforms. Editors have risked contempt charges and jail sentences to resist this intrusion, yet it can be made mandatory overnight by a simple amendment to the second-class mail statutes.

But that Congress has such a right and could if it chose exercise such a right constitutionally need not be doubted after reading these decisions rendered both before and after the New Deal came into being. Certainly if the Congress, which is already discussing the advisability of such a regulation, has authority under the licensing power to require radio stations to furnish time in rebuttal to anyone who is attacked in a controversy on the air, so may Congress feel it also has the right under the second-class mailing privilege to insist that newspapers give equal space to those attacked. But is this not "editing" our newspapers? Certainly, and so would any stipulation as to how broadcast programs shall be composed be "editing," for in allocating by law certain space on the air for this or that speech or statement the element of program judgment or news judgment is impaired.

In my judgment the Congress has been put on notice by the Supreme Court that it possesses these sweeping powers. For the courts have rejected, in all the second-class mail cases thus far, the argument that the First Amendment is in any way violated.

The absolutism which has isolated the First Amendment is nowhere better illustrated than in the Berger case decided March 7, 1921, in which Justices Brandeis and Holmes dissented. The issue in that case was the denial of second-class mail privileges to those who were deemed to have violated the Espionage Act by articles tending to discourage

recruiting and otherwise interfering with the prosecution of the war. The statute itself called for prosecution of the individuals concerned and presumably the denial of the mails only to those convicted. But the Supreme Court construed the power of the Postmaster General as adequate to declare publications non-mailable even without trial of the individuals accused of discouraging recruiting or interfering with the prosecution of the war.

It might be thought that the issue here was that of a wartime restriction. But this is not so. The majority opinion written by Justice Clarke defines the powers of Congress under the second-class mail statutes in such a manner as to apply to peacetime as well as wartime conduct by publications. He declared that the Postmaster General's powers sprang not merely from the Espionage Act but from the second-class mail laws, the first of which were passed in 1879. In dissenting, Justice Brandeis said:

> "This case arose during the World War; but it presents no legal question peculiar to war. It is important, because what we decide may determine in large measure whether, in times of peace, our press shall be free.
>
> "The denial to a newspaper of entry as second-class mail, or the revocation of any entry previously made, does not deny to the paper admission to the mail; nor does it deprive the publisher of any mail facility. It merely deprives him of the very low postal rates, called second class, and compels him to pay postage for the same service at the rate called third class, which was, until recently, from eight to fifteen times as high as the second-class rate. Such is the nature and the only effect of an order denying or revoking the entry. In this case, entry to the second-class mail was revoked because the paper had, in the opinion of the Postmaster General, systematically inserted editorials and news items which he deemed unmailable. The question presented is: Did Congress confer upon the Postmaster General authority to deny second-class postal rates on that ground? The question is one of statutory construction. No such authority is granted in terms in the statutes which declare what matter shall be unmailable. Is there any provision of the postal laws from which the intention of Congress to grant such power may be inferred? The specific reason why the Postmaster General deemed these editorials and news items unmailable was that he considered them violative of title XII of the Espionage Act. But it is not contended that this specific reason is of legal significance. The scope of the Postmaster General's alleged authority is confessedly the same whether the reason for the nonmailable quality of the matter inserted in a newspaper is that it violates the Espionage Act, or the Copyright Laws, or that it is part of a scheme to defraud, or concerns lotteries, or is indecent, or is in any other respect matter which Congress has declared shall not be admitted to the mails. * * *

"There is, also, presented in brief and argument, a much broader claim in support of the action of the Postmaster General. It is insisted that a citizen uses the mail at second-class rates not as of right, but by virtue of a privilege or permission, the granting of which rests in the discretion of the Postmaster General. Because the payment made for this governmental service is less than it costs, it is assumed that a properly qualified person has not the right to the service so long as it is offered; and may not complain if it is denied to him. The service is called the second-class privilege. The certificate evidencing such freedom is spoken of as a permit. But, in fact, the right to the lawful postal rates is a right independent of the discretion of the Postmaster General. The right and conditions of its existence are defined and rest wholly upon mandatory legislation of Congress. It is the duty of the Postmaster General to determine whether the conditions prescribed for any rate exist. This determination in the case of the second-class rate may involve more subjects of inquiry, some of them, perhaps, of greater difficulty, than in cases of other rates. But the function of the Postmaster General is the same in all cases. In making the determination, he must, like a court or a jury, form a judgment whether certain conditions prescribed by Congress exist, on controverted facts or by applying the law. The function is a strictly judicial one, although exercised in administering an executive office. And it is not a function which either involves or permits the exercise of discretionary power. The so-called permit is mere formal notice of his judgment, but indispensable to the publisher because, without it, the local postmaster will not transmit the publication at second-class rates. The same sort of permit is necessary for the same bulk service at first, third, or fourth-class rates. There is nothing, in short, about the second-class rate, which furnishes the slightest basis in law for differentiating it from the other rates, so far as the discretion of the Postmaster General to grant or withhold it is concerned. * * *

"The contention that, because the rates are noncompensatory, use of the second-class mail is not a right, but a privilege, which may be granted or withheld at the pleasure of Congress, rests upon an entire misconception, when applied to individual members of a class. The fact that it is largely gratuitous makes clearer its position as a right; for it is paid for by taxation. * * * The government might, of course, decline altogether to distribute newspapers; or it might decline to carry any at less than the cost of the service; and it would not thereby abridge the freedom of the press, since to all papers other means of transportation would be left open. But to carry newspapers generally at a sixth of the cost of the service, and to deny that service to one paper of the same general character, because to the Postmaster General views therein expressed in the past seem illegal, would prove an effective censorship and abridge seriously freedom of expression. * * *

"In conclusion I say again—because it cannot be stressed too strongly—that the power here claimed is not a war power. There

is no question of its necessity to protect the country from insidious domestic foes. To that end Congress conferred upon the Postmaster General the enormous power contained in the Espionage Act, of entirely excluding from the mails any letter, picture, or publication which contained matter violating the broad terms of that act. But it did not confer—and the Postmaster General concedes that it did not confer—the vague and absolute authority practically to deny circulation to any publication which, in his opinion, is likely to violate in the future any postal law. The grant of that power is construed into a postal-rate statute passed forty years ago, which has never before been suspected of containing such implications. I cannot believe that in establishing postal classifications in 1879, Congress intended to confer upon the Postmaster General authority to issue the order here complained of. If, under the Constitution, administrative officers may, as a mere incident of the peacetime administration of their departments, be vested with the power to issue such orders as this, there is little of substance in our Bill of Rights, and in every extension of governmental functions lurks a new danger to civil liberty."

Mr. Justice Holmes, also dissenting, said:

"I have had the advantage of reading the judgment of my brother Brandeis in this case, and I agree in substance with his view. At first it seemed to me that if a publisher should announce in terms that he proposed to print treason, and should demand a second-class rate, it must be that the Postmaster General would have authority to refuse it. But reflection has convinced me that I was wrong. The question of the rate has nothing to do with the question whether the matter is mailable, and I am satisfied that the Postmaster cannot determine in advance that a certain newspaper is going to be nonmailable, and on that ground deny to it not the use of the mails, but the rate of postage that the statute says shall be charged. * * *

"To refuse the second-class rate to a newspaper is to make its circulation impossible, and has all the effect of the order that I have supposed. I repeat. When I observe that the only powers expressly given to the Postmaster General to prevent the carriage of unlawful matter of the present kind are to stop and return papers already existing and posted, when I notice that the conditions expressly attached to the second-class rate look only to wholly different matters, and when I consider the case with which the power claimed by the Postmaster could be used to interfere with very sacred rights, I am of opinion that the refusal to allow the relator the rate to which it was entitled whenever its newspaper was carried, on the ground that the paper ought not to be carried at all, was unjustified by statute, and was a serious attack upon liberties that not even the war induced Congress to infringe."

But unhappily the dissents of Justices Brandeis and Holmes are not the law of the land. And today in the era of new "liberalism" and in the hey-day of the "reconstructed Court," we find the Postmaster Gen-

eral invoking the 1921 opinion of Justice Clarke as the justification for denying the second-class rates to certain publications whilst the Department of Justice, for some mysterious reason, declines to prosecute the editors thereof for the alleged violations of the Espionage Act under which the publications themselves allegedly became nonmailable.

We find also that the Postmaster General is asking the courts now to determine for him what Congress meant when it granted second-class mail privileges. One of the conditions in the statute says that to be admitted to second-class privileges a publication "must be originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, or devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry, and having a legitimate list of subscribers, etc."

What, asks the Postmaster General, is meant by "information of a public character"? And what perhaps is meant by "literature"? Doubtless the courts which have undertaken also to regulate the affairs of our press associations by judicial decree will be obliged to take under their jurisdiction these broad questions. For who else is to determine them? Congress has delegated the power to the Postmaster General and the latter will probably be told by the Supreme Court that his "findings of fact will be conclusive if supported by substantial evidence." Certainly if the Federal Communications Commission has the power under a grant from Congress to determine for itself what is meant by the allocation of station licenses on the basis of "public interest, convenience or necessity," may we doubt the constitutional power of Congress to delegate to the Postmaster General the right to issue permits for second-class mail rates and to define what is meant by "information of a public character" or "literature"?

There was a time when such a sweeping delegation of power was frowned upon by the Supreme Court, as in the Panama Refining case decided by an 8 to 1 vote in January 1935 and subsequently in the unanimous opinion in the Schechter case invalidating the NRA in July 1935. But most Supreme Court decisions since then have utterly disregarded the abuses in delegation of legislative power and have tended to support executive agencies in their unqualified right to prescribe their own standards or yardsticks for the interpretation of congressional acts.

The remedy against this trend of judicial interpretation is not to be found by "packing" the court with Republican or conservative judges in the event that fate brings vacancies in the next several years. The remedy lies by direct steps to safeguard the freedom of the press in the Constitution itself. For the trend toward narrowing the First Amendment began before the New Deal came into power. *Near* v. *Minnesota*,

which was hailed as a victory for freedom of the press, was decided on June 1, 1931, by a 5 to 4 vote, and the four who dissented and favored the affirmation of the Minnesota gag law were so-called "conservative" justices.

It has seemed to me that a new Amendment to the Constitution might well be considered by the people in order that this article of the Bill of Rights—the most important of the "Four Freedoms"—may be absolutely protected against the mischief of class-minded judges or an intolerant majority in Congress. Perhaps the following language may serve as a pattern for the writing of such an amendment:

> "The grant, sale or lease of any facilities, licenses or privileges by the United States to the press, to radio broadcasting, to television, or to any other medium of public expression shall not vest in the Congress or in any executive agency or in the several States the power to limit, restrict or regulate the contents of any printed publication, radio program, or creative work emanating from any medium of public expression except as any of these media may offend against the common law governing fraud, obscenity or libel, or except as acts of treason are committed and punishable under Article III, Section 3."

It has seemed to me that the editors of America should not fail to perceive in recent trends a warning to bestir themselves in protection of their fundamental rights.

In conclusion the words of one of our late Justices seem pertinent:

> "Do the people of this land—in the providence of God, favored, as they sometimes boast, above all others in the plenitude of their liberties—desire to preserve those so carefully protected by the First Amendment: liberty of religious worship, freedom of speech and of the press, and the right as freemen peaceably to assemble and petition their government for a redress of grievances? If so, let them withstand all *beginnings* of encroachment. For the saddest epitaph which can be carved in memory of a vanished liberty is that it was lost because its possessors failed to stretch forth a saving hand while yet there was time."

"In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."
GEORGE WASHINGTON

The United

May 21, 1943

★ ABRIDGEMENT OF FREEDOM OF THE PRESS AND RADIO

By David Lawrence

The Constitution of the United States says in the first article of the Bill of Rights that Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of the press or freedom of speech.

The Supreme Court of the United States is entrusted with the solemn obligation of protecting the people against such abridgement.

Congress in 1934 passed a law governing the issuance of wave length licenses for radio broadcasting and nowhere in the debates that preceded passage was there indicated the slightest intention of abridging freedom of speech or of the press. But now the Supreme Court majority of five justices—Frankfurter, Jackson, Stone, Reed and Douglas—has rendered an opinion constructing artificially what these five men say was the intent of Congress. To their credit be it said that Justices Murphy and Roberts dissented.

The Congress, of course, can rewrite or revise the law and say what it means, but the Supreme Court has just furnished to the arbitrary-minded majority of any future Congress the legislative power whereby freedom of the press and the radio can be abridged in peacetime as well as war by a simple device.

All that any Congress now needs to do is to pass a law or write an amendment to any existing law simply stating that any privilege or grant of facilities by the Federal Government embracing the licensing power carries with it the right of an administrative agency to regulate the conduct of the newspaper, radio station or other medium of public expression receiving the license. The press, it will be noted, also operates on a license system—permits from the Government to send their newspapers and magazines by second-class mail.

This sad turn of events—a tragic milestone in the history of freedom of speech—comes at a time when our leaders are exhorting the people to make sacrifices for the preservation of the "four freedoms."

RULING COULD BE BASIS OF MOVE TO CONTROL PRESS

How has this been done? By what trick of language and devious twist of the intent of Congress has this usurpation of power been consummated? To understand the answer it is necessary to explain that when Congress passed a law prescribing that wave lengths should be allocated by licenses issued by the Federal Communications Commission, the basis for allocation was to be "public interest, convenience and necessity." For more than a decade it has been fully understood—and a previous Supreme Court opinion written by Chief Justice Hughes specifically affirmed it—that the business of broadcasting itself, the programs themselves, were not to be regulated by the Government, that the public interest would be served by making sure that wave lengths would not collide with one another in injury to the listener's opportunity. It was stipulated that the distribution of the mechanical facilities throughout the country should be equitable as to sections and populations.

At no time was there the slightest suggestion that the social or economic or political concepts of a station owner could be taken into account in the award of licenses. For it was plainly recognized by Congress what an instrument of intimidation and influence any political-minded administration would have if it could issue licenses or threaten to revoke them by means of any such basis as political, social or economic doctrine.

Justice Frankfurter's opinion of last week now makes a scrap of paper of the NRA opinion on delegation of power and says that the language "public interest, convenience and necessity" is a sufficient standard for regulatory purposes. Such a phrase, of course, can confirm almost any kind of bureaucratic action. It is probably the broadest grant of power ever given to an executive agency by the Supreme Court of the United States in all its history, comparable only to the powers assumed by the States in regulating monopolies in the electric light and power field.

But is radio broadcasting to be made a public utility? If so, cannot the newspaper business or the press association business and other press services be made into public utilities by a simple act of the legislature? What becomes, then, of freedom of the press and of the radio?

This question would be more abstract than real were it not for the fact that the same administrative despots are prosecuting in the Federal courts a case—soon to be passed upon by the same Supreme Court—declaring that the biggest press service in the United States, namely the Associated Press, is a "monopoly" and that it must sell its services to whoever wants it in a given city or else it cannot collect news and exchange its own version of that news with selected member newspapers in other cities.

Here we have the commerce clause of the Constitu-

States News

"I wholly disapprove of what you say but will defend to the death your right to say it."
VOLTAIRE

Frankfurter opinion puts broadcasting into firm control of administrative bureaucrats and introduces broad interpretation of the licensing power which can abridge the freedom of the press as well.

tion invoked to interfere with freedom of the press and, if that lawsuit stands, some day we shall have the same language, "public interest, convenience and necessity," used to say how many newspapers there may be in a given community and how the political, social and economic concepts of the owner must be safeguarded against his purchase or publication of this or that news service.

But let us quote the language of Justice Frankfurter:

> "We come, finally, to an appeal to the First Amendment. The Regulations, even if valid in all other respects, must fall because they abridge, say the appellants, their right of free speech. If that be so, it would follow that every person whose application for a license to operate a station is denied by the Commission is thereby denied his constitutional right of free speech."

What utter nonsense is this coming from the highest court in our land? Does this mean that every applicant for a license who plainly does not conform to the existing rules and regulations concerning purely mechanical aspects of wave-length allocation could justly raise the cry of free speech?

But here is more sophistry from the Frankfurter opinion:

> "Freedom of utterance is abridged to many who wish to use the limited facilities of radio."

Is that, strictly speaking, true? Is there any viewpoint denied utterance over the radio today? It is true that not every individual can speak on the radio but it must be noted also that not every individual can get his "letter to the editor" printed, because of lack of space and the limitations of economic law in publishing varying sizes of a newspaper or magazine.

NEED FOR LEGAL PROTECTION OF FREE EXPRESSION

But does that circumstance constitute a justification for saying that "freedom of utterance is abridged to many," and may that quibble be offered now as justification for further abridgement? The Constitution doesn't say so.

Justice Frankfurter continues:

> "But Congress did not authorize the Federal Communications Commission to choose among applicants upon the basis of their political, economic, or social views, or upon any other capricious basis. If it did, or if the Commission by these Regulations proposed a choice among applicants upon some such basis, the issue before us would be wholly different."

Yet in the very same opinion of last week, in an earlier paragraph, Justice Frankfurter notes with approval the following language of the Federal Communications Commission in its attempt to justify one of its regulations concerning the length of contracts between station owners and affiliated networks:

> "Regardless of any changes that may occur in the economic, political, or social life of the Nation or of the community in which the station is located, CBS and NBC affiliates are bound by contract to continue broadcasting the network programs of only one network for five years. The licensee is so bound even though the policy and caliber of programs of the network may deteriorate greatly. The future necessities of the station and of the community are not considered. The station licensee is unable to follow his conception of the public interest until the end of the five-year contract."

There we have the whole explanation—the key to the Frankfurter school of thought in present-day government. It is that the citizen is a child, he is unable to contract for himself in business. The Commission says he can make a two-year but not a five-year contract. As to the use of his own judgment in making a three-year contract, however, he is helpless and ignorant and must have the strong arm of the State to protect him in "his conception of the public interest."

The latest Supreme Court opinion is an abridgement of the freedom of public expression for all media in any way related to mechanical or transportation facilities that happen to be under Government control or operation. To say that the licensing power includes the right to protect the "concepts" of the owner of a newspaper, radio station, auditorium, movie house on such highly controversial matters as the "social, political and economic life of the nation or the community" is to endow governmental commissions with the power of life and death over the biggest of the "four freedoms."

The remedy must lie now in a constitutional amendment protecting the press and the radio and all other media of public expression against the insidious and sinister doctrines of administrative absolutism.

DAVID LAWRENCE

1241 TWENTY-FOURTH ST., N. W.
WASHINGTON 7, D. C.

December 31, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Personal

Dear Ed Murrow:

A copy of your speech of October 15 before the Radio and Television News Directors Association convention has just come to hand. I had seen some brief references to it, but not until today did I have a chance to read the full text.

You have put your finger on something very fundamental. It has bothered me ever since radio began to be a medium for the transmission of news.

I have felt for years that there is not a proper understanding of the place that radio -- and now television -- should occupy in our scheme of things.

My primary objection has been that, from the start, radio has been under a form of government control. It is unthinkable that a news medium should be, directly or indirectly, controlled by the government. Yet that is the fact.

I first voiced my objection to the control of radio by the government in several editorials which appeared in the United States News back in the '30's (when it was in newspaper format). I'm sending them to you under separate cover.

It will interest you to know that Bill Paley at the time

differed with me very emphatically, and insisted that a measure of government control was inevitable. I think his view was concurred in by others in the radio business, but I was consoled a bit some years later when David Sarnoff told me that he thought perhaps the industry had been wrong and that I was on the right track in the original criticism.

To refresh your memory about my own relationship to the radio broadcasting side of things, I was on the air for fifteen minutes, from 9 to 9:15 p. m. every Sunday for seven years, beginning in 1926 and winding up in 1933.

Time and again the late "Deac" Aylesworth, who was President of the NBC, would not give up that very important spot to a commercial program. He insisted that a "sustaining" program was absolutely necessary. Bear in mind, incidentally, that my program was not of the news commentary type. It was entirely expository and educational. The subjects were of a non-controversial nature. Each Sunday night I would take up some bureau or agency or department of the Federal Government and explain how it functioned. My idea was that the people ought to be better informed about the operations of the Federal Government.

All of a sudden, in 1933, the pressure became too great for that 9 o'clock spot, and, believe it or not, it was turned over to a public utility company for a commercial program. The late Louis Howe, who had become private secretary to the President of the

United States, Franklin Roosevelt, appeared on the program for several months with a news commentary. He was paid directly, of course, by the public utility, about $1500 a broadcast. (Shades of Sherman Adams!)

I myself was not particularly disturbed over the change, because I was tired of the broadcasting job and had neglected some of my own work in order to do it. Perhaps I should mention here that it was a labor of love, as I never accepted one penny for the seven years of work. In fact I have always declined to accept any fees for public speaking. I gave up speech-making in 1933.

My contacts with broadcasting were not limited to the program I mentioned. I did some spot news broadcasting from the National Conventions, and also helped to broadcast the inaugurations of 1929 and 1933 -- but it, too, was a labor of love.

My reason for mentioning all this to you is that I have had from the very beginning a sympathetic feeling about radio, which for many years was not shared by most of the people in the newspaper business. There was a good deal of criticism, for instance, of newspaper men who did radio broadcasting on the side.

Viewing the radio medium objectively, however, it always seemed to me that it was on a par with the newspaper. It was simply a different mechanical form. Hence, under our constitutional traditions, it seemed to me that radio should be treated exactly like the newspapers are today -- there should be no form of government control whatever imposed on it.

Maybe my opinions are influenced to some extent by a study

of the Supreme Court decisions and the constitutional interpretations that relate to the press. I have never accepted the doctrine that the existence of second-class postal regulations entitles the government to put a higher tax on advertising content than on news content--both being reading matter.

To indicate to you how far back my own protests on this subject have gone, I shall send you separately a paper I delivered before the American Society of Newspaper Editors in 1944, on the "Vanishing First Amendment." I have always been in favor of letting radio stations express their editorial views as they pleased. So far as program content is concerned, I don't believe it is possible under existing tax laws for companies to sponsor educational programs or to contribute toward that result through large expenditures.

I say "existing tax laws" but I really mean existing tax rulings. The Internal Revenue Service has been driven by some of my "liberal" friends in Congress into the blind alley of penalizing corporations for expressing their views in advertisements, and it has been held that the content of the advertisement must be germane to the business itself. Some day a lot of hitherto deductible expenses for advertising on sponsored television programs will be jeopardized -- if the present trend in the rulings continues.

There was a time when the Treasury Department ruled that it was deductible expense for a company to put an ad in a newspaper advocating the sale of Liberty Bonds, and that all that was necessary was the name of the company at the bottom. This, of course, was the

right legal view. But in recent years the content of the advertisement has been examined by the Internal Revenue Service to determine whether it is eligible for deduction. This is a very disturbing trend, and I believe violates the basic principle of the First Amendment as enunciated by the Supreme Court in the famous Huey Long tax case in Louisiana.

Broadly speaking, one of the difficulties with the whole problem of programming on the radio and television is that you cannot make a medium that is all things to all people. You cannot publish a New York Times in every city in the country, and you cannot publish a Saturday Evening Post or a Look Magazine and still give some of the things that other magazines are giving and in which, in a sense, they are specializing.

There ought to be some division of the radio and television time for the benefit of certain groups of people, but I'm afraid that a mass medium is a difficult one to separate into categories.

But, even so, the question of what is or is not "educational" will be debated by the advertisers who are spending the money for those programs. They will insist that they have nothing to do with the content, but just the same their stockholders, their executives and their customers will all lambast a company if it sponsors a program that has a definite slant in it.

The sensitiveness of the public to "slanted" broadcasting is growing. It is also true with respect to "slanted reporting" in the newspapers. Some of the newspapers are distinguishing between

"commentaries" and news stories, but I'm afraid they have not made enough distinction, and people are constantly criticising newspapers as well as broadcasters for "slanting" their reports.

I was raised in the school of the Associated Press, which did not permit even the use of adjectives or words that could produce the slightest impression of partiality. I remember that in 1912, when I was covering Governor Woodrow Wilson in his campaign for the Presidency, and I wrote a dispatch saying:

> "Governor Wilson frowned when he read today a press dispatch from the New York State Convention stating that Governor Sulzer was going to be appointed temporary chairman, etc."

the AP boss told me that I had no business using the word "frowned" and that, unless Wilson would himself say he was disappointed in the choice, I could not say so on my own.

All this seems to be changed now, and the individual reporter feels that he can comment at will on the news of the day, and of course radio is doing more and more of that. Maybe it's a good thing and maybe not. Certainly I would favor straight reporting on the news broadcasts themselves, and labeling the commentaries plainly so that the listener would know he is getting an editorial interpretation.

The newspapers, of course, for years did not designate their columnists' output as "interpretative." They simply used the same by-lines on that kind of material as they did on straight news

reports, and I think it led to a good deal of confusion. In recent years there has been a reform in that direction, and I'm all for it.

But anyway, my main object in writing is to tell you that I am in general sympathy with your raising of the issue concerning the place that the broadcasting industry must occupy in serving the public. I do think, however, that not enough attention has been given to the indirect influence and pressure, and indeed control, which the government exercises over the radio and television mediums.

History repeats itself. Whenever the government has a contract to award, and does it on the basis of picking out through an arbitrary formula just who the beneficiary shall be, there is always a scandal. It seems to me that an ethical procedure would be to require applicants to show that they are financially capable and nothing more. Then the TV channels could be awarded to the highest bidder on the basis of a lease which would give the government an annual fee, subject to revision after a period of years, so that the government would benefit as the business itself prospered. We had in recent years a system of leasing synthetic rubber plants which was, in a sense, analagous.

But it is not the business of the government to pick out who is the best applicant from the standpoint of the "public interest." No such judgment can be equitably made under a political system.

This letter is, of course, personal and for your own eyes, but I did want to write you frankly about it, for I think you have touched on something very vital to the future of radio and TV.

With regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

David Lawrence

DL:R

Lazarow, Arch

August 13, 1958

Dear Mr. Lazarow:

Thank you for sending me the pamphlet. I have seen it. There is nothing to be done about that type of literature.

Thanks for your gracious comment, and I do indeed remember our meeting on board the Northwest Airlines plane.

Much luck to you and your assignment.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Arthur Lazarow
General Manager
WDDY
Gloucester, Virginia

mcc

WDDY

PHONE GLOUCESTER 3-4302

Gloucester, Virginia

1000 WATTS — 1420 KILOCYCLES

August 4, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is a pamphlet containing a vicious attack upon you and upon your television and radio broadcasts. If you have not already seen it, I thought you would be interested in looking it over. Those of us in the broadcasting business are happy and proud to have a man of your stature speak out for liberal causes and speak against such radical conservatism as espoused by pamphleteers such as the enclosed.

I'm sure you won't remember me but I was one of a group of AFTRA delegates on the way to an AFTRA Convention in Seattle when we met on board a Northwest Airlines plane a few years ago. Since then I have made a complete switch from president of the Detroit Local of AFTRA to management.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Art Lazarow

Arthur Lazarow
General Manager

AL/nef
Enc:

WHAT YOU DON'T SEE IN "SEE IT NOW"

(A biographical sketch of Edward R. Murrow)

HIS CAREER BEFORE TELEVISION

Murrow is about 50 years old. Born in North Carolina, he spent his childhood in the State of Washington, where he graduated from Washington State College.

At that time there was a national student organization known as the National Student Federation. Murrow was an active member while he was an undergraduate. He was elected national president. After graduation, he devoted two years (until 1932) to promotional work for the National Student Federation. At that time the Communists and Socialists had a rival national student organization — the American Student Union. As president of the National Student Federation, Murrow did not fight the A.S.U. as other conservative student groups were doing: he 'coexisted' with it.

In 1932, he secured his first important job as Assistant Director of the Institute of International Education. This organization promotes interchange of students between countries, and distributes scholarships. It is endowed by the Rockefeller Foundation. Its director, when Murrow was appointed, was Stephen F. Duggan. In the Institute, Murrow met Duggan's son Lawrence Duggan. It was during the period that Murrow was with the Institute that Lawrence Duggan was active, with Alger Hiss and Noel Field, in the Washington Soviet Spy Ring, as Elizabeth Bentley, former spy ring courier, revealed to the Committee on Un-American Activities in 1948. When Miss Bentley exposed him, Lawrence Duggan committed suicide by leaping out of the window of the Institute.

It was while he was assistant director of the Institute that Murrow publicly showed his sympathy for Soviet Russia.

In 1933, *Intourist,* the official Soviet Russian travel agency, announced the organization of a Summer course of study for American students in the Moscow University. The official literature of *Intourist* describes the arrangement as follows:

> "In order to insure close cooperation with American educational institutions, and with students and educators in the United States, an advisory relationship was established in 1933 with the Institute of International Education. At the same time, a National Advisory Council of prominent American educators was formed by Prof. Stephen P. Duggan to assist the Institute of International Education in its advisory capacity."

The man who helped organize this 'Advisory Committee' for the University of Moscow, under Duggan, was Edward R. Murrow. Murrow was a member of the Advisory Committee himself. His name appeared on the letterhead of the 'Advisory Committee' for two years — from 1933 to 1935.

The Summer Course, naturally, was a camouflaged Communist propaganda activity. American students, when they reached Moscow, found themselves indoctrinated in the virtues of Soviet Communism. Intourist reported that in the Second Summer Session, held in 1935,

212 students attended.

Murrow, when confronted by the printed matter of this Summer Session of the Moscow University, denies that he was active in the program. His denial is a bare-faced lie. As Duggan's assistant, the administration of such matters was in his hands. It was impossible that he did not know that he was helping Communism.

HE ENTERS RADIO AND TELEVISION

In 1935, Murrow was employed by the Columbia Broadcasting Company to direct a talk-and-social-events department. He was thus able to get in on the ground floor of news broadcasting, then at its beginning. In 1937, he was appointed by C.B.S. as European Director. His task was to organize a system of news reportage of European events. He distinguished himself in anti-Hitler reports during the years just before World War II. When the war broke out, he became a national figure by his broadcasts from London during the Nazi blitz of 1940. He won the admiration of William S. Paley, President of C.B.S., and, in 1945, he was promoted to the post of Vice-President of C.B.S. He resigned the Vice-Presidency in 1947 and returned to broadcasting.

In 1950, in cooperation with Fred W. Friendly, Murrow inaugurated a radio program called "Hear It Now". In 1951, the partners dropped the radio program and started a television program called "See It Now". This program is still in progress. It is estimated that 3,000,000 viewers listen to it. Later, Murrow added another regular television program in interview form, "Person to Person". He also has a daily radio news broadcast.

HOW HE SLANTS HIS TELEVISION SHOWS

The Galindez broadcasts was one of a series of heavily biased broadcasts and telecasts in which Murrow has praised or favorably publicized Left individuals or causes, or has slandered anti-communists. It is difficult to escape the conclusion that he deliberately rigs his elaborate "See It Now" shows to discredit anti-Communists and to glorify American Leftists.

Let us give a few illustrations. Many others could be cited.

(1) In 1953, he devoted a "See It Now" to the so-called Radulovich case. Radulovich was an Air Force Reserve lieutenant. The Air Force Security Board discovered that both the lieutenant's father and sister had been active in Communist work. The Board dismissed Radulovich as a security risk — a perfectly reasonable decision. Murrow put on a sympathy-loaded program which made Radulovich out to be a martyr. There was such a storm of protest from sentimentalists who saw and heard the Murrow program that Secretary of the Air Harold E. Talbott panicked and ordered the over-ruling of his Security Board and the reinstatement of Radulovich.

(2) In 1954, Murrow held the American Legion up to contempt. The Indianapolis, Ind., American Legion officers had objected to the establishment of a branch of the American Civil Liberties Union in Indianapolis, in view of its subversive record. Murrow, in a heavily slanted program, showed the American Civil Liberties Union in an extremely favorable light in a way to capture public sympathy. But his portrayal of the Indianapolis Legionnaires showed them to be bullying, ignorant figures. One of his clever touches was to have

the case for the A.C.L.U. presented by a Catholic priest. The implication was plain that Catholics are for the A.C.L.U. which is a direct distortion of the truth. As John Crosby, a leftwing critic, described it: "Murrow showed the two meetings — the Legion's and Civil Liberties Union's — jumping back and forth from the regimented atmosphere of the Legion's to the democratic reasonableness of the Union's."

(3) At the height of Senator Joseph McCarthy's campaign against Communism, Murrow deliberately ran an anti-McCarthy "See It Now" program, holding McCarthy up to contempt and trying to get across the impression that he was a thief in his personal life and un-American in his public career. The Communists and Communist sympathizers whom McCarthy had exposed were played up sympathetically as persecuted men and women.

In order to inflame Negroes against McCarthy, Murrow did a broadcast defending Anna Lee Moss, a Negro Communist woman whose Communist Party background had been brought to light by witnesses before the McCarthy Committee and who had been suspended from her Defense Department job. Although the evidence pointed clearly Mrs. Moss's Communist record, Murrow made her out to be a martyr and aroused so much public agitation that a week-kneed administration reinstated her in her job.

McCarthy protested so vigorously to C.B.S. against the unfairness of Murrow's programs that he was given free time in which to reply.

(4) When Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer was denied top security clearance by the United States after he had admitted under oath that he had contributed money to Communist causes, that his brother had been an active Communist Party member and associate of the atom spy ring in Berkeley, Cal., and that his wife had formerly been married to a Communist, Murrow proceeded to whitewash him. Oppenheimer was invited to a Murrow "Person to Person" program and interviewed admiringly and approvingly. This Murrow telecast did more to rehabilitate Oppenheimer after his exposure than any other publicity.

(5) When Senator Knowland, in 1955, came out in favor of a blockade of Red China in order to free the captive American fliers, Murrow tried to discredit the proposal by telecasting an interview with a Stanford University professor who pooh-poohed the idea of a blockade and argued that it would not be effective.

(6) Murrow staged a "See It Now" interview with Prime Minister Nehru of India and, with apparent approval, permitted Nehru to make a venomous attack upon Chiang Kai--shek, America's ally. Murrow conspicuously avoided putting any embarrassing questions to Nehru, whom he described as 'a great statesman.'

In his news broadcasts and writings, Murrow has repeatedly shown his bias in favor of Left-Wingers and persons accused of Communist activities. He gave a backhanded defense of Harry D. White, when Attorney General Brownell exposed him in 1953 as a Communist spy ring member. He testified in favor of Joe Julian, a radio writer who had brought suit against 'Red Channels' for exposing him as pro-Communist.' When Owen Lattimore was charged as being pro-Communist by

the McCarran Committee, Murrow defended him. In Lattimore's words:

> "Before I could speak for myself, Murrow kept the record straight by repeatedly drawing attention to the fact that nothing had been proved against me. Later, by . . . using recordings, he gave me a national forum of my own, so that millions of people could hear me speaking for myself."

So much protest arose against Murrow's loaded telecasts that Alcoa, his original 'See It Now' sponsor, cancelled its sponsorship of his telecasts. However, Murrow has found other sponsors.

Perhaps the best evidence of the light in which the pro-Communists hold Murrow is the fact that Harold J. Laski, the British Russia-defending pro-Communist intellectual dedicated one of his books to Murrow.

Murrow is one of those extremely dangerous public opinion leaders who claim to be "anti-communist", but who always leap into controversial situations, with powerful mass communication facilities behind them, to defend Leftists and pro-Communists, and to ridicule those who expose them. In the common vernacular he is cute and clever. He has a solemn, sanctimonious manner, behind which he is capable of almost any publicity skullduggery.

One will get nowhere by trying to prove that Murrow is a Communist. If accused of Leftism he blandly denies it and then proceeds to make his accusers look ridiculous by citing praise which he has received from President Eisenhower or from other ultra-respectable conservatives, or by flaunting his Peabody award. The only way to discredit Murrow is to expose the bias and the pro-Leftist slanting which has characterized all of his public work. If one attempts to fasten the outright Communist label on him, it will simply play into Murrow's hands.

It is natural that he defended Galindez. They are cut from the same ideological stripe.

Those who have worked with Murrow, in all but a few instances, heartily detest him. They have found him a cold-blooded, thoroughly merciless individual. Murrow has collected around himself in the C.B.S. News Department a group of yes-men, several of whom have shady left-wing records. His right-hand man, Eric Severeid, who is in charge of his Washington office, is a former active Socialist, who admitted the fact in his autobiography. One of his broadcasters, Winston Burdett, when flushed out by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, admitted to the Committee that he had been a secret member of the Communist Party for several years. Murrow accepted Burdett's resignation after this exposé, but after the publicity died down, he reinstated him. Another of Murrow's Washington staff, William Costello, was exposed by a witness before the Committee on Un-American Activities of having been a secret attendant at Communist Party meetings in Honolulu before he joined C.B.S. It is obvious that Murrow would not have such assistants around him if he vehemently opposed Communism or Communists.

The above material was prepared by the Pan American Anti-Communist Association of New York, Inc.

Additional copies may be had in bundles of 25 for $1.00.

Address orders to the Christian Nationalist Crusade, P. O. Box 27895, Los Angeles 27, California.

Lazarus, Paul
~~tickets for~~ June 2
~~going to~~ 580

May 19, 1959

Mr. Paul N. Lazarus, Jr.
Columbia Pictures Corporation
711 Fifth Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Lazarus:

Thanks for your letter of May 15. Please think nothing of the premature release. It seems to me that I was unknowingly eloquent.

We should like to see PORGY AND BESS on June 23 and are much looking forward to it.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

Pl 1-4800

COLUMBIA PICTURES CORPORATION
711 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

May 15, 1959

OFFICE OF
VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Please enter this in your red-faced department - or, under the advertising man's nightmare.

Some months ago when our advertising agency was preparing a campaign for Samuel Goldwyn's PORGY AND BESS, which we are distributing, they presented a layout which suggested an endorsement of the film by you. We loved the idea but, naturally, understood that we could not approach you on such a thought until we could show you the film.

In preparing for our openings out of town we sent a rough of this layout, together with others, to several theatres with the strict admonition that these roughs were not to be considered advertising material but were to be used only for design purposes.

Our over-zealous manager in Los Angeles, contrary to our specific instructions, prepared the attached mailing piece which he sent to only 400 people. Needless to say, he did this without showing it to us or to Mr. Goldwyn. When this came to our attention yesterday, we immediately issued a "kill" instruction - both as to the material and the manager.

Therefore I am bringing this to your attention with our most humble apologies and the assurance that this will go no further. We do hope that we will have the pleasure of your attendance at the first preview of this film in NewYork June 22nd or June 23rd. If you are able to attend, would you please notify my office so that we could set aside good tickets for you. After that, I hope that you will feel that you would want to put your name to the statement which was prematurely assigned to you!

Meanwhile, our sincere apologies again, and hope that this will cause you no embarrassment.

Sincerely,

Paul N. Lazarus

PAUL N. LAZARUS, JR.

PNL:elf

BE THE FIRST TO HAVE A THEATRE PARTY!

Porgy And Bess
2

Bess You Is My Woman

(Duet: Bess and Porgy)

Lyric by
DU BOSE HEYWARD
and IRA GERSHWIN

ERSHWIN

Moderato

Piar

mp c

Andai
mf POR

Bess,

mf con color

Gmi

you mus' laugh

"YOU HAVEN'T HEARD IT till you've heard it from the screen...
You hear it in the back of the orchestra. You can hear it in the top of the balcony. You can hear it at the bottom of your heart!"
Says LEONARD BERNSTEIN

"YOU HAVEN'T SEEN IT till you've seen it on the screen!...
Porgy and Bess achieves a fluidity, a fusion of drama and music, a cumulative emotional impact literally undreamt of before..."
Says ED MURROW

SAMUEL GOLDWYN
presents

PORGY and BESS

starring
SIDNEY POITIER · DOROTHY DANDRIDGE · SAMMY DAVIS, Jr. · PEARL BAILEY

MUSIC by GEORGE GERSHWIN • Libretto by DuBOSE HEYWARD
Lyrics by DuBOSE HEYWARD and IRA GERSHWIN (Founded on the play 'Porgy' by DuBOSE and DOROTHY HEYWARD)
Originally produced for the stage by the Theatre Guild • Screenplay by N. RICHARD NASH
Directed by OTTO PREMINGER • Distributed by COLUMBIA PICTURES
TODD-AO® · TECHNICOLOR® · STEREOPHONIC SOUND

FOR FUN OR FUNDS - PLAN A THEATRE PARTY

Best Seats Available to Groups

FOR INFORMATION PHONE OR WRITE MINNIE CRUTCHER
CARTHAY CIRCLE THEATRE
6316 SAN VICENTE BOULEVARD, LOS ANGELES 48, CALIF. • WEbster 3-5891

League of Women Voters

LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS
OF THE UNITED STATES

1026 SEVENTEENTH STREET, N.W., WASHINGTON 6, D.C. NA 8-3684

Mrs. Robert J. Phillips, President

January 5, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am quite aware that you don't mark anniversaries or pay tribute on your programs, but I would be derelict in my duty to the League of Women Voters which she founded if I did not bring to your attention the fact that January 9th marks the 100th anniversary of the birthday of Carrie Chapman Catt, the great American suffrage leader.

I am enclosing a new publication about Mrs. Catt. I think you will find that she was quite a remarkable woman. I only wish I could think of some legitimate way to tie the anniversary of her birth into the news of the week--especially during a week in which so much will undoubtedly happen.

In a less busy week I might suggest a pause to reflect on whether women have done very much in the last 38 years with the vote which Mrs. Catt worked so hard to win. Just in case you might want to reflect on this privately I am also enclosing the draft of a speech we got together a couple of years ago on this subject. And if you can think of a way in which Mrs. Catt ties into Friday's news we will, of course, be grateful.

Sincerely,

Mary Ann Guyol

Mrs. Alexander P. Guyol
Public Relations

MAG:hsh
Enc. Carrie Chapman Catt - The Power of an Idea
Hugging a Delusion

OFFICERS

First Vice President
Mrs. John F. Latimer
Washington, D.C.

Second Vice President
Mrs. Alf Gundersen
La Crosse, Wis.

Secretary
Mrs. Leon K. Richards
Waco, Texas

Treasurer
Mrs. Donald F. Bishop
Philadelphia, Penna.

DIRECTORS

Mrs. John Briscoe
Lakeville, Conn.

Mrs. George A. Dreyfous
New Orleans, La.

Mrs. Paul Holmer
Kentfield, Calif.

Mrs. Tor Hylbom
Colorado Springs, Colo.

Mrs. Walter H. C. Laves
Bloomington, Ind.

Mrs. Luigi Petrullo
Arlington, Va.

Miss Barbara Stuhler
Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. Alexander A. Treuhaft
Shaker Heights, Ohio

Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore
Hingham, Mass.

League of Women Voters
1026 17th Street, N.W.
Washington 6, D.C.

August 1956

HUGGING A DELUSION?

In 1916 the old LIFE magazine published a cartoon showing a rather mannishly dressed woman seated in a rocking chair. Cradled in her arms is an oversized roll of paper entitled "The Ballot." The picture is captioned "Hugging a Delusion."

Now some forty years later, and the 36th in which women have had the ballot, there are some who still feel that the women who wanted the vote were "hugging a delusion" and that they are still hugging a delusion--a delusion that anything can be accomplished by women through using their vote.

The main argument mustered to show that women have accomplished very little through the franchise is that there are still not very many women serving in legislative bodies throughout the country--especially in the Congress of the United States.

I agree that there are too few women in Congress and I hope there will be more in the years to come. But there is a very simple reason for the smallness of the number of women serving. Most women are housewives and mothers. The job of the housewife is in the home or close enough to home so that she can get there in a hurry if the need arises.

But electing women to Congress is not the only thing a woman can do with her ballot. She can--and has proved that she can during the past 36 years--achieve a great deal politically. It seems to me much more than a coincidence that the period of great strides in social legislation, in education and in working together internationally have occurred during the 36 years women have had the vote.

It is always difficult to say categorically that any one group has achieved any particular reform. One reason it is difficult to point with pride to specific achievements of women is because very often they have found that the best way to attain their purpose is to work through men. As previously noted, most legislative bodies are composed almost exclusively of men, and consequently it is necessary to push and prod and persuade great numbers of men to change their point of view before the desired legislative end is accomplished. Quite often in the process of being wooed and won, the men have convinced themselves that the legislation was their idea in the first place. And when the dust of battle has cleared away and photographers called in to memorialize the occasion, the women are left out of the picture. It is not that men are dishonest about these matters; it is simply that they have forgotten where the original impetus came from.

Well, that's all right. As long as the objective is gained it doesn't matter who gets the credit, but when an eminent historian says, "There is so small a proportion of women associated with government that, quantitatively their influence may be disregarded," it is time to take up the cudgels.

I contend that "influence" cannot be measured in terms of numbers of office holders but rather in numbers of objectives realized.

When women got the vote they wanted an end to illiteracy—they wanted something less than a 72-hour week for women workers--they wanted better local government--they wanted an end to child labor--they wanted a lower death rate for mothers and infants--they wanted clean milk and clean streets and clean restaurants.

They wanted equal guardianship for their children and they wanted to serve on juries--they wanted honest elections and shorter ballots--they wanted consolidated schools and the control of venereal diseases--they wanted better libraries and compulsory school attendance laws--they wanted protection of dependent, delinquent,

neglected and handicapped children and they wanted better ways to nominate candidates for office. They wanted freer trade among nations and they wanted independent citizenship of women--they wanted the abolition of the spoils system and the strengthening of civil service.

Well, they got most of these things, and a lot more besides, and they didn't do it by simply mentioning the matter to their city councilmen, their state assemblymen, or their Congressmen. They studied and they worked and they were politically effective.

Recently in the League of Women Voters we have been going back into our history --the history of the 36 years of the franchise for women, and quite frankly we have been amazed and excited at what we've found. We've always been so busy doing the job we didn't have much time to reflect on our accomplishments. What's more, most of women's achievements have been done by the piecemeal method, - put together so painstakingly bit by bit that it was hard to see the total picture of accomplishment.

One of the things we have found in League records and in conversation with early leaders is the way in which women, League members particularly, pioneered in the development of the techniques of interesting people in government and voting. In 1920 such things as nonpartisan get-out-the-vote campaigns were unheard of. The political parties were the only ones who urged people to the polls; it wasn't really considered quite decent for others to do so; it was strictly a party affair.

Interest in getting out the vote was kindled by the humiliating fact that the first time women were allowed to vote in a nationwide election only 26 per cent of the eligible women voters went to the polls. Women in the League were horrified and called for a "crusade to restore majority rule in this country." They set their goal in 1924 at 75 per cent of the vote that could have been cast in 1920, or a gain of about 25 per cent. "Enlist the help of the press, the churches, and as many other groups of public spirited citizens as possible" urged Mrs. Park, the first League president. "Urge organizations to compare membership lists with lists of registered voters and point out to members who have not registered the importance of doing so. Collect and give out in simple form brief information about the qualifications of voters and the places and dates for registering. In other words, organize a campaign for active citizenship such as this country has never known before."

Step by step directions were given on the way to hold candidates meetings at which all candidates were invited to speak; how to organize forces, precinct by precinct, street by street. This was done all over the country; and yet with all that effort the vote was raised only from 49 to 50 per cent.

But the women kept plugging and the techniques that they developed--parties for 21-year olds, baby sitters for would-be voters, traveling registration booths, transportation to the polls, telephone squads, -- are still being used but by more organizations and consequently with more effect.

Pollster George Gallup reports that in the last presidential election 60 per cent of the women of the country voted--a fine increase from the 26 per cent of 1920, but still a far cry from the 75 per cent envisioned by Mrs. Park.

In teaching themselves about government, even in such simple things as marking the ballot and how to register, women taught men a few things too. One early League leader recalls the time that a United States Senator addressed a League meeting and he was telling what a broadminded person he was and how he didn't always vote a straight ticket. "When I go to the voting place," he said, "and I am confronted with this paper ballot, I take out my fountain pen and I always check carefully the people I vote for." Someone asked, "You always use your fountain pen, Senator?" "Yes, I always use my fountain pen." Well, the regulations were that

you use the little blue pencil in the voting booth and nothing else. The poor Senator's vote had never counted!

The Senator was not alone in his ignorance. When women got the vote it was difficult in most states to find out just what the regulations were as the election laws were not codified. The League set about seeing that this was done. In 1924 the League got out "The ABC of Voting," a compilation of the voting qualifications in each of the states. They also worked to improve election machinery. By 1930, 76 state legislative victories had been won. Election law reforms were achieved in 16 states in that same period and gradually permanent registration became the rule instead of the exception throughout the country. In the first ten years after they got the vote women successfully opposed 60 measures weakening the election laws including 32 attempts in 20 states to repeal the direct primary. In many states there was a legal list of voters for the first time. Thus fraudulent voting by the dead wood on the list or one person voting several times became increasingly difficult, important factors in achieving clean elections.

It is impossible to describe all of the legislative triumphs--local, state and national, that women have achieved since they attained the vote. It is even difficult to select those that were the most important. One, however, is outstanding. It was recalled thus by one of the early League leaders:

"In Chicago in 1920 the brand new League of Women Voters jumped into the midst of a campaign when it endorsed the seemingly uncontroversial bill, 'The Sheppard-Towner bill for the public protection of maternity and infancy.' It sounded to us a simple plan to hit at an obvious social problem--the disgraceful death toll of mothers and babies. But immediately there arose a storm of protest. The new organization found itself assailed from all sides. This bill was 'federal mid-wifery,' said the opponents; official meddling between mother and baby meant the abolition of the family; it was paternalism, communism, socialism, and all the other isms combined into one. The opponents used tactics that are familiar today--trying to defeat the bill by vilifying individuals connected with it, calling them subversive. It was charged that the funds for the campaign came directly from Russia and the Third Internationale. All of the political acumen gained by the suffrage leaders was needed to win this campaign. -- Conferences with leaders on the Hill, the ever potent back-home work, the cultivation of party leaders and political parties, the need to ferret out sources of opposition and to help League members with facts to stand up against the opposition."

In the frenzy of the campaign one League leader was told that maternity was none of woman's business, and a Congressman was quoted as saying that maternity was too sacred a word to mention on the floor of Congress!

The bill finally passed and the League's national chairman wrote to the state chairmen in December 1921, "The S-T bill has passed the house and been signed by the President and is at last a law. We, the LWV, and all the other organized women who have stood together for this measure have great cause for rejoicing...But we also realize that our work is never done. The S-T Act will be a success just in so far as the women of the country make it so... We have a peculiar responsibility in seeing to it that it is honestly and efficiently carried out by the states, that workers under it are chosen for ability and not for political pull, that the work is done where the need is greatest.... the first thing to do is to see to it that your state formally accepts the initial appropriation.... second, establish personal contact with the heads of the agency.... third, carry out a survey, etc."

A leading woman's magazine of that day reported "Forty states by legislative action accepted provisions of the act largely because of women's advocacy of the measure." Related legislation was also backed by women's groups. In four years

in 45 states 130 bills related to child welfare were supported by the League of Women Voters and were passed.

In 1928 the Children's Bureau reported, "Already results have begun to show in actual lives of babies saved. In 1928, 16,000 babies lived, who, under 1922 conditions would have died before reaching their first birthday... More than 55,000 midwives have been enrolled in classes as a part of the maternity and infancy program... Over 2000 permanent child health centers have been established.. more than four million babies and pre-school children have been given a better chance to be healthy and strong."

As a result of their work on Sheppard-Towner the women knew that the grants-in-aid method had worked and had gotten results in maternity and infancy care. It was logical that it would work in other things like care for dependent and crippled children, the blind, the disabled. All these things were included in the Social Security Act. Women knew too that this large scale increase in the social welfare program meant a big increase in federal and state jobs. We knew the legislation would come to nothing unless honestly and skillfully administered. So we made sure that those jobs were put under the merit system. The League organized a tremendous, nationwide, six-year campaign for the extension of that system in the states and nationally, the most successful ever waged against the spoils system.

It must be remembered that in 1936 about one-half of the federal employees remained outside the Civil Service System; only nine states had civil service laws, a small percentage of cities and a very small number of employees of counties and other local units of government were under merit systems.

League women advanced on spoils on all fronts -- protesting the firing of married women as a violation of the merit principle, deploring the "temporary" appointment of teachers, making vigorous speeches against veterans preference,and intensive studies of civil service ordinances in cities, towns and villages. Where merit systems covering <u>all</u> state employees seemed impossible of immediate attainment, the League sought merit provisions in laws setting up new services.

As one small example indicative of the kind of activity that took place all over the country, I should like to cite the case of the state legislator from Grand Rapids, Michigan, who had voted for a bill to destroy the state civil service. He said he doubted if there were 10,000 people in his district who cared anything about civil service. Within one week the League had two thousand post cards on his desk each with five signatures protesting his stand. He changed his vote.

If it was "natural" for women to work on matters pertaining to children and health and "logical" to insure through proper administration that these legislative gains not be dissipated, it was considered decidedly improper and unnatural to have such an unladylike concern as utility rates and public power. But this too was a League interest and setting up Muscle Shoals as a demonstration for power development and distribution can in some measure be attributed to the League of Women Voters. Although the lion's share of the credit goes, and quite rightly, to Senator Norris who so doggedly fought for Muscle Shoals throughout the years, he himself credited the League with much of the basic educational work necessary to get public understanding and support of the measure. The League of Women Voters started support of Muscle Shoals in 1925 and persevered until 1933 when it was passed, and at no time did the organization advocate government ownership of all utilities -- only of Muscle Shoals and as a yardstick.

An eye witness to the signing of the bill recalls, "On the occasion of the signing of Muscle Shoals the whole group was in holiday mood and as President

Roosevelt took up his pen he said, 'Are we all here? Where is the Alabama Light and Power Company?' Everyone laughed as that company had been bitterly opposed to TVA. The first pen went to the father of the bill, Senator Norris and others were presented to several of the men including, to my amusement, some who had fought the bill in its early stages but then when they saw it was going through got on the band wagon and claimed to be uncle, grandfather or close relative! And finally when the signature was almost used up someone said 'Is there no pen for the League?' and the President said, 'Oh certainly,' and he finished the signature with a flourish and gave the final pen to Miss Sherwin."

Muscle Shoals was a bitterly fought battle. So too was the extension of the Food and Drug Act. For many years the League had known that the Food and Drug law was seriously in need of modernization as little change had been made in it since the original act passed in 1906. When the first bill went through in 1906 women didn't use cosmetics as they used them in 1933; advertising was completely different too, so the Federal Trade Commission had no controls over cosmetics or false advertising. All they could do was to say that something was mislabeled. The reason the fight was so exciting, and so difficult, was that it was the first time that we were in any legislative campaign where we didn't have radio, newspapers, or magazines to help us spread word of it to the people. The patent medicine people and some of the food people so frightened the advertisers and some of the publishers that nothing about the fight was permitted to be published. If you mentioned the Food and Drug Act over the air, you were immediately cut off. Therefore, it was one of those campaigns that was actually carried out by word of mouth.

Food and Drug is definitely a bill that women got through and they personally sat in the gallery of the Senate along with representatives of Lydia Pinkham and the food industry and the advertisers who were there to see to it that it wasn't acted upon favorably. The women were there the day when one of the representatives of a great drug company signaled to a Senator on the floor to come up to the gallery, watched the whispered conference between the two and then noted with dismay when the Senator moved to insert a comma in the bill, a comma which would have meant seriously crippling the legislation.

But in spite of commas and in spite of the antagonism of the press the Food and Drug law was finally passed and so too were many other pieces of legislation, not only national legislation, but state and local.

Women worked for and got legislation to protect other women -- women who worked in factory, beauty parlor and laundry. With a 40-hour week standard throughout the country, it is hard to believe that it wasn't too long ago that women worked 72 hours each week. One League member recalls that her first visit to a state legislature was to listen to a very distinguished woman lobby for a 54-hour week for women. She recalls "We went into the Senate and the man we approached had his feet up on his desk; he had a cigar in his mouth, a paper in front of him, and in spite of her great dignity and importance, he didn't put his feet down, and he didn't take the cigar out of his mouth, but she said very politely, 'I'm interested in the bill which would reduce the number of working hours to 54 for women.' His reply was, 'It don't hurt no woman nohow to work,' and the bill was not passed." But it was later and so were minimum wage laws, the prohibition of night work for women in certain industries, and laws relating to the improvement of conditions under which women labored.

At the same time that laws for the protection of women were being set up the newly enfranchised women were equally busy working for change in the laws discriminating against them. Some of these were in the field of public rights such as the right to hold public office and to serve on juries and to participate in political parties. There were also private rights such as those for equal guardianship of

children and control of their own separate property. One by one, state by state, these discriminations were picked off until now they are the exception rather than the rule.

Taken over all, women's role is rather impressive -- but one important question remains. Why haven't women been able to achieve peace in the world? There are many who ask this question quite seriously and point to World War II, the war in Korea and the cold war as another indication that women haven't achieved anything with the vote.

Women have been lauded -- in a rather saccharine manner -- for being "for peace" whatever that statement might mean. They have also been criticised for that same attitude. One male critic cited this inclination to peace as a reason women should be denied the vote. He wrote "...women voters have such a fear or horror of war that they would willingly sacrifice everything we Americans hold dear rather than make the sacrifices incident to a justifiable war."

Actually at least one well known authority on international relations credits the League of Women Voters with having taken the glamour out of the peace movement. She maintained that there were those during the first world war who were eager not only to have peace but who were convinced that all you had to do was to push for it and say you wanted it. There was for instance the movement to have war eliminated by having a referendum and the theory was that we would all vote and we would be against war and there wouldn't be any. A fine theory, but the members of the League were unwilling to have the public sold such a phony panacea so the League opposed the war referendum.

And that made people say, "oh, so you like war, you want war," and that was not a very pretty position to be in. Far from being starry-eyed idealists, women have become extremely prosaic about the attainment of peace. In the League we agreed that one of the ways to help bring about a peaceful world is to have better trade relations and so we took up the trade agreements. We analyzed what international trade meant to the different states in the Union and what our trade meant to other countries. When the Reciprocal Trade Agreements program was started we were practically the only voluntary organization in the country which supported it. It can be said, of course, that the Administrations, both Democratic and Republican, have supported reciprocal trade since 1933 and that claims about the help of organizations are absurd. But all during those years -- whether Republicans or Democrats were in the saddle -- the trade battle was always, and continues to be, tight enough so that the additional push we gave made a real difference.

More important perhaps than the actual legislation supported or opposed was the climate of opinion which was created by the League and other organizations.

As early as 1923 the League recognized by Resolution of the Convention, that "a policy of isolation from world affairs is neither wise nor possible" for the U.S.

Starting back in the 1920s with the World Court, the League carried on grass root education which eventually resulted in the repudiation of isolationism as a policy of government. An early League leader described the methods used in this way: "We had carloads of women going out all over the state of Minnesota. We covered nearly every little town in the state. We would drive into the town and go to see the editor of the newspaper. We would tell him our interest was in the World Court and of course he didn't know much about the World Court but we would never pretend that he didn't. In the course of the conversation we would ask him who were the leading citizens and he would give us their names and they would usually call a meeting for us in which we would have our petitions. In our drive

in Minnesota we got about 22,000 names on long petitions. We glued them all together and we marched down the street carrying our petitions over our shoulders (like a daisy chain). And we took them to Washington in hat boxes and presented them to President Coolidge."

This sounds easy and rather naive. It wasn't. "I got blacklisted by two patriotic societies," recalled a distinguished woman who had seconded the nomination of Herbert Hoover for President in the Republican Convention of 1920, "because I worked for the World Court....We were a big factor in the fight for the World Court.... the summer that Coolidge went in we went over to Europe and when we came back we had an interview with the President on what could be done on the World Court and international relations and when we came out reporters asked, what were we going to do? and we said we are going to work for the World Court and they said, 'That's no good. It's all tied up. Senator Lodge won't have anybody on the Foreign Relations Committee who hasn't signed a pledge that they won't allow the World Court to be reported out.' So we said that we didn't like to be ineffective but there were times when you must stand up and be counted and we were going to stand up and be counted.

"I spoke in 11 states that winter -- I went out to Montana in the middle of the winter campaigning for the World Court. At that time through the middle west the League of Nations had gotten so mixed up with party campaigns that a lot of people's minds had closed up tight on it, but very obviously they had a guilty conscience that something had to be done about international cooperation and maybe the World Court was the start and you could talk to them about that."

Another League leader tells of the defeat of the World Court in the Congress even though it seemed an innocuous resolution at the time and there seemed a good deal of public support for it.

"We decided there must be some good reason why this measure was defeated and to show you the confidence Congress had in the LWV we asked a selected list of Senators, -- we divided them according to party, geographical location, and so on-- we asked if they would give us permission to analyze their correspondence and find out what it was that people objected to in the World Court. We thought this might be sympotomatic of the reaction to more important matters in the international field. Well, we did it and it was a most interesting and enlightening survey. Of course, we never published it but we used it for our own guidance in preparing material. And then came the next piece of legislation on neutrality and there again we were almost alone. We did not think that a policy of neutrality which made it impossible for the United States to take sides was one of which our country could put its weight behind peaceful relations.... One of the moments that I remember most vividly was when I had to appear before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee... and again, you had the atmosphere that if you didn't take the easy way out there was something wrong. One Senator said, 'Oh, so you want our boys to go and get killed'... That took my breath away for a moment but then my freshman rhetoric came to my aid. I said, 'I assume that's a rhetorical question,Senator.' The other Senators laughed at him and he didn't come back again into the argument. But again it shows what terrific opposition we had to encounter. It was a very lonesome era I think, but I think everybody should know that the League did remain steadfast.

"It was climaxed in the Lease-Lend legislation of 1941 and it was put out that the League had endorsed this legislation....again we campaigned up and down the country explaining the theory of collective security."

Thus, starting where people were -- where they could be reached -- gradually isolationism was broken down so that the same woman speaking of the United Nations could say -- and truly -- "When it came to the United Nations we were a very great force."

I believe that women were -- and are -- a great force in many fields of government. Some of our detractors have said that women have gained no victory like the one they fought and won in getting suffrage itself. In some ways that is of course true. Mrs. James Morrisson, the suffrage leader and League leader I have quoted so often has this to say on the subject, "The work the Leagues does is a harder job than suffrage -- it is more discriminating. Suffrage is a tool -- all kinds of women wanted it for all kinds of reasons. It had the challenge of a crusade, the simplicity of war. The tactics of war or a crusade take plenty of thinking out, but the basic ideas are simple. Once you have decided to crusade, to go to war, then you have a yardstick by which you measure everything. Will this action help or hinder victory? No other consideration matters.

"The problems of peace are much more complicated, as we are finding out all over again. National aspirations, economic compulsions, humanitarian ideals, prejudices, habits, ideologies, self-interest -- all struggle for dominance."

But as another great League leader said, "To my mind there is no comparison between the interest of working for a tool, the means to an end, and the interest of working with that tool for the end itself. We are working for ends now and that is a glorious thing to be doing."

C

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT

THE POWER OF AN IDEA

by HELEN HILL MILLER

Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, Inc.
a research and educational fund created by the
League of Women Voters of the United States of America

Publication 24, First Printing, December 1958

Price per copy 25c

© 1958

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 58-59581

Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, Inc.
461 Fourth Avenue, New York 16, N. Y.
1026 17th Street, Washington 6, D. C.

Contributions to the CCCMF, Inc.,
are deductible for income tax purposes.

Introduction: The Centenary of Carrie Chapman Catt

January 9, 1959, marks the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Carrie Chapman Catt, American woman leader whose organizing ability brought through to completion the constitutional change that in 1920 gave nation-wide suffrage to the women of the United States.

To mark this milestone, the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund is presenting a brief story, first of how American women became full citizens under Mrs. Catt's leadership, and then of how their practictal experience as citizens has been shared around the world by means of the Fund established in Mrs. Catt's honor, particularly in countries which have recently either emerged from totalitarian rule or gained independent nationality.

As an indication of the direction to be taken by this living memorial in the future, the Directors of the Fund point out that the ballot is only the beginning; democratic government is not a classic work of art presented intact for the admiration of a spectator generation, but an everyday way of life; year by year and decade by decade, freedom must continually be earned.

CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT
1859—1947

THE MOMENT OF VICTORY

In the twenty-six room mansion known as Suffrage House at 1626 Rhode Island Avenue in Washington, three women looked at each other in silence. It was shortly after eight o'clock in the morning on Thursday, August 26, 1920. Carrie Chapman Catt had put the receiver of the wall telephone back on its hook; turning, she said, "The Secretary has just signed the Proclamation of the Amendment. He wants us to come to the State Department to see it."

The amendment to which she referred was the nineteenth, which wrote woman suffrage into the Constitution of the United States. At four a.m. that morning, the ratification of Tennessee, thirty-sixth state to act and the state whose action made the amendment binding, had been received by registered mail at the State Department. It was at once referred to the Department of Justice, where the Solicitor General had waited up all night to certify the correctness of its form. At eight, back at the State Department, Secretary Bainbridge Colby affixed his signature to the official Proclamation.

With Mrs. Catt, president of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association, were Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, vice-chair-

man of the Republican National Committee and past manager of the Association's National Headquarters, and Mrs. Helen Gardener, President Wilson's appointee as first woman member of the U. S. Civil Service Commission, who later in the morning took Mrs. Catt to pay her respects to the ailing President of the United States. Their moment of silence recognized the successful conclusion of a long effort. In its general form of a campaign for women's rights and woman suffrage, that effort had been under way for nearly three quarters of a century. In its specific form of the campaign for the nineteenth amendment, the strategy celebrated by the moment of victory had been progressing from carefully planned stage to carefully planned stage since the first inclusion of suffrage planks in the platforms of the two national political parties in 1916.

WANTED: A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT

The decision to make an all-out drive at the national level in the 1916 presidential year was based on recent successes in the states. During the last third of the 19th century, four Western states—Wyoming, Colorado, Utah and Idaho—had granted full suffrage to women, but from 1896 to 1910 no additions accrued, in spite of vigorous efforts. Then in rapid succession, Washington, California, Kansas, Oregon, Arizona, Montana, Nevada and the Territory of Alaska joined the full-suffrage column; Illinois approved woman suffrage for presidential electors; and in thirteen further states, other votes on the issue, lost by varying margins, nevertheless laid promising siege to the area east of the Mississippi.

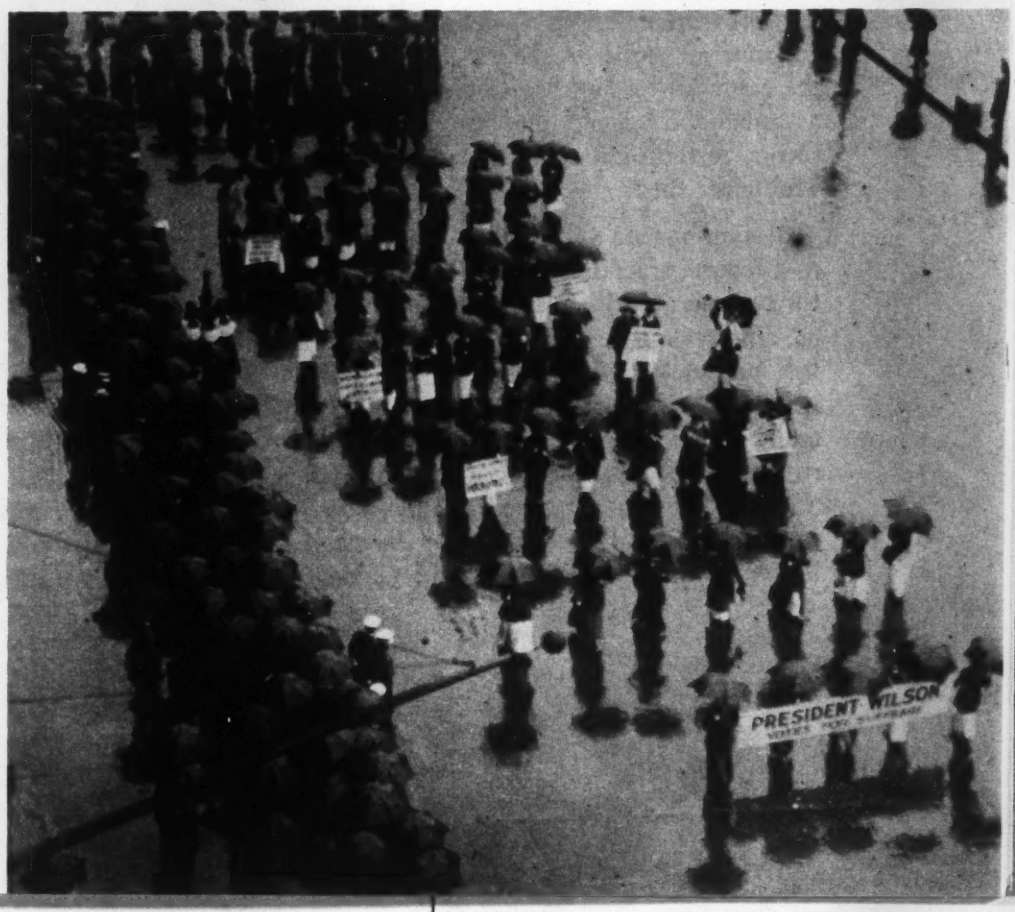
When Congress assembled in December, 1915, Bill No. 1 in both Houses proposed an amendment to the Constitution providing votes for women. Encouraged, the national suffrage association regrouped personnel and formulated new strategy. Mrs.

Catt, resuming the presidential office she had held from 1900-1904, emphasized: "Whether for Congressional work or for state work, the only solid foundation is organization."

From her earliest efforts for suffrage in Iowa in the 1880's, Mrs. Catt had always had a "Plan of Work." She now determined to establish action programs for every state in which suffrage was still to be gained, and to stage major demonstrations at the national conventions of the political parties in favor of the inclusion of suffrage planks in their 1916 platforms.

UMBRELLAS IN CHICAGO—The Republican Convention met in Chicago. The suffragists planned a mammoth parade, complete with elephants, to start from the newly-filled land at Grant Park and proceed down Michigan Avenue to the Coliseum, timed for

Umbrellas in Chicago



entrance into the convention hall at the moment when the Resolutions Committee would receive the plea for a suffrage plank. When November 7 turned out to be a day of driving wind and lashing rain, other demonstrations were cancelled. Mrs. Catt announced, "Our parade will start as scheduled, but I advise raincoats and rubbers." Interspersed among marchers whose soaked skirts dragged a pavement clobbered with Grant Park's clay, twenty-four brass bands, horns a-gurgle, drew crowds to sidewalks and windows. *The New York Times* reported:

> "The firemen's parade was called off, but 10,000 women took part in the suffrage parade, marching for more than an hour in a heavy downpour and biting wind. In the hotel lobbies tonight . . . politicians are calling it the pluckiest thing they ever knew women to do . . . Tremendous publicity has been gained."

In the Coliseum, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, firm opponent of woman suffrage, read the platform committee's report. From the packed galleries and in some cases from delegates' seats on the floor, the women listened. Finally, he came to this section: "The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people and for the people, favors the extension of suffrage to women. . . ." He was interrupted by a tremendous cheer. Shouting above it, he continued, "But we recognize the right of each state to settle this question for itself." The cheer died.

SUNSHADES IN ST. LOUIS—Yet while giving no encouragement to a federal amendment, the Republican party had gone on record for suffrage in principle. With this fact established, Mrs. Catt and her group departed for St. Louis to prepare the walkless parade that became known as the "Golden Lane." This was a form of psychological warfare devised to win recognition from the Democrats. Some years earlier, at the suggestion of Laura Johns, yellow rosettes had been adopted as the official color of the suffragists. So, in a line that stretched all the way from the Jefferson Hotel to the St. Louis Coliseum, more than half a mile, women dressed in white with yellow sashes and parasols stood flanked by their

St. Louis Post-Dispatch Photo

Sunshades in St. Louis

state banners. Midway, in front of the St. Louis Fine Arts Building, a symbolic tableau featured the Goddess of Liberty as its central figure. Delegates en route to the convention hall had to run this gauntlet.

The plank announced by the Democratic resolutions committee, after an internal struggle that produced a strong minority report, read: "We favor the extension of suffrage to women, state by state, on the same terms as to men."

When the vote on this plank was taken, the galleries fluttered with roll call blanks on which the women jotted down each delegation's response. The *New York Times* commented:

> "It was like the French Convention of the revolution, gallery ruled, and the women with the roll call blanks suggested the knitting women of the Reign of Terror."

After the two conventions, the *New York Evening Post* editorialized:

> "Woman suffrage has acquired an entirely new status . . . To have made the conquest over both Republicans and Democrats in a single year is a signal achievement."

But to realists in practical politics it was clear that both parties had shied away from a federal amendment, and tried to buy time through proposing a state-by-state approach. Mrs. Catt immediately called an emergency convention of the suffrage association for September.

MRS. CATT'S MASTER PLAN

Her detailed plan, followed for four years thereafter, demanded concentration on passage of a federal amendment. To this end—to the chagrin of some states-rights Southerners—it vested in the national board authority over the previously self directing state suffrage associations. Each state was given an assignment and thirty-six state associations formally accepted their concerted responsibility. Over the next three years, the number of presidential electors in whose choice women shared rose from 91 to 326.

Both of the Presidential candidates were invited to address the 1916 suffrage convention. On the Republican side, Charles Evans Hughes was unable to come, but issued a surprise statement just

before the convention opened, in which, in his individual capacity, he endorsed woman suffrage by federal amendment.

Hence additional suspense awaited President Wilson when he said: "We feel the tide . . . and we shall not quarrel in the long run as to the method of it. . . . I have come to congratulate you that there has been a force behind you that will beyond any peradventure be triumphant, and for which you can a little while afford to wait."

The member who responded to his address, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, commented: "We have waited long enough, Mr. President, for the vote; we have hoped it might come in your administration." On the spot, the convention pledged $818,000 toward a million dollar campaign fund.

To both parties, the western vote in the 1916 November election was thought-provoking. Newspaper headlines based on eastern trends, announcing a Hughes victory in early editions, had to be reset as returns came in from beyond the Mississippi, the area where most of the suffrage states were located. The capstone of the Wilson victory was the vote in California, where women had been enfranchised in 1911. At the same time, Montana elected Jeanette Rankin the first woman to serve in the national House of Representatives.

POLICY AND PROGRESS IN WARTIME

For months, the imminence of war had been in all minds. In February, 1917 to clarify the policy of the suffrage association in advance of an actual declaration of hostilities, Mrs. Catt called the executive council to meet in Washington. Many of the women prominent in the suffrage movement, Mrs. Catt included, had long been active in the cause of peace; the newly-seated Congress-

woman Jeanette Rankin, in the special session called by President Wilson on April 2, was both sponsor of the current suffrage amendment bill and one of the few House members to vote against the declaration of war. After difficult negotiations, the suffrage association declared the movement would support the government but would continue to put priority on the suffrage amendment, regarded as both a war measure and a means of assuring women a voice in the peace.

In the spring of 1917, massive financial aid for the suffrage cause suddenly became available, after prolonged litigation, with the settlement of conflicting claims under the will of the New York publisher, Mrs. Frank Leslie, who died in 1914. This opulent, experienced, and childless widow had observed from a distance Mrs. Catt's organizing capacity; to the surprise of the recipient, she bequeathed most of her estate to Mrs. Catt to be used "as she shall think most advisable to the furtherance of the cause of woman's suffrage." Mrs. Catt established the Leslie Woman Suffrage Commission to receive the legacy, which totaled $901,-979.49; with the first money paid over, it enlarged the 47-year old *Woman's Journal,* now renamed *The Woman Citizen,* to provide a new mouthpiece for the coming campaign.

Among all the states in which renewed efforts to gain the vote were undertaken in 1917, the outcome of the New York constitutional referendum in November was expected to have the greatest national impact; earlier in the year, favorable action on some form of woman suffrage had already been taken in North Dakota, Indiana, Vermont, Rhode Island, Michigan, Ohio, Nebraska and Arkansas.

Mindful of the impact of the 1915 suffrage parade, when from early afternoon until after dark 50,000 marchers, ranging from Seventh Avenue garment workers to Lillian Russell, the toast of Broadway, had streamed up Fifth Avenue from Washington Square to Central Park, the woman suffrage parties of New York City and New York State combined to prepare a similar demon-

stration. Headed by Mrs. Catt and the other national officers, some 20,000 marchers dramatized the manifold occupations of women in wartime. Signatures to the suffrage petition, election district by election district, were displayed on 2,500 standards. The total, 1,030,000, represented more than a majority of the women of the state.

The political picture was confused: New York's Republican Governor Whitman was for the suffrage amendment, but his colleague, Senator Wadsworth, differed; among Democrats, Tammany had been against it, but underwent a last-minute change of heart. When the polls closed on November 6th, 1917, however, women were voters in the state of New York, and the move for a Federal amendment was on in earnest.

THE SIEGE OF CONGRESS

Mrs. Catt's presidential address before the suffrage convention in Washington a few weeks later was directed not to association members but to members of Congress:

> "Woman suffrage is inevitable—you know it. The political parties will go on—we know it. Shall we, then, be enemies or friends? There is one thing mightier than kings or armies, congresses or political parties—the power of an idea when its time has come to move. The idea will not perish; the party which opposes it may."

The convention voted that if this Congress did not submit the suffrage amendment to the states, efforts would be made at the November Congressional elections to defeat candidates who had proved unwilling. It raised over $800,000 to back this intent.

THE HOUSE RESPONDS—In the House, after a quick, favorable Committee report, January 10, 1918 was set as the date for the

vote. To pass, the amendment had to have a two-thirds majority. The vote was 274 to 136; by a hair-raising, hairline margin the constitutional requirement was met.

The Senate, however, adjourned its spring session without action and when the bill came up in October, it fell two votes short of success.

Campaigns were promptly launched to unseat four anti-suffrage senators; the defeat of Weeks of Massachusetts and Saulsbury of Delaware, and the commitment of their successors to the amendment, assured enough votes to win in the incoming Congress. (Actually, Mrs. Catt pressed for a second Senate vote at the lame duck session of the old Congress, after death and election changed a vote in South Carolina, but one more vote was still needed; the tally was 63-33.)

THE SENATE YIELDS—President Wilson called a special session of the new Congress for May, 1919. Three days after convening, the House passed the renewed suffrage bill by a huge majority, and on June 4, a Senate vote of 66-30 sent the nineteenth amendment to the states. Within an hour, Mrs. Catt wired the governors of all states where special sessions of the legislature would be necessary if action were to be taken on it that year. When the convention of the suffrage association met in Chicago in February 1920, twenty-eight states had ratified and four legislatures were in session; in speed of ratification, the nineteenth amendment had made record time.

THE LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS

The suffragists had hoped that by this time suffrage might be an accomplished fact: forseeing the possibility, Mrs. Catt had used the association's Jubilee Convention in St. Louis the previous

spring as an occasion not only to preview the victory that was clearly in sight, but to prepare for the period in which women who had obtained the ballot would be exercising their new franchise. She wanted to provide new and constructive channels for the organizing ability and the nationwide capacity for united work that had developed through the suffrage campaign.

The 1919 convention call contained the following sentence:

> "As a fitting memorial to a half century of progress, the association invites the women voters of the fifteen full suffrage states to attend this anniversary and there to join their forces in a League of Women Voters, one of whose objects shall be to speed the suffrage campaign in our own and other countries."

In her presidential address, Mrs. Catt expanded this idea: the League, free from religious or racial bias, should work to liberate women from remaining legal inequities, and to aid the enfranchisement of women of other lands. At home, it could present a program of nonpartisan political education, an expansion of the schools for citizenship which had already been operated under its auspices. A League of Women Voters was accordingly set up, composed of the organizations in states where woman suffrage had already been attained, and headed by Mrs. Charles Brooks of Kansas; it was to act as a section of the suffrage association until the 19th amendment was actually ratified.

MRS. CATT CONVEYS A HERITAGE

So, at the Chicago convention, celebration of the success of three generations of effort was combined with establishment of a new vehicle for women as enfranchised citizens. The League of Women Voters, conceived the year before at St. Louis, was given a formal birth certificate; Mrs. Maud Wood Park became

its executive, and a new group of younger women formed its board. In describing the function of the new organization, Mrs. Catt said:

> "In the League of Women Voters we have an anomaly; we are going to be a semi-political body. We want political things; we want legislation; we are going to educate for citizenship. In that body we have got to be non-partisan and all-partisan. Democrats from Alabama and Republicans from New Hampshire must work for the same things . . ."

At the same time, Mrs. Catt made it clear that she expected woman voters likewise to take part in partisan politics:

> "For sixty years we have been appealing to the political parties to give us the vote. I do not think we have won the vote in a single state where one or both parties have not given their consent—so powerful are they. Well, then, is it our intention to remain outside of those parties as we have been for sixty years? . . .
>
> "The only way to get things done is to get them done on the inside of a political party . . . You will be disillusioned, you will find yourselves in a political penumbra where most of the men are . . . But if you stay long enough, you will discover a little denser thing which is the umbra of the political party—the people who are picking the candidates, doing the real work that you and the men sanction at the polls. You won't be welcome, but there is the place to go. You will see the real thing in the center with the door locked tight. You will have a long hard fight before you get inside . . . but you must move right up to the center . . ."

Commenting on Mrs. Catt's handling of this meeting, one journalist reported:

> "The proof of a good workman is the way he leaves his job for another man to take up . . . Mrs. Catt had a great organization under her hand . . . What she did was to meet the new conditions, and see to it that women capable of guiding those new conditions were put at the head with plenty of power and a chance for initiative."

But, as of March, 1920, one last rugged fight was ahead before the job would be finished; women would not vote for president in November unless another state's special session ratified in time. As soon as the governor of Tennessee, where women had been enfranchised by state constitutional amendment in 1919, called the legislature, Mrs. Catt, from the Hermitage Hotel in Nashville, worked unceasingly with local leaders.

The Tennessee Senate ratified promptly, but the House was another matter. The Speaker was strongly opposed to woman suffrage. The first vote was on a move to table the motion, offered by the Speaker with the assurance that "The battle has been fought and won." With 96 members present, the outcome was a 48-48 tie. This opened the way to a vote on the motion itself, in which the Speaker expected to break the tie by voting against the amendment. But when the roll-call reached the name of young Harry Burn, a newly elected member, there was an unexpected development. Back in the hills of McMinn County, Mrs. Burn, a strong suffragist, had written her son: "I have been watching to see how you stood, but have not noticed anything yet. Don't forget to be a good boy and help Mrs. Catt put 'rat' in ratification." So, reversing his vote on the motion to table, young Harry shouted "Aye!" and thereby gave the amendment a winning majority.

Various rear-guard actions were attempted, including an effort to enjoin the Governor from signing a ratification certificate and sending it forward to Washington. But he signed it, and hence on August 26, 1920, woman suffrage became a reality in the United States.

By a rare political circumstance, the wording of the new amendment was identical with the first proposal drafted by Susan B. Anthony forty-five years previously. It stated simply:

> "The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.
>
> Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

THE LAST PARADE

The following afternoon Mrs. Catt's train pulled into New York's Pennsylvania Station at the end of a triumphal progress up the seaboard. She looked out onto a solid mass of faces. Governor Al Smith was waiting with a state committee of welcome. The 71st Regimental Band played "Hail the Conquering Hero Comes!" An enormous bouquet of delphinium and yellow chrysanthemum was duly presented; Mrs. Catt was installed in a waiting car surrounded by a guard of honor; and the last of the suffrage parades swelled up Fifth Avenue.

The Victory Reception

Section II: How Practical Experience Has Been Shared

A LIVING MEMORIAL

Mrs. Catt's decisive part in securing votes for women in the United States was coupled with lively interest and active cooperation in the world-wide movement for woman suffrage. As head of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance, she made repeated trips to Europe, and a world tour in 1911-12. In the 1920's, after her retirement from suffrage organizations, her world interest expressed itself through the Conference on the Cause and Cure of War.

Though in 1928 Mrs. Catt bought a home in New Rochelle, New York where she lived first with Mary Garrett Hay and after Miss Hay's death with Alda Wilson, she was often elsewhere. She worked with that former arch opponent of woman suffrage, Elihu Root—whose Washington residence, by a turn of fate, had later become Suffrage House—on behalf of the Permanent Court of International Justice. She was the recipient of a lengthy list of awards, decorations, honorary degrees.

In 1936, a celebration of her jubilee of public service included a visit to the White House which she had first entered to ask

Theodore Roosevelt to support woman suffrage. This time, Franklin D. Roosevelt presented her a letter which read in part:

> "Our old friendship, dating back to the days when I was a very young State Senator in 1911, would be a sufficient reason for me to write you on your completion of half a century of public service. But there is a greater reason—because the whole country applauds you and your very great contribution to our well being."

As the two sat side by side, the other members of the delegation remarked the resemblance of the profiles of these two indomitable, amiable extroverts, each of whom had been the instrument of major change.

Only two months before her death in 1947 at the age of eighty-eight, Mrs. Catt attended a testimonial birthday dinner organized by the American Association for the United Nations. Later that spring, a group of sponsors made plans for a living memorial.

THE CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT MEMORIAL FUND

For years, a constantly mounting volume of inquiries from women in countries overseas had been received by the League of Women Voters of the United States. Either by mail or in the course of visits to the United States citizens of countries which were either attempting to operate new democratic constitutions in the rubble of totalitarianism or assuming political responsibility after a period of colonial tutelage were requesting material that they might use at home. No staff or budget existed for response to these requests. So at its Council meeting in April, 1947, the League welcomed and approved a project "for spreading the practical knowledge and the underlying theory of how a democracy in a free country works, and why." By the end of 1958, the Carrie

Chapman Catt Memorial Fund had completed a decade of active operation.

Over that decade, both in agenda and in financial resources, the CCCMF developed well beyond its early goals. Initial contributions, many of them in amounts from $1.00 up, came from Mrs. Catt's friends. A Memorial Volume, listing the early donors, was presented to the Library of Congress in 1951.

But as the seed money thus obtained produced successive harvests, it attracted additions. Repeatedly, in one part of the world or another, work initiated through a CCCMF grant has been continued or expanded with funds from local sources. At the same time, grants from foundations have enabled the Fund to originate its projects on a somewhat larger scale.

Through 1957, 1450 individuals and 31 foundations made contributions to the Fund's work; the CCCMF had at its disposal over $450,000.

ROUND-THE-WORLD EXCHANGE OF PERSONS

The round-the-world coverage of the Fund during the past ten years appears alike in the story of the exchange of persons under its auspices and in the record of its distribution of materials.

COUNTRIES RENEWING A DEMOCRATIC STRUCTURE—When the Fund started, the number of appeals from women's organizations that had been cut off from all communication during the war indicated that its energies might be absorbed in two-way exchanges with these countries.

In the year of the Marshall Plan, the women of recently-occupied France were newly enfranchised and the women of Germany and

Italy were engaged in the rebuilding of a democratic society. Anne O'Hare McCormick of *The New York Times* wrote:

> "The living memorial could not be more timely, more needed or more in tune with the ideas of Mrs. Catt. The European crisis is a crisis of democracy, and democracy has to be saved largely by women who form the majority in most war-ravaged countries. In a struggle for survival and freedom too desperate for Americans to imagine, they need contacts, encouragement, cooperation."

Along with other citizens, Anna Lord Strauss, then President of the League of Women Voters of the United States and now President of the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, had urged inclusion of a section on women's affairs in the United States Office of Military Government in Germany. The first exchange-of-persons program of the Fund grew out of its work. The group of seven German women—members of provincial parliaments and of the Berlin Assembly, an educator, an editor and a lawyer—who arrived in 1949 for a two-months tour of the United States under Fund guidance, were the first of a long series of German visitors.

Similarly, at the instance of Military Government in Japan, the Fund provided facilities for a prewar Bryn Mawr graduate, who was back in the United States taking a refresher course in administration, to tour the country observing citizens' organizations. A teacher of English at Tsuda College in Tokyo, she was President of the New Japan Women's League; subsequently, she became Chief of the Women's and Minors' Bureau of the Japanese Ministry of Labor, and in 1957-58 returned to New York as first an alternate and then a full member of the Japanese Delegation to the UN.

Among visitors from Western European countries isolated during the war was a young lawyer from the Netherlands who had completed her studies in haylofts as a member of the Dutch resistance. Having won a U.N. interneship, she made contact with the CCCMF in New York; a small grant enabled her to do a

grass roots tour of the country, mostly by bus. After her return to Holland, she was elected to the City Council of Utrecht; as a member of the budget committee, she struggles with problems of school finance and gives special attention to women's prisons. She is currently the Netherlands representative in the World Federation of University Women and the International Alliance of Women.

The first American to go overseas on behalf of the CCCMF was Mrs. Marc. A. Law, who went to Italy in 1948 at the invitation of Italian women's organizations. She was impressed by UNLA, the Society to Combat Illiteracy; at her instance, the Fund granted $4,000 to be used by UNLA for a 20-day training course for teachers conducting night classes for illiterates and employed teenagers in the Southern provinces of Matera and Lucania. The illiteracy rate there was 48 per cent. As soon as the course was announced, 1300 teachers applied; only 100 could be accommodated. When these returned to their villages, some 50 Centri di Cultura Popolare were founded; without party or religious affiliation, democratically controlled by those who attend classes, they initiated the teaching of reading and writing, handicraft, health, agriculture, and citizenship. Subsequently, the substantial funds from other organizations attracted by the success of this pilot project have greatly enlarged the work.

COUNTRIES EXPERIENCING NEW NATIONHOOD—But while two-way exchanges with countries eager to catch up with democratic developments have continued, in more recent years the inflow of visitors to the offices of the CCCMF has included men and women from newly independent nations around the globe from Korea to Sierra Leone, and invitations have come to CCCMF consultants from areas where women have emerged directly from purdah into the political arena.

To take care of overseas visitors in the nation's capital, and to facilitate contact with arriving participants in intergovernmental programs of leadership exchange, a Washington office of

the CCCMF was opened in 1950. One of its specialities is a Capitol Hill tour, in the course of which the American legislative system, with its Congressional procedure, its committee hearings and reports, its House and Senate debates and roll-calls, is explained, and illustrated by visits to the galleries and interviews in member's offices. In 1957, such briefings were provided for visitors from Argentina, Australia, Austria, Ceylon, Costa Rica, France, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Nigeria, Norway, Pakistan, the Philippines, Somalia, Sudan, Switzerland, Turkey and Yugoslavia.

In addition to these political briefings, through CCCMF facilities a good many women who have come to the U.S. from newly independent countries have had first-hand opportunity, elsewhere than in Washington, to check on impressions that they had before they came, and to acquire new ones. Some, conditioned by the movies to expect all Americans to live in penthouses, discover that the average housewives who are the active element in PTA's, Leagues of Women Voters and other community organizations can do what they do not because they have servants but because they are good administrators and organizers, because of carpools, household machinery, every-one-bring-a-dish community suppers, and because of husbands who, when it comes to drying dishes or changing diapers, are neither aloof nor unskilled. In the cross country tours arranged for such visitors, the cooperation of the more than a thousand local Leagues of Women Voters is invaluable; and conversely, opportunity to see themselves through the eyes of strangers supplies material for self-analysis to many Leagues.

An example of the type of experience made available through Fund resources to citizens of newly independent countries is that of a Philippine lawyer, who came to the United States in 1954 as a graduate student at New York University, eager to observe U.S. electoral procedures. She was Chief Attorney to the Commission of Elections in Manila, where thumb-marking was then

used as a means of identifying voters. With CCCMF help, she observed on the spot various American and Canadian systems of establishing and maintaining registration lists. After touring eighteen U.S. and three Canadian cities, she thought the best equipment was to be found in Toronto's highly mechanized arrangements, regarded New York's practices as poor. On one of Manila's problems she got no help at all: Philippine voters don't like to queue up for voting, but no technique for avoiding this necessity seems to have been developed elsewhere!

A member of the League of Women Voters of the Philippines, now in its 22nd year—its older members recall Mrs. Catt's encouragement of Philippine suffragists on her visit to Manila in 1912—this visitor's current post is executive trustee for the Ramon Magsaysay Award Foundation, which offers annual awards, open to persons in the Philippines and other countries of Asia, in the fields of government, public service, international understanding, community service, journalism and literature.

At the same time that the CCCMF has made it possible for incoming visitors from newly organized countries to see more of the U.S., invited consultants have continued to go overseas under CCCMF auspices. The outbound exchange that began with Mrs. Law's trip to Italy has included visits by Anna Lord Strauss to various countries, under State Department and UN auspices, and by others, with CCCMF introductions, to most major world areas.

Beginning in 1955, Mrs. Elizabeth T. Halsey spent fourteen months in the Far East. She went to the Philippines, to Ceylon, where she was consultant to the All Ceylon Women's Conference, and to Pakistan, where she worked with the All Pakistan Women's Association. Among the fruits of her time in Pakistan is a "Leadership Handbook for Office-Bearers and Members of Organizations in Pakistan;" adapted from the "Handbook of the U.S. League of Women Voters," it gives brief directions for setting up an organization, framing a constitution and by-laws, making and financing a budget, running meetings and discussion groups.

In India, a CCCMF grant financed a primer for use in the simultaneous teaching of literacy and government, called "We the Government." First printed in English, and later in Hindi, it won a prize offered by the Ministry of Education. Then came "Vote and Be a Partner in Government," which explains, in pictograms and simple text, what a vote is, how to register, for what candidates one is eligible to vote, how to assess a candidate's merits, how to recognize the party symbols at the top of ballots, how to go to a polling place, mark a ballot, put it in the box.

The most recent CCCMF overseas programs are in Latin America. From March to May, 1956, Mrs. John Gillin, a former president of a state LWV, fluent in Spanish, was cosponsored by the CCCMF and the State Department on a consulting trip to Brazil, Uruguay, Peru, Costa Rica and Guatemala. In February, 1957, the Pan American Union with the cooperation of CCCMF brought together in Washington representatives of women's organizations interested in Latin American countries. Then in November a CCCMF representative who was already in Peru was asked to go to Argentina to meet with delegates of 17 women's associations that were engaged in a cooperative effort —their first—toward citizen organization. That same year, an Argentinian, sponsored by her government and the State Department, and in the U.S. as an official representative on the UN's Status of Women Commission, was enabled by the CCCMF to travel and observe the procedure of local Leagues of Women Voters and other non-governmental U.S. groups that cooperate with the Women's Bureau.

MILEAGE ON A SHOESTRING

In practically none of the above cases has the CCCMF made expenditures that could be called anything but modest. Over and over, a grant of a few hundred dollars has enabled a visitor whose

time would otherwise have been spent in a single place or at a single university to supplement this experience with illuminating travel—rounding out what she saw in the U.S., observing an additional demonstration in the field of her specialty, becoming aware of another facet of American life or government. This ability to make money go far has been an asset in attracting further contributions—over and over, one shoestring has turned into a pair.

THE CCCMF'S PUBLICATIONS

Publications as well as persons have carried American women's experience in citizenship abroad under the auspices of CCCMF. Of its publications, the greatest demand has been for "Simplified Parliamentary Procedure." When the CCCMF was started, Mrs. Harry Harvey Thomas, who had for some years been parliamentarian of the League of Women Voters, donated, as her contribution, a twelve-page digest of the 304 pages of Roberts Rules of Order. Successive editions of the digest, which is distributed free, have mounted close to the three-quarter million mark; it has been translated into well onto a score of languages, including German, Japanese, Arabic, Italian, Turkish, Greek, Bengali, Spanish, Portuguese, and Urdu.

Requests for this first aid to the harried chairman likewise pile up from inside the U.S.A.—a single day's demand may range from the Club Activities Section of the Board of Education of Atlanta to the Business and Professional Women's Club of San Francisco; from the Westchester Unit of the United Church-Women of the Greater Philadelphia Council of Churches to the American Legion Auxiliary of Goliad, Texas; from the Future Homemakers of America of Charleston, West Virginia to the Club de Leones of Lares, Puerto Rico.

Another group of widely travelled publications explains various aspects of the United States: when the only woman member of the Virginia House of Delegates wrote "Self-Government, U.S.A.," one of the first orders was for 1,000 copies to go to Accra, now capital of one of the newest of free nations, Ghana. Other titles in this U.S.A. group include: "Individual Liberty," "Making Foreign Policy," "What's the UN to US?" These are out of print. Still available are "Choosing the President of the U.S.A." and "The Role of Political Parties, U.S.A."

A guide for incoming visitors, "You In The U.S.A.," is available in English; it was translated into Hungarian in an edition of 10,000 for the briefing of arriving refugees after the Revolution of 1956, and plans are under consideration for a Japanese edition.

The "Handbook for Leaders of Organizations" and a publication describing "New Patterns for Women" form a third group of available materials.

THE CCCMF'S DOMESTIC PROGRAMS

Two limited-term domestic activities of CCCMF have also resulted in widely distributed publications.

THE BIG CITY—In 1952-53, the League of Women Voters of the United States requested the CCCMF to finance research on the problems of communications in big cities between government and citizenry. In today's metropolitan area, how can citizens make effective contact with their government? Where do they go? Whom do they see? What are the current obstacles to better citizen participation?

Philadelphia was selected as the area for study; between February 15 and May 1, 1952, an intensive analysis was made of

Philadelphia's citizen organizations, their structure, financial base, type of meetings, programs and publications, and the part taken by them in the Philadelphia Charter movement. Based on the findings of this analysis, suggestions, applicable to the circumstances of any city, were made available, covering establishment of citizens training schools, self-analysis by organizations, and organization of a central citizens information center. The CCCMF underwrote the research and the ensuing publication.

FREEDOM AGENDA—In 1954-56, a second limited-term program was carried on in a time of national tension to promote wider understanding of American constitutional freedoms. As the *New York Times,* commenting on the program, put it editorially:

> "Among the innumerable fine accomplishments of the League of Women Voters is creation of the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, a research and educational group working to promote among the women of America, Europe and Asia the principles and practices of democratic government. But the most interesting project this Fund is undertaking now is right here in the United States. It is known as the Freedom Agenda.
>
> The idea behind Freedom Agenda is the development of a grass-roots understanding of the principles of American civil liberties and constitutional government. The new program—which is supported by substantial grants from the Fund for the Republic—aims at bringing home the significance of the Bill of Rights and basic constitutional liberties through the development of discussion groups among ordinary citizens of diverse political beliefs throughout the country. It rests on the sound conviction 'that honest discussion of the issues involved in contemporary questions of civil liberty is the best way to promote a healthy public atmosphere for constitutional government'."

A national committee, under the chairmanship of Anna Lord Strauss, invited the cooperation of about a hundred national organizations in informing their local branches of the availability of a series of pamphlets on the bill of rights and constitutional liberties and their relation to loyalty programs, Congressional investigating committees, sedition acts. In addition to the League of Women Voters of the United States, which carried the pro-

gram in 797 communities distributed among all 48 states, use was made of these materials in library and school groups, adult education organizations, newspapers and radio stations, the American Association of University Women, Anti-Defamation Leagues, bar associations, religious bodies and many more. In 1958 the pamphlets became the basis of a book, "Foundations of Freedom in the American Constitution," edited by Alfred H. Kelly.

In its domestic as well as its overseas ventures the CCCMF has seen its pilot projects expanded and continued under other auspices. For example, in connection with the Freedom Agenda, during the 1956-57 school year the CCCMF sponsored an in-service training course for teachers in New York City on the law of the Bill of Rights. It began with a one-semester trial run. When it was repeated the following year, advance registration of 1300 swamped the available auditorium; over 900 were turned away. The course now seems likely to become a regular offering in the teacher-training curriculum; the CCCMF has published a report on its inception as a record of an experiment in community education.

AN ON-GOING EFFORT

The first source of funds for CCCMF publications was $3000 from the sale of a beautiful star sapphire which admirers of Mrs. Catt gave her at the Chicago Victory Convention of the suffrage association. Money to purchase it had been raised by a public subscription in which school children were asked to join at a penny apiece. The story has endured of a small boy who experienced some difficulty in explaining to his mother the purpose of his request for a penny. It had, he thought, something to do with a monument to Charlie Chaplin's cat. When the recipient of the star-sapphire heard the story, she asked "Who is Charlie Chaplin?" From such beginnings did the education of citizens acquire a base.

Postscript and Prelude

The activities of the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund in the last decade, in meeting varying needs at home and abroad as they made themselves felt, have expressed its members' conviction that freedom must be daily earned.

To Mrs. Catt's generation in the United States, and to the generation of many women now living in other countries, the foremost need was to obtain the ballot. But the generation in the United States that has participated in the League of Women Voters since 1920, and the generation that since World War II has been developing Leagues of Women Voters around the world from Japan to Italy, know that the ballot is only the beginning, that citizenship goes far beyond making a mark on a piece of paper, into exploration of the broad area of the rights and responsibilities of man.

This record of the practical political sense and the flexible strategy through which American women obtained the franchise under Mrs. Catt's leadership, and of the projects undertaken after her death as a living memorial, is thus presented as a prelude to a long future, in which still younger generations, active participants in the democratic process, will in similar practical ways find freedom and make it work.

Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, Inc.

DIRECTORS

Miss Anna Lord Strauss
President

Mrs. Charles E. Heming
1st Vice-President

Mrs. John P. Cunningham
2nd Vice-President
Director, New York Office

Mrs. Walter Neale
Secretary

Mrs. Earle R. Cummings
Treasurer

Mrs. Maurice S. Goodman
Director, Washington Office

Dr. Donald C. Blaisdell

Mrs. Edward M. Boyne

Mrs. Harold D. Dyke

Mrs. John Gillin

Mrs. Robert F. Leonard

Mrs. Alexander A. Treuhaft

MEMBERS

Mr. Frank Altschul
Mrs. Maxwell Barus
Mrs. Donald F. Bishop
Mrs. Werner J. Blanchard
Mrs. Edward M. Boyne
Mrs. Earle R. Cummings
Mrs. John P. Cunningham
Mrs. Harold D. Dyke
Mrs. Orville N. Foreman
Mrs. George Gellhorn
Mrs. Maurice S. Goodman
Mrs. Alf H. Gundersen
Mrs. Charles E. Heming
Mrs. Donald Hutchinson
Mrs. Tor Hylbom
Mr. Ferdinand Kuhn, Jr.
Mrs. John F. Latimer
Mrs. Walter H. C. Laves
Mrs. Marc A. Law
Mrs. John G. Lee
Mrs. Robert F. Leonard
Mrs. Burnett Mahon
Mrs. Rustin McIntosh
Mrs. Allan C. G. Mitchell
Mrs. Charles V. Morris
Mrs. Walter Neale
Mr. John B. Oakes
Mrs. Luigi Petrullo
Mrs. Robert J. Phillips
Mrs. Leon K. Richards
Mr. Oscar M. Ruebhausen
Mrs. Carl S. Shoup
Dr. George Shuster
Mrs. Earle V. Simrell
Mrs. DeWitt Stetten
Miss Anna Lord Strauss
Miss Barbara Stuhler
Mrs. Arthur E. Whittemore
Miss Alda Wilson
Dr. Quincy Wright

Leahy, Edward

February 10, 1959

Dear Mr. Leahy:

I have your nice letter telling me of your idea to produce a television series entitled, MEN AT WAR.

Unfortunately, my present radio and television schedule makes it impossible for me to take an interest in any other programs. Therefore, I would be wasting both your time and mine if I were to see you.

Sincerely,

Mr. Edward Leahy
544 West 110 Street
New York, New York

mmc

544 West 110th Street
New York 27, N.Y.
January 14, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

no Chance

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have in mind to produce a television series, -"Men At War"- this to be done in documentary style as in "Air Power" but broader more flexible in its coverage.

For each chapter we would select a campaign or a battle, thus:

(1) World War I - The Italian Front
(2) The Riff Wars
(3) The Greco-Turkish War of 1922
(4) India - The North West Frontier
(5) Paschaendaele
(6) Cassino
(7) The Spanish Civil War
(8) Caporetto
(9) Ethiopia

In each instance we would investigate the background, political and sociological as well as military, and then we would depict the fighting of the battle itself. Finally we could bring out the historical consequenses of the action.

A series of this kind could be interesting as well as educational - and could make a real contribution to our understanding of modern History.

I would appreciate a chance to see you and discuss this with you further.

Sincerely,

Edward Leahy

Edward Leahy

Telephone: UNiversity 5-2525

Lear, R.E.

January 16, 1959

Mr. R.E. Lear, Jr.
24 Beacon Street
South Burlington
Vermont

Dear Mr. Lear:

Thanks for your thoughtful and stimulating letter and, by the way, this ain't no form letter. I am inclined to agree with most of your suggestions and criticism but unhappily have not got time to make extended comment on all of them.

However, you do raise one specific question: "Is there a Jewish influence out of proportion to Jewish numbers affecting the transmission of news?" I do not believe this to be the case, at least in so far as radio and television are concerned. An obvious case can be made out that a high percentage of the instruments of mass communication are owned by Jews but, in my own experience, I have not been subjected to pressure as a result of that fact.

Since you are interested in this subject, I venture to send you a copy of a small effort I made in Chicago last autumn, trying to set forth my own views in certain related areas.

Sincerely yours,

EEM:skh

enc.

24 Beacon Street
South Burlington
Vermont

January 2, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed;

I have some criticisms of television newscasting which I would like to get off my chest so I'm writing to you. I hope you don't mind but I'm counting on the fact that $300,000 a year has provided you with a charitable temperament.

It doesn't bother me that most television news programs aim at being neutral; but the newscaster, by virtue of his sound and image, creates the public impression of being objective, wise, learned, and rather idealistic. As a result the public builds up a respect for, and a confidence in, the newscaster. Unfortunately, the newscaster is human and he does have many opinions which are strictly opinions; he also has certain likes and dislikes, derived as much from superficial considerations as from intrinsic evaluations. In presenting the news the commentator recites with imperturbable, detatched demeanor - like a philosopher. This is grossly unfair. The newscasters' opinions and prejudices should be made known to the public, then the news may be presented as seen fit and the public will be in a position to evaluate the completeness and objectivity of the presentation. For instance, on your roundup December 28th, Mr. Severeid summed up the American domestic scene during the past ten years as a period when we searched for a villian and then for a hero. Such really brilliant historical commentators as Tawney and Laski tended to make glib analogies but one knew the exact political position of these men and so could evaluate the analogy. The average American probably doesn't consider that Mr. Severeid's light is anything but white.

Next, I agree with the newsmen's favorite saw that a well informed public is the backbone of a democracy. Unfortunately the public is uninformed or misinformed in many areas. For example, I have long assumed that there must be an Arab side to the Isreali question; that our mideast problems result more from our unique relation with Isreal than from the Aswan Dam. I smell a rat in this area because Forrestal noted in his diary that he had never been under such pressure as he was to reverse his position on the formation of the Jewish State. Is there a Jewish influence out of proportion to Jewish numbers affecting the transmission of news?

I also wonder whether there aren't better spokesmen for the South than Senator Eastland. If a serious attempt is being made to inform the public then it would seem obvious that the most capable informers should inform.

My last criticism is in reality a repitition of my first, and also to some extent an inverted suggestion. It may be assumed that newsmen are more informed and have a greater knowledge of information sources than T. C. Mits. Why not let the man in the street take advantage? For instance, I would like to know what is wrong and what is right about Batista, Trujillo, etc. Where can I get this information? Who provides the best argument pro and who con? Let men who intelligently represent both sides have their say without interruption.

The end I seek by this suggestion is quite noble. Let me illustrate. In 1914 the United States was really neutral about the European war. However by 1917 the majority of our citizens wanted German blood. Yet historians all tend to agree that the case against Germany was very, very weak. Now why was the Americal public so aroused, why the Germanaphobia? The answer is simple: The public did not realize that it was being fed biased reports and propaganda instead of news. If the public had been informed of where and how to get the intelligent arguments of both sides then our international policies might have reflected the will of an informed public. The will of a misinformed public is merely the will of the misinformers.

Cordially yours,

R. E. Lear Jr.

R. E. Lear, Jr.

Lederer, W. J.

March 16, 1959

Dear Bill Lederer:

I suppose in due course the scars will heal. I don't wound very easily but, on this occasion, both Fred and I were determined that we would do a job of which our kids could be proud. I still harbor the hope that the four of us may one day collaborate to the end that we will cause the body politic to itch a little.

It is quite true that I shall be "liberated" for a year which I propose to devote to the probably futile effort to learning something. We think to take our thirteen year old son, Casey, with us and, at some point in our peregrinations, we shall certainly be passing through Honolulu. I will let you know when a plan is made.

Fred and I are going to continue to produce SMALL WORLD, which means that I will have the fun and do the traveling, and he will have to do the work but, after all, that is the way we have divided our labors for many years.

My wife instructs me to say our thanks for the beautiful and exotic flowers. One day I will tell you the intimate story of the ugliest American that ever I did see. Meanwhile, I send you my best salute.

As ever yours,

Mr. W. J. Lederer
4447 Kahala Avenue
Honolulu 15, Hawaii

ERM/hl

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg March 6

The flowers referred to are outside on my desk. I have sent a little note to Mrs. Murrow telling her about them, and giving her Mr. Lederer's address in case she would like to write.

4447 KAHALA AVE.
HONOLULU 15, HAWAII

February 25, 1959

Mr. Fred Friendly
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
New York, New York

Dear Ed Murrow and Fred Friendly,

Being isolated out here in the hills of Hawaii, there is always a considerable delay before the news reaches me. So if I'm slow on a response, it's only because I'm a hillbilly and not through any lack of enthusiasm.

Bud wrote me the details of how everything ended, and I felt quite disappointed; because I had been looking ahead to the pleasure of being associated with you two. I felt this way not only because of the probable high quality of the end product and a profit motive, but also because I would have enjoyed the intellectual stimulation which you guys inject into everyone who is near you. At lease you inject it into me.

At any rate the association -- although short and hectic -- was a lot of fun; but, I assure you, it has whetted my appetite for more.

The newspaper reports have it that you, Ed, are about to take a year's sabbatical. I think that's fine. But I think you should start your year by coming to Honolulu for a week or two, holing up, and absorbing a bit of tranquility and sunshine.

If you and Mrs. Murrow have in mind to do such a thing, I can make all necessary arrangements from this end. I could either find you an isolated spot where you could hide out alone for awhile, or pick you a hotel room in Waikiki. If you don't mind three young men in the house (14, 12, and 10) at night, we have a spare room with a private entrance at our house -- and your staying with us would bring great pleasure to the whole Lederer family.

Fred, what are you going to do for the next year?

These flowers are for your wives. They deserve some little bouquet for all of the frenetics to which they were exposed during "The Ugly American fracas".

With much fond Aloha to both of you,

Bill

WJL/m

W. J. Lederer

Leffler, Dotty

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Mr. Ed Murrow

from: Dorothy Leffler

Karsh to be

December 15, 1958

TV GUIDE would like to have Karsh photograph you for a cover.

Would you have time on any of these dates:

December 17, any time

December 18, any time in the morning

December 22 and 23, any time

January 5, any time in the afternoon

January 6, any time.

Would you also be willing to have the picture taken in Mr. Karsh's studio at 18 East 62 Street?

DL

no

Leffler, Dorothy

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Mr. Edward R. Murrow

from: Dorothy Leffler

May 2, 1958

This is just to remind you that McCALL's is most eager to have you do the open letter to your son which you told me you would do after your programs went off the air this summer. I hope you will still do it.

Called 6/2 DL

~~Will do - if I can - but doubt it!~~

Lehman, Herbert

HERBERT H. LEHMAN
820 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.

April 11, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Many thanks for your telegram of congratulations and good wishes which reached me at the luncheon given to me by the Liberal Party at the Astor Hotel on March 29th. It was very thoughtful of you to take note of my birthday, and I greatly appreciate it.

Mrs. Lehman and I were deeply moved by the expressions of regard and affection which came to us from our many friends and associates.

Again, many thanks for your good wishes.

With kindest regards in which Mrs. Lehman joins me, I remain

Yours very sincerely,

Herbert H. Lehman

Lehman, Herbert

MARCH 28, 1958

STUART SHEFTEL
LEHMAN LUNCH
GRAND BALLROOM
HOTEL ASTOR
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

PLEASE CONVEY MY WARMEST GREETINGS AND CONGRATULATIONS TO SENATOR LEHMAN WHOSE ACTIONS HAVE SO OFTEN REFLECTED CONCERN FOR THE NATIONAL DESTINY RATHER THAN YIELD TO PARTISAN POLITICAL PURPOSE

Edward R. Murrow

514-43
fe

Lehman, Herbert

February 13, 1958

Dear Senator Lehman:

Your letter to Mr. Murrow arrived in his absence on vacation.

He will return in two weeks and I will bring your letter to his attention. In the meantime, I am sending you two transcripts of the interview with President Truman.

Sincerely yours,

Florence Crissan,
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

The Honorable Herbert H. Lehman
41 East 57th Street
New York 22, New York

HERBERT H. LEHMAN
41 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

SUITE 2704
ELDORADO 5-1182

February 3, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I was in Washington over the week-end, attending the meeting of the National Democratic Advisory Council. For this reason, I was, unfortunately, on the train enroute back to New York at the time your interview with President Truman was broadcast.

I read with great interest the news reports of this interview, and I have heard many favorable comments by friends who were privileged to watch and listen to it. I wonder if you have a copy of the script of the part that was broadcast. I would very much like to read it.

I read, for instance, that on this broadcast, President Truman made an excellent little dissertation on the Middle East. I would be especially interested in having the text of that.

If you can arrange to have this script sent to me, it would be appreciated. In fact, I would like to have two copies, if they are available.

With kind personal regards.

Yours very sincerely,

Herbert H. Lehman

Herbert H. Lehman

Lehman, Herbert

HERBERT H. LEHMAN
41 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

SUITE 2704
ELDORADO 5-1182

7

January 21st, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Of course your letter of January 9th was disappointing to me. However, I understand your problem. In fact, I more or less anticipated it. Yet, since the matter was, in my judgment, of such importance, I thought some way might be found for you to do another See-It-Now on Israel.

I am sure that if there is an opportunity or an opening, you will give it every consideration.

I think that your idea of a special TV program about the Army of Israel, with emphasis on its education and indoctrination program, is an excellent one. The Army has become one of the truly fundamental influences in the great amalgamation of peoples of various origins and cultural backgrounds in Israel. Its achievements in this regard are really arresting. I have been told by Israeli leaders that in this respect, the Army does what could not be done in any other way.

I shall continue to hope that you will find some way, during Israel's 10th Anniversary year, to give special notice and attention to the significance of this event.

With kindest personal regards.

Yours very truly,

Herbert H. Lehman

Herbert H. Lehman

Lehman, Herbert

HERBERT H. LEHMAN
41 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

SUITE 2704
ELDORADO 5-1182

January 17, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mrs. Lehman and I are delighted to know that you are going to lunch with us on Friday, January 25th. We will look forward to greeting you at 12:30, which I understand is the hour you suggested. Our address is 820 Park Avenue.

With kind personal regards, I am

Yours very sincerely,

Herbert H. Lehman

Lehman, H. H.

January 9, 1958

Dear Senator Lehman:

Please forgive the delay in answering your gracious letter of December 14th. I was in Paris for the NATO conference and have also been engaged in preparing a number of special programs.

As you know, I welcome any opportunity to visit Israel, but feel there is no possibility of our undertaking the program you propose during the next six months. SEE IT NOW is confined to nine programs a year and our commitments must be made well in advance.

I have had numerous discussions with friends of mine in Israel about the possibility of one day doing a television program on the Army of Israel -- not the hardware or the tactics, but rather the whole information and indoctrination program which is far and away the most impressive I have ever seen. However, I fear this will have to wait until a later date.

I know that our Programming Department is planning several special programs in connection with the 10th Anniversary and I am truly sorry that I cannot make a satisfying contribution.

Sincerely,

Senator Herbert H. Lehman
41 East 57th Street
New York 22, New York

fc

HERBERT H. LEHMAN
41 EAST 57TH STREET
NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

SUITE 2704
ELDORADO 5-1182

December 14, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Mr. Murrow:

It has been some time since I have personally seen you, but I have been "watching" you by means of your favorite media. I have also been thinking of you in connection with a major undertaking with which I am intimately connected, and with whose purposes I would think that you would sympathize.

I agreed to become General Chairman of the American Committee for the Observance of Israel's Tenth Anniversary, and am associated in that undertaking with a very great number of eminent Americans of all faiths, creeds, etc.. We are interested in seeing that the story of Israel is told and retold to the American people during the coming year. It is an opportunity to make a real impact on the public and to strive toward a better understanding of the basic factors in the Middle East. I know I do not have to convince you of this. You have done as much as any other individual to further this purpose in the past.

I am writing to you to inquire whether it would be possible for you to make another trip to Israel in the coming months, with a view to presenting a special program on "See It Now", somewhat along the lines of programs you have done in the past, but with a broader and less immediate perspective.... looking back over the whole decade in the Middle East. Of course I can think of no-one who could do this better, or as well. It would be a real contribution to the objective of reaching millions of Americans with the story that still has not been sufficiently told -- the story of Israel's significance, of the forces arrayed against her, of the identity of American policy interests --in the interests of peace -- with the fundamental interests of a free and democratic Israel.

Would it be possible for you to do this? Would you agree that it is desirable? We are hoping to get as much attention as possible on radio and television during the coming year, for a portrayal, in various aspects, of the subject. A "See It Now" feature would be the capstone. I would be glad to discuss this with you by telephone or in person, if you thought it would be helpful. I would also like to get any other ideas you might have that would contribute toward the objective in question. I have committed myself to this activity because I believe that it can contribute to the cause of peace, understanding and stability in the Middle East.

With kindest personal regards, in which Mrs. Lehman joins me.

Yours very sincerely,

Herbert H. Lehman

Herbert H. Lehman

Lehman, Klaus

KLAUS J. LEHMANN
322 W. 89th Street
New York City

TRafalgar 3-2239

AGE: 27
Single
TYPE: 65

LANGUAGES: fluent
German, French

EDUCATION: BA, Theatre Arts,
Michigan State College 1952

M. A. Telecommunications,
Univ. of So. California 1954

Credits:

1949-1952

1. Affiliated with Station WKAR, East Lansing, Michigan.

2. Instrumental extensive research work and study in testing methods and formats for best educational TV presentations with VHF Channel WKAR-TV, East Lansing, Michigan.

1953

1. Associated with six major network TV programs as 'practical observer' in compliance with requirements for Master's thesis in Telecommunications.

2. Assistant Manager Carthay Circle Theatre, Los Angeles, California.

3. Entered military service 23 November 1953.

1954-1955

(March-June) Radio Signal Corps, Camp Chaffee, Arkansas; (June) Transferred on request to Armed Forces Far East; (July 1954-October 1955) Special Services Far East Command: (a) Special Services Coordination Committee, widely publicized "Carnival in the Far East"; (b) Coordinator AFFE Singing Competition; (c) Coordinator Korean Package Show Program and USO; (d) Coordination Committee "Operation Santa Claus"; (e) Supervisor re-organization 'indigenous' show program; (f) Co-director Okinawa Special Services Dramatic Program; (g) Advisory Committee Far East Radio-TV Network; (h) Producer original musical designed to tour entire Far East Command; (October 1955) In transit to United States for separation; (November) Separated from Military Service.

1955-1956

Fleet salesman O'Connor Lincoln-Mercury dealership, Los Angeles, California.
Publicity O'Connor Lincoln-Mercury dealership, Los Angeles, California.

1956-1958

CBS Television City, Hollywood, California:

1. Script Department;

2. Elected Member of Board Columbia Players' Lab (employee recreational facility);

3. "CBS Newsletter" (weekly) columnist.

* * * * *

Pertinent academic background for mass communications media: Introduction to Radio, introduction to Television, Television Studio Operations, Television Writing, Seminar Broadcast Communications, Seminar Telecommunications Programming, Seminar Telecommunications Writing, Seminar Broadcast Communications.

Leider, Jerry

January 7, 1959

Mr. Jerry Leider
110 West 55th Street
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Leider:

Belated thanks for your gracious letter of December 18. I have been buried with year-end programs.

I have heard nothing but glowing reports of Sir John Gielgud's performance in "Ages of Man" and hope to be able to see it before it closes.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

JERRY LEIDER

110 WEST 55TH STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
CIRCLE 7-8239
CABLE "RIMAPRO"

December 18, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow;

The opening night of Sir John Gielgud's broadway presentation of his solo performance "Ages of Man" is on December 28th at the 46th Street Theatre at 8 P. M.

In looking over our first night list I note that your name does not appear; it would be my privilege if you could attend this opening.

I will ask my press representative to be in touch with your office in a few day's time to see if we can arrange for a pair of tickets for you.

With best regards, I am,

Cordially,

Jerry Leider

JERRY LEIDER

JL/b

Leigh, Colston

April 2, 1959

Mrs. Norman Abrams
Jewish Community Center
403 West 7th Street
Plainfield, N.J.

Dear Mrs. Abrams:

As Mr. Murrow is at present in Europe, I am writing to thank you for your letter to him of April 1. I think the best way to obtain lecturers might be through a lecture agent, such as Colston Leigh, 521 5th Avenue.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

JEWISH COMMUNITY CENTER

403 WEST SEVENTH STREET PLAINFIELD, NEW JERSEY

Affiliated with:
Community Chest — Jewish Community Council — National Jewish Welfare Board — New Jersey State Federation of "Y's" — N. J. A. A. U.

PHONE: RLainfield 6-2021—6-5205

OFFICERS

David Srager, President
Augustus S. Dreier, 1st Vice-Pres.
Louis Fromm, 2nd Vice-Pres.
Mrs. Ralph Schwartz, 3rd Vice-Pres.
James Miron, Treasurer
Mrs. Nathan Mendell, Secretary
Rubin Lefkowitz, Executive Director

BOARD OF OFFICERS

Nathan Armour
Henry Bernstein
Max Bussel
Augustus S. Dreier
Daniel Friedland
Alex Fromm
Louis Fromm
Morris Gard
Martin Goldberg
Mike Goldberg
Cy Golub
Dr. Murray D. Jaffe
Mrs. Samuel Lasser
Mrs. Milton Levy
Norman Lippman
Ben Margolis
Murray Mathews
Mrs. Nathan Mendell
Milton Miller
James Miron
Dr. Robert Null
Hy Okun
Mrs. Irving Pines
Oscar Pinn
Mrs. Robert Reis
Herzl Rosenbaum
Bert Rosenblatt
Harry Salvin
Morris Schoengold
Herbert M. Schwartz
Mrs. Ralph Schwartz
Stanley Sobel
David Srager
William Taub
Mrs. Morris Velinsky
Mrs. Philip Graubard, Pres., Women's Division.

April 1, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Morrow,
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Morrow,

The Adult Education Committee of the Jewish Community Center of Plainfield is in complete accord with your view that much serious attention must be given to world affairs.

We have conducted successful World Politics lectures in the past and would be grateful if you could advise us of some popular priced well-informed lecturers on current topics whom we could contact.

Thank you for your interest.

We are great admirers of your clearsightedness.

Very truly yours,

Ethel Abrams

Mrs. Norman Abrams

521 Stelle Avenue
Plainfield, N.J.

A RED FEATHER AGENCY

W. COLSTON LEIGH
President

W. Colston Leigh, Inc.

NEW YORK - CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO

Cable COLLEIGH
521 FIFTH AVENUE
New York 17, N.Y.
MUrray Hill 2-6623

Leigh, Inc. W. Colston

The Leigh Bureau of Lectures and Entertainments

October 20, 1958

F.

Mr. Ed Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Co.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I assume I will be hearing from you further regarding the program on which you plan to use Attlee. As I wrote you, I hope that it can be at the end of November.

In connection with this program of yours, you are presenting people for whom we undoubtedly would find interest for lecture tours, and I am wondering if I could come up to see you sometime later this week or next week, to discuss this. You were kind enough when you were in London to recommend people to us, and I've always appreciated this.

We are now in the process of building our list of speakers for the 1959-60 season and I am certain that you would have some interesting people that we might approach about tours in this country.

I shall call you on Wednesday or Thursday and hope that it might be possible to work out a date to sit down and talk to you.

Sincerely yours,

Bill

President

Leiser

March 20, 1959

Ernest Leiser
Colbrosys
Pressehaus
Bonn

MURROW SAYS ENTIRELY IN YOUR HANDS FRIEND STOP IF YOU THINK

ADVISABLE DELIGHTED COME BONN SKIPPING BERLIN NOW

Burke

News 514-70

Leiser

March 19, 1959

Ernest Leiser
Colbrosys
Pressehaus
Bonn

MURROW SAYS
PLANNING ARRIVE BERLIN TUESDAY MARCH 31 2:30 PM AIR FRANCE FLIGHT 760

WOULD APPRECIATE HOTEL RESERVATION WHEREVER YOU RECOMMEND STOP

DO YOU EXPECT BE BERLIN THAT TIME STOP RETURN NEW YORK THURSDAY

APRIL 2 LEAVING BERLIN 5:50 PM

BURKE
~~Edward R. Murrow~~

514-70
News

Leiser, Ernest

MARCH 16, 1959

PRESS
COLBROSYS PRESSEHAUS
BONN GERMANY

ERNEST LEISER EX MURROW PREFER LONG SESSIONS YOU OTHER FOREIGN

CORRESPONDENTS HOPE ARRIVE BERLIN TUESDAY MARCH 31 REGARDS

BURKE

314-70
BW

Leiser, Ernest

F41

PRESS SEPT 25, 1958

ERNEST LEISER
HOTEL BRISTOL
WARSAW

FROM MURROW WOULD APPRECIATE FOUR OR FIVE MINUTE WRAPUP

WHENEVER TALKS ARE CONCLUDED REGARDS

BURKE

514-710-44-31

Leiser, Ernest.

September 5, 1958

Dear Ernie:

Thanks for sending us the clip on WATCH ON THE RHINE. I don't think any useful purpose would be served by attempting to answer it.

I am just back from vacation and will recover in a few weeks, I hope.

As ever yours,

EEM:skh

Mr. Ernest Leiser
CBS News
Koblenzer Strasse 270
Bonn, Germany

CBS NEWS Bonn Bureau
Koblenzer Strasse 270, Bonn Phone: 2 59 11

August 28, 1958

Ernest Leiser

Dear Ed:

I thought you would be interested in the attached article about "Watch on the Ruhr" printed in the Neue Rhein Zeitung yesterday. A translation is included.

Obviously it's not a very fair or accurate piece -- you may conceivably even want to have it answered -- but it is the most complete takeout on the program I have seen so far, and the only one with substantial editorial comment.

Best to you, and I hope you had a good vacation.

Regards,

Ernie Leiser

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS News
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

SO SIEHT AMERIKA DAS DEUTSCHLAND VON HEUTE:

Neue Rhein Zeitung" - pro SPD

Den Deutschen ist noch immer nicht zu trauen

Von HANS JOACHIM OERTEL

Wie sieht Amerika das Deutschland von heute? Wie wird es dem amerikanischen Durchschnittsbürger gezeigt? Rund 25 Millionen Amerikaner sahen vor einigen Tagen auf ihren Bildschirmen — einen Deutschland-Film. Der prominenteste Fernsehstar, Edward R. Murrow, war mit einem Kamerateam kreuz und quer durch die Bundesrepublik gereist. Er präsentierte einen abendfüllenden Steifen über das Deutschland von heute. Was sahen die Amerikaner?

Edward R. Murrow arbeitet mit „Schwarz-Weiß-Technik": er zeigt die Ruinen des Jahres 1945, die heimkehrenden Soldaten, die zerlumpten Menschen — und Sekunden später die Stahlhochhäuser des Jahres 1958, die eleganten Läden der „Kö", die gutgekleideten Bundesbürger und einen hypermodernen Friseursalon. Mehr noch: Murrow zeigt die Gaskammern der Konzentrationslager — aber nur Sekunden später die „Anne-Frank-Aufführung" im Düsseldorfer Schauspielhaus.

Die Bilder schockieren durch ihren Kontrast. Murrow selbst sagt ganz offen, daß das sein Ziel gewesen sei; zu zeigen nämlich, wie es war und wie es heute ist — und die Frage offen zu lassen, ob man den Deutschen trauen könne.

Meister de Gaulle vor einem neuen Stoß
Vicky im Daily Mirror

Der Film ist kein Kompliment für Deutschland. Es plätschert nicht an der Wirtschaftswunder - Oberfläche. Hier ein typisches Beispiel:

● **Murrow zeigt eine Kompanie Bundeswehr, wie sie singend aus dem Kasernentor zieht. Unmittelbar darauf Bilder aus einer bürgerlichen Unterrichtsstunde für junge Soldaten. Frage des Offiziers: „Welchen Begriff verbinden Sie mit Adolf Hitler?" Antworten junger Rekruten: „Der Mann hat die Autobahn gebaut"; „Der Mann hat ein gutes Sozialversicherungssystem geschaffen"! „Er hat zwar den Krieg verloren, aber..."**

Das ist peinlich. Peinlich für das Deutschland von heute, so auf den amerikanischen Bildschirmen präsentiert zu werden.

Ein optimistisches Gegengewicht zu solchen Szenen geben die Kurzinterviews mit prominenten Wirtschaftlern und Gewerkschaftlern:

BERTHOLD BEITZ: „Wir werden nie wieder rüsten, auch dann nicht, wenn die NATO uns darum bittet."

LUDWIG ROSENBERG vom DGB-Vorstand: „Die Demokratie in Deutschland zu stärken, ist eine der wesentlichen Aufgaben des DGB."

Aber solche Dinge verblassen etwas hinter dem Gesamteindruck. Hinzu kommt, daß die Frage, ob man Deutschland vertrauen könne, nur in Verbindung mit Adenauer positiv beantwortet wird. Tendenz: Adenauer ist gut. Er ist der Garant für die Demokratie. Aber alle anderen..."

Wer den Film gesehen hat, bedauert, daß den Amerikanern ein nur teilweise richtiges Bild von Deutschland gezeigt wurde. Kein Wunder, daß die Fluggesellschaft PAA, die den Murrow-Film mit 200 000 DM finanziert hat (das ist so üblich in Amerika), den Streifen nicht wie ursprünglich geplant, für Werbezwecke ausnutzt. Es sei nicht ratsam, diesen Film den Deutschen zu zeigen, lautet die Begründung der Fluggesellschaft...

Hunderttausende in Tschenstochau

NRZ-Nachrichtendienst

Tschenstochau. Zum zweitenmal innerhalb zweier Wochen veranstalteten Polens Katholiken in Tschenstochau eine machtvolle Demonstration: Nach Maria-Himmelfahrt am 15. August strömten jetzt wieder Hunderttausende am Tag der Feier der Mutter Gottes im Kloster Jasna Gora zusammen. Die ganze hohe Geistlichkeit, an der Spitze Kardinal Wyszynski, war vertreten.

Neue Rhein Zeitung
As America Sees Today's Germany
The Germans are still not to be trusted.
By Hans Joachim Oertel

How does America see the Germany of today ? How is it presented to the average American citizen ? Approximately 25 million Americans saw a while ago on their TV screens - a film on Germany. The most prominent television star, Edward R. Murrow, had travelled with a team of cameramen through Germany. Murrow presented an evening-filling film on today's Germany. What did the Americans see ?

Edward R. Murrow works with a "black-white technique": He shows the ruins of the year 1945, the returning soldiers, the people in rags - and seconds later he shows the steel skyscrapers of 1958, the plush shops of the "Kö" (Königsallee in Duesseldorf), the well-dressed citizens of the Federal Republic and a super-modern hairdresser's shop. But that is not all : Murrow shows the gas chambers of the concentration camps - but only seconds later the performance of "Anne-Frank" in the Duesseldorf Theater.

The pictures shock through their contrast. Murrow himself says quite frankly that his aim had been to show this contrast, to show what Germany was like and what it is like today, and to leave open the question whether Germany can be trusted.

The film is no compliment to Germany. It does not go lightly over the surface of the "Economic Miracle". This is a typical example: Murrow shows a platoon of the "Bundeswehr" as they leave the barracks, singing. Following immediately are pictures of an instruction course in citizenship for young soldiers. Question of the officer : "What do you associate with Adolf

Hitler ?" Answers of young recruits : "He built the autobahn". "He instituted a good social insurance system". "He did lose the war, but....." This is distressing, distressing, for today's Germany to be presented in this fashion on American television screens.

An optimistic counterpart to such scenes are the short interviews with prominent economic figures and trade unionists. Berthold Beitz : We will never rearm, even if NATO asks us to." Ludwig Rosenberg of the board of the Trade Union Federation : "To strengthen democracy in Germany is one of the most essential taks of the German Trade Union."

But these things lose emphasis somewhat in the general impression one gets from the film. It must be added that the question of whether Germany can be trusted is given a positive answer only in relation to Adenauer. The implication : Adenauer is good. He guarantees democracy. But all the others....." Viewers of the film will be resentful that the Americans were shown only a partially accurate picture of Germany. It is no wonder that PAA, which financed the Murrow-film with DM 200,000 (that is customary in America), is not using the film for publicity purposes as originally planned. It is not advisable to show this film to the Germans, is the reason given by the airline.

Leiser, Ernest

February 4, 1958

Dear Ernie:

I am doing what Mr. Truman requested. Here is a copy for you.

As ever yours,

Mr. Ernest Leiser
CBS News
Koblenzer Strasse 270
Bonn, Germany

mcc
enc.

Lekas, John P.

GENESYS

CORPORATION

VERMONT 7-5161 · TEXAS 0-2777

10131 NATIONAL BOULEVARD

LOS ANGELES 34, CALIFORNIA

December 24, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
National Broadcasting Company
Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was treated to an unexpected and pleasant surprise last week when I read your article, "How TV Can Help Us Survive."

We are obviously confronted with the ultra-smooth, Madison Avenue brand of fact encapsulation, which guarantees that truth is pre-packaged in the most charming way imaginable so that we can laugh our way into oblivion while our enemies become stronger and more dangerous day by day. In view of this, it was interesting to see you speak out as you did. I am afraid the time has come for all of us who know the truth to be more than academically concerned.

I believe that the National Association of Manufacturers or the Three Rivers Garden Society or somebody should become a focal point for the dissemination for truth unadorned by aphrodisiac encasements because this is really a battle for survival in magnitude and intensity never before seen or even imagined. If somebody doesn't wake up our chubby man on the street there won't be a man, or a street, for very long.

I am really writing because I am curious about the reaction from your article. I would like to see the man on the street surround you with plaudits and I am very much afraid it won't happen; that the connotations of this article are just too unpleasant to be allowed to ruffle anyones equanimity. If, however, you have aroused just a few it may be possible to eventually arouse on a larger scale and dispell our national rose-tinted smog.

I suggest, if you get many responses of the latter type, that perhaps there will be some active support for a series of films to be distributed free of charge to local television stations depicting the actual advances made by our enemies and showing how rapidly we are losing ground. I personally was on the firing crew of one of the earliest guided missiles ever fired in this country. I was instrumental in building a model

guided missile which tried in vain to sway a United States Congress into active support of the missile program. I worked with captured enemy components and was startled by their mechanical excellence. In short, I was frightened long ago.

Today, "Madisonism" has extended into practically all aspects of our life. We hire "experts" in all phases of some of our most crucial activities and these same "experts" are busy turning out millions of words per month justifying our failures and sugar-coating our shortcomings.

It has become unfashionable to be worried. Our tranquilizer bills alone would probably solve many of the killer diseases that are now murdering us by the thousands, if we could but show some honest concern.

I am with you, Mr. Murrow. Something should awaken our latent pioneer spirit. What do you suggest as a concrete step?

Yours very truly,

GENESYS CORPORATION

John P. Lekas
Vice President

JPL:cs

Le May, Curtis

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF
UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

18 March 1959

F

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Recently I had the opportunity to review one of our latest Air Force Training Films, "Deep Sea Survival." I was particularly pleased with the excellent narration which you presented throughout the film. In view of the fullness of your schedule and the many demands upon you, it was most gratifying that you could take time to lend your prestige to this production.

Within the near future, the film will be distributed throughout the Air Force. As our personnel learn proper survival techniques and attitudes, your efforts will be highly instrumental in the accomplishment of a vital part of our training program.

My personal thanks to you for your generous contribution to the United States Air Force.

Sincerely,

Curtis E. LeMay

CURTIS E. LeMAY
General, USAF
Vice Chief of Staff

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Leo, Thos. F. Jr

January 20, 1958

Dear Mr. Leo:

I have your letter of January 14th requesting speeches of Adolph Hitler and Benito Mussolini and President Roosevelt.

Since I do not have any of the above material, I am unable to record it for you, and am, therefore, returning the tape recording to you.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Thomas F. Leo, Jr.
73 Mercer Drive
Newark, Delaware

mcc
enc.

73 Mercer Drive
Newark, Delaware
January 14, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o CBS Television
New York, New York

Ret. tape
don't have
as requested

Dear Sir:

My hobby is the study and history of World War II.

Of course, I have your Columbia album of "I can hear it now". I also have a number of books, maps, films and recorded tapes, pertaining to the subject.

I would like to delve a little further into it though.

Enclosed you will find 1200 feet of recording tape. Would you be kind enough to have a few of the momentous newscasts and major speeches transcribed on the tape so I may add it to my library and collection?

I am particularly interested in the speech President Roosevelt made to Congress immediately after Pearl Harbor, in which he called the Japanese attack "one that would live in infamy".

Also, if you have a recording of any of the complete speeches or excerpts from the speeches of Adolph Hitler and Benito Mussolini, I would appreciate them also.

Hitler's invasion of Poland, Sept. 1, 1939, June 6, 1944 D-Day, the newscast announcing VE and VJ day, would also make my library more complete.

I realize you are very busy and you have many, many things to attend to, but if you would delegate the job of transcribing

some of the more important things of this era, depending on your judgment, on tape for me would be appreciated.

For me to say that I watch all of your programs on TV, including Person to Person, See It Now and other miscellaneous programs, would sound as if I was trying to compliment you into doing this for me. But it's true that I am an ardent fan of yours and wait impatiently for each of your programs.

If there would be a service charge for this request, please advise me before it is recorded.

Thank you very much for your attention to my letter.

Very respectfully yours,
Thomas F. Leo, Jr.

Sol Leon

August 12, 1959

Mr. Sol Leon
William Morris Agency
1740 Broadway
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Leon:

In reply to your letter of August 4, I have checked with Mr. Murrow, as you suggested, and regret to tell you that he is unable to discuss the fall of 1960 at this time. As you know, he is leaving the country in about ten days' time and last-minute commitments at CBS as well as personal arrangements will completely occupy his time until then.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

NEW YORK BEVERLY HILLS CHICAGO LONDON PARIS ROME

ESTABLISHED 1898

WILLIAM MORRIS AGENCY
INC.
1740 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 19, N.Y.
TELEPHONE JUDSON 6-5100

August 4, 1959

Miss Sheila Hogg
c/o Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Miss Hogg:

Thanks for your letter of July 21st.

Mr. Murrow suggested that we get together after he was finished with his present commitment to discuss the fall of 1960.

I would appreciate it if you would discuss this matter further with him.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM MORRIS AGENCY, INC.

Sol Leon

Sol Leon

SL:sw

Leon, Sol

July 21, 1959

Mr. Sol Leon
William Morris Agency
1740 Broadway
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Leon:

I apologize for the delay in replying to your letter of June 29, which arrived after Mr. Murrow's departure. As he has not been in the city since then, he has not seen your letter. However, I understand from him that he does not intend to make any plans in connection with the Fall of 1960 at least for the next few months.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

NEW YORK BEVERLY HILLS CHICAGO LONDON PARIS ROME

ESTABLISHED 1898

WILLIAM MORRIS AGENCY
INC.
1740 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 19, N.Y.
TELEPHONE JUDSON 6-5100

June 29, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

I was most impressed with your closing remarks on your last PERSON TO PERSON show. I assure you the American public will miss you during your well-earned sabbatical.

In our last conversation you suggested that we should get together some time after your last show to discuss your television plans for the Fall of 1960. I would like very much to arrange lunch with you, Wally Jordan and myself at any time that you plan being in the city. If it is more convenient to visit with you somewhere, Wally and I would be very happy to do that. Would you be kind enough to have your secretary arrange for us to meet at your convenience.

Kindest regards.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM MORRIS AGENCY, INC.

Sol

Sol Leon

SL:cw

LR - 24 [illegible] 1960

Leon, Sol

April 22, 1958

Dear Sol:

I have looked the Pulitzer material over.

My feeling, for what it is worth, is that there is a fine series to be done in the area, but I also know there isn't the slightest chance of my finding either the time or the energy to have a try at it.

I wish you luck.

Sincerely,

Mr. Sol Leon
William Morris Agency, Inc.
1740 Broadway
New York 19, New York

fc

NEW YORK BEVERLY HILLS CHICAGO LONDON PARIS ROME

ESTABLISHED 1898

WILLIAM MORRIS AGENCY
INC.
1740 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 19, N.Y.
TELEPHONE JUDSON 6-5100

April 16, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

RE: PULITZER PRIZE

Dear Ed:

I am sorry for the delay in getting this material to you but it took a little time to coordinate. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to call me.

With best regards,

Sincerely,

WILLIAM MORRIS AGENCY, INC.

Sol

Sol Leon

SL:js
Encs.

~~Typing~~
Leonard, Bill

July 21, 1958

Dear Bill:

Sorry for the delay in answering your letter of July 11th. I was on vacation.

I will gladly purchase two tickets for the Trotting Races at the new Yonkers Raceway on Thursday, October 9th, to benefit the Association for the Help of Retarded Children.

My check for $50.00 is enclosed herewith. With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Bill Leonard
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

mcc

BILL LEONARD
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 MADISON AVENUE · NEW YORK 22, N.Y.

July 11, 1958

Mr. & Mrs. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Janet and Ed:

On Thursday, October 9, 1958, we are planning an evening of Trotting Races at the New Yonkers Raceway to benefit the Association for the Help of Retarded Children.

Since I have agreed to serve as Chairman of this event, I have suggested your name for our list of patrons and hope you will accept. Each patron is requested to be responsible for at least two tickets.

The cost of the ticket, which is $25.00 (tax deductible), includes a special dinner in the Raceway Pavilion, Club House entrance fee and gratuities. And, of course, we shall be able to view the races from our tables.

May I hear from you as soon as possible, since we must go to press with the program, and we would like to include your name.

We do hope you will join us--it will be fun!

Sincerely,

Bill

Bill Leonard
Chairman

BL/rcf

ASSOCIATION FOR THE HELP OF RETARDED CHILDREN
200 Fourth Avenue New York 3, New York

_____ I shall be glad to serve on the Patrons Committee for "A Night at Yonkers Raceway", to take place on Thursday, October 9, 1958, at 7 p.m., to benefit Retarded Children.

Signature _____
Mr. & Mrs. Edward R. Murrow

Address _____

City & State _____

Telephone No. _____

Retarded Children
Can Be Helped

NEW YORK
JUL 10 '58
N.Y.
U.S. POSTAGE
03
P.B. METER
P.B. 328985

Mr. Bill Leonard, Chairman
Association for the Help of
Retarded Children, Inc.
200 Fourth Avenue
New York 3, New York

Leonard, Jack T.

June 11, 1958

Dear Mr. Leonard:

Thank you for sending me the article entitled, "Radio: Back in Fashion," which appeared in the June issue of Good Housekeeping.

I read it with a great deal of interest and appreciate the time you took in sending it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jack T. Leonard
Public Relations
Hearst Magazines
57 Street & 8th Avenue
New York, New York

mcc

HEARST MAGAZINES

Cosmopolitan • Good Housekeeping • Town & Country • Harper's Bazaar
House Beautiful • Sports Afield • Motor • Motor Boating • American Druggist
BRITISH PUBLICATIONS:
Connoisseur • Good Housekeeping • Vanity Fair • Harper's Bazaar • House Beautiful • She

PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICE

57TH STREET AT 8TH AVENUE
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.

Tmt

May 21, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Ave.
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The enclosed copy of the June issue of Good Housekeeping magazine contains an article, "Radio: Back in Fashion," on page 50, which I thought you might be interested in reading over.

Sincerely,

Jack T. Leonard

Jack T. Leonard
Public Relations
Hearst Magazines

gmm

Enc. (1)

Leshowitz.

161 East 88th Street
New York,28, New York
June 14, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In our present era, you, more than any other man, stands out in my mind as a champion for human dignity be it your handling of McCarthyism, Clinton, Tennessee, or the housing situation in Harlem. It is for this reason that I thought that it might be of interest to you to know that another social worker and myself have been fired for honoring the picket line at Mount Sinai Hospital. We feel that the hospital strike situation is no longer another bread and butter issue but basically a struggle for human decency and dignity. For the past 12 years, I have been a psychiatric social worker solely responsible for the Psychiatric Ward and Psychiatric Follow-Up-Clinic. Despite the fact that Miss Siegel, our Director stated publicly in the New York Post on May 19th that she respected our right to hold to our principles and did not "contemplate any disciplinary action to be taken", within a few days after this statement, we were dismissed.

As social workers, we dedicate ourselves to the principle of helping people to help themselves through avenues of their own choice. If the hospital employees see the union as a means of achieving a better life for themselves or raising their dignity and self-worth, then, according to the teaching and training of my profession, I must respect their fight for union recognition as symbolized by the picket line. I cannot have a double standard of helping people, one for patients and another for hospital employees, Employees are people too.

If you feel that I have a right to act according to the dictates of my conscience without suffering reprisals for this, I would appreciate your voicing your sentiments whether you want to do this as an individual or utilize whatever medium you deem most effective. Any correspondence in this matter should be sent to Mr. Joseph Klingenstein, Board of Trustees, Mount Sinai Hospital; Dr. Martin Steinberg, Director of Mount Sinai Hospital; Dr.M.Ralph Kaufman, Chief of Psychiatry; as well as Miss Doris Siegel, Director of the Social Service Department. The address is 11 East 100th Street, New York,29, N.Y.

Thank you for your interest and support.

Sincerely yours
Sylvia Leshowitz
Sylvia Leshowitz

Lesser, Sarah

February 10, 1959

Dear Mrs. Lesser:

I have your nice letter.

I was very disappointed to hear that you had not received my letter to you acknowledging your book. Perhaps it was lost in the mail.

Your copy of EMPTY PEWS is still on my office shelf, and as soon as I have lots of free time, I shall look through it.

Sincerely,

Mrs. Sarah Lesser
4816 Reisterstown Road
Baltimore, Maryland

mmc

4816 Reisterstown Road
Baltimore 15, Maryland
January 18, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS Television Co.
485 Madison Ave
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

On November 26, 1958 I took the liberty of sending you a complimentary copy of a novel which I had translated from Yiddish into English. To date I have had no acknowledgement. I am taking it for granted that either my book and the enclosed letter, or your reply was lost in the mail. If so I shall be happy to send you another copy if you have not received the firsto one.

The following is a copy of the enclosed letter:

"Last summer Mr. Taube brought me the Yiddish manuscript of Empty Pews and asked me to read it, with the thought of translating it into English. I read the manuscript and was so moved by the story and the characters, that I proceeded with the translation.

" We at home watch your TV programs almost without fail. All of them have given us pleasure. We were especially impressed with your Israeli programs. Your evening news program is the favorite course of our evening meal.

" Many times I have wanted to write to you expressing my gratitude to you for your pro Israel attitude. It is my pleasure and privilege to present to you and to Mrs. Murrow a copy of my first published translation.

" I would be very grateful for your opinion of Empty Pews."

Sincerely,

Sarah C. Lesser

Sarah C. Lesser (Mrs. A.D.)

Levenson, Jack

January 14, 1958

Dear Mr. Levenson:

Very many thanks for your nice letter of December 30.

I appreciate your suggestion to do a program on Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart and regret that, like many other interesting ideas, it is impossible to find a place for it at the present time, but we will keep your idea on file.

I am grateful for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Jack Levenson
1094 Ruatan Street
Silver Spring, Maryland

mcc

December 30, 1957.

Mr. Ed Morrow pgm. puff
485 Madison ave. to do a film on Mozart
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Morrow,

I am a musician and a great admirer of Mozart. I think he was the greatest musician who ever lived in spite of his short life of 35 years.

I am enclosing some articles on him with the hopes you may read them.

My purpose in writing you is the hope that perhaps some time when you are in Europe you may fulfill the hopes and dreams of thousands of people in making a film of the Mozarteum museum in Salzburg, Austria where Mozart

was born and where his meager possessions are housed, pictures music and his piano which I am told were in reverse, the keys being black and the upper part in white.

This is the only hope I have in my life time to at least see in film the story of the greatest musician that ever lived

Yours truly,
Jack Levenson
1094 Quatan St
Silver Spring, Md.

Postlude

Beecham in Library Lecture Lauds Mozart as the 'Most Gifted Musician'

By Paul Hume

More than fifty years ago Sir Thomas Beecham made his professional London debut as a conductor, leading the Queen's Hall Orchestra. And if the books are right, it was sixty-six years ago that he formed an amateur orchestra sufficiently good for Hans Richter to direct frequently.

Looking pink enough for a fast discussion of cricket, or an all-night conversation on music, Sir Thomas held forth last night in the Coolidge Auditorium of the Library of Congress on the man he described as "in some ways the most gifted musician who ever lived, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart."

Tonight Sir Thomas will conduct the Philadelphia Orchestra in Haydn, Handel, Delius and Berlioz. Each of these composers stands well up on the list of Beecham favorites, tnd to each he has rendered notable service in his magnificent personal history of conducting great music.

Yet if you could pin Beecham down to a single favorite composer, he would have to give you the name of Mozart. Last night's conversation gave lots of reasons why he feels as he does about Mozart. Beecham centered his comments around the real revolution in the attitude of the world of music toward the art of Mozart. It is a revolution that has taken place within Sir Thomas' own lifetime.

The great Lancashireman referred to a magazine article he wrote recently in Britain, entitled, "The Immodesty of Criticism." This reminded me of Beecham's own superlative use of modesty. By "superlative," I mean that he knows when it has some connection with himself, and when it would be quite out of place for him to assume it. He was willing last night to state clearly that he has a strong preference for success in concerts, when it comes to the box office.

But Sir Thomas, while he is justly proud of his own contributions to the revolution in Mozartean habits today, is still, we think, too modest in public assessment of his personal contribution to that turnabout. For if the world today hears regularly more than a dozen symphonies, a half dozen operas, 10 or a dozen piano concertos, and many of the myriad other works of Mozart's greatest genius, it is in many ways due to Beecham that it does.

And if, in hearing those works, we listen with a feeling for style and justness to Mozart's intentions, that happy esthetic achievement is also in large part due to Beecham's striking performances of this music.

If you would hear Sir Thomas himself, his conversation on Mozart will be broadcast next Saturday over Station WGMS. If you would hear his music, though not Mozart, it, and he will be on hand tonight in Constitution Hall. His influence is great, and since he too, is great, the world is much the richer for his life and work.

MOZART, *Music's Wonder Child*

By
Donald Culross Peattie

Positively the last concert! . . . The boy, not yet seven, will perform on the harpsichord, play a concerto for violin, and accompany symphonies on the clavier, the keyboard being covered with a cloth, as easily as if he could see the keys. He will name all notes sounded at a distance, singly or in chords, and improvise on harpsichord and organ as long as desired. Tickets ½ taler.

THUS did a notice in a German newspaper in 1763 advertise, as if he were a side-show freak, the most universal genius of music the world has ever known, Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart. In the audience sat another boy, the 14-year-old Goethe, destined too to become immortal. Years later he could still recall the far-off bright picture of the merry-faced little musician who ran to the bench before the harpsichord in his absurd, exquisite costume of lilac satin, with powdered wig and tiny sword, and flung his heart into the glittering notes.

Born with absolute pitch, infallible rhythm, and natural comprehension of harmony, Master Mozart had come into this world with an inexplicably complete gift. That is how, at the age of four, the child began to learn to play the clavier (a forerunner of the modern piano) and at five picked up a violin and, reading at sight, staggered through six trios with his father and a friend.

This child read and wrote notes before he could do as much with letters. Compositions dating from his sixth year are recognizable from the opening bars as the music of Mozart and nobody else. Graceful and sure, spirited, precise and brave, they are the work of a unique stylist and a great soul.

Fingers and brain were endowed alike. At ten the boy astounded the Hollanders by playing superbly on the largest, most complicated organ in the world. At 14 he was taken to hear the Vatican choir sing a long, difficult *Miserere* which was kept so secret that the singers were forbidden to copy the score on pain of excommunication. The boy drank in every note, walked home and wrote the entire thing out from memory. On a second hearing, he

was chagrined to find he had made three mistakes. Instead of excommunicating him, the Pope made him a Knight of the Golden Spur.

The father of this phenomenon was Leopold Mozart, a second-rate violinist and first-rate teacher, of Salzburg in Austria. Always reverent before his child's genius, he nevertheless exploited it. With Wolfgang's sister, a talented young pianist, he dragged the boy all over Europe. The children played before the rulers of France and England, and for the imperial family of Austria. On that occasion the boy slipped on the palace floor, got a bad bump, and was comforted by a girl who helped him to his feet. By way of thanks, Wolfgang offered to marry her when they grew up. But ahead lay a different fate for Marie Antoinette.

Rumbling coach and miry road, wretched inn and long hard hours could not exhaust the merriness and spirit of the boy. Delighted audiences often refused to leave their seats, and the obliging child would play on and on, seemingly in a spell of enchantment, inventing melody upon melody, the notes of the one rushing back and forth across the other like a spring shower dancing upon flowers. Until at last Papa Mozart would call a halt, and the fashionable ladies and gentlemen would shower the child with caresses and applause, none of which ever spoiled his natural sweetness.

The financial returns of the tours, however, always proved less than the expenses. The high-born listeners were likely to pay in snuffboxes, shoe buckles and trinkets. Papa Mozart took it all with a bow, and bundled the children off to play for their supper elsewhere.

He was the boy's sole teacher. Wolfgang never went to school, but he flung himself joyfully on all forms of learning. Especially did arithmetic fascinate him, and he chalked sums all over the tables and walls, enchanted by a science which could be made to yield the one right and perfect answer. Here is a key to why his music is right, perfect, exactly satisfying. But Mozart is happy, tender and loving also. He is as heartening as he is easy to listen to.

In Mozart's time people found some of his music "too modern, too advanced." And to our ears a Mozart piece, heard for the first time, sounds as though you had known and loved it all your life. The reason is that Mozart profoundly influenced the music that came after him. Beethoven studied him constantly, and Haydn paid his young friend the sincere flattery of imitation. Chopin was deeply imbued with Mozart's spirit and said at his death, "Play Mozart in memory of me." Even the proud Wagner bowed his head to him. You can trace much of the gay spirit of Strauss waltzes, much of the great songs of Schubert back to the pure fountainhead of Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart.

Melodies sprang from his fingertips. He would sit in a rocking coach drumming his fingers on his knee,

delight on his face, until the theme was worked out in his head and he could scribble it on a scrap of paper. At 14 his newest opera was produced in Milan, under his own direction, by the largest orchestra in Europe. At 15 he was the author of 14 symphonies and six short operas.

In the years from 15 to 21 he invaded the most technically difficult fields of composition, where to step at all is to invite comparison with past masters. He showed that he was the master of them all. Every year his gifts, like a new star rushing toward the earth, grew brighter. In all justice he should have been given the highest musical post that his emperor, Joseph II of Austria, could bestow.

Instead he was neglected and snubbed by the Emperor, whose mean-spirited hirelings were fearful and jealous of the prodigiousness of Mozart's gift. Rival musicians prevented his works from being played, or when they were produced the performers were often bribed to ruin the music. There was no copyright to protect a composer; once a piece of music was known it could be freely performed, or even appropriated into another man's work.

The only security for a composer was to be taken into the employ of some court or person of wealth. Mozart did get such an appointment — at about $67 a year! His employer, the Archbishop of Salzburg, had Mozart eat with the servants, and supposed that by grossly insulting him he could keep him properly humble. Resigning, Mozart settled in Vienna as a free-lance artist.

When the celebrated musician Christoph von Gluck died, Wolfgang was given his post — "chamber composer" to the court — but at scarcely more than half von Gluck's pension. Yet he was humbly glad to get even this, for he had married young and impulsively, and the babies came promptly.

His wife was Constanze Weber, one of four pretty girls in a family where everyone was musical. Constanze was a giggly 13 when he first saw her, or rather looked past her at her older sister Aloysia, a 15-year-old with a gorgeous figure and singing voice. Aloysia promised to wait for him while he went off to Paris seeking his fortune. When he returned, unsuccessful, hers was already made in the opera. Long after, asked why she turned down Mozart, she confessed, "I thought he was such a *little* man."

Constanze picked up the pieces of his broken heart, and, to the unforgiving rage of Papa Mozart, they were marrried. "Stanzi" was a tuneful little blonde, an ideal companion for picnics in the Vienna woods. As a wife she lacked all domestic capabilities. Mozart could see the pathos of her fun-loving disposition caught in the wheels of poverty and childbearing. So her "Wolfi" extravagantly spent money on little luxuries to coax back the smile of childish delight he had married. Worse, her health was frail, her childbirths were agonizing, and

five of her seven children were swept into an early grave.

Mozart had troubles enough to have set any other musician to writing dirges. But into his music he never brought the sorrow, grime and humiliations of his life. The worse things got, the more he poured his courage into his art. And it is never grim courage, but blithe as bird song.

In order to pay the butcher and even stave off the sheriff (who called frequently and took away pieces of furniture), Mozart got up concert after concert. For each one he composed a fresh work. Frequently it was finished only at the last moment; some of his greatest works were written in a matter of days.

Sometimes in the notoriously dank Vienna winters it was difficult for Mozart to keep warm enough to practice. A man called to find Wolfi and Stanzi dancing about. This story has been told as if they were waltzing gaily and regarded it as a joke. Actually they were almost paralyzed by cold and were throwing themselves about hysterically. The friend rushed out and got them fuel.

But the friend to whom the world owes most was a businessman named Puchberg, who repeatedly let Mozart have small sums when the distracted composer was driven to the wall. Reading Mozart's letters imploring his friend's aid, we burn with indignation to think that this radiant genius was reduced to begging.

In Prague, at least, Mozart was understood in his lifetime and adored. When he was invited there to conduct his gay opera *The Marriage of Figaro,* which had been coldly received in Vienna, he found that nothing but *Figaro* was whistled in the streets. While there he wrote the beautiful Prague symphony, and presently he returned to prepare an opera especially for that music-loving town.

It was one of the good times for Wolfgang and Constanze when they journeyed over the mountains to the mellow Bohemian capital where Mozart worked on *Don Giovanni,* often called "the perfect opera." Da Ponte, the poet who did the libretto, was a merry scamp who lodged across the narrow street from the Mozarts. From time to time one man would shout across to the other with a request to come and hear new pages. Or, to the delight of all Prague, they would swing down the street together, singing, to the tavern for a bottle of wine.

Admirers entertained the Mozarts everywhere, so much so that time ran short. On the day before the opening the overture was still not written. The lights in the house were already up when the score was flung on the desks of the orchestra. The musicians played its rousing measures at sight.

Never had comedy been expressed in music with such delicious effect. But the *Don* is also a tragedy, and showed Mozart for a writer of demoniac power and dramatic instinct. Applause and encores stretched three hours of music into six. The box-office receipts saved the theater

owner from bankruptcy, but the composer received only a flat—a very flat—sum.

As the brief star of Mozart's life rushed toward perpetual darkness, it seemed to gather speed and to glow more dazzlingly. His last nine symphonies, some of which never got a hearing in his lifetime, are worthy to stand with Beethoven's nine. Too often people dismiss Mozart as dainty, knowing only the minuets and little sonatas taught to children; but you cannot hear his music to the end without discovering his depth.

In the 35th year of his life, though he was very ill in Vienna, he composed the famous fairy opera, *The Magic Flute,* filled with wonderful melodies. A fly-by-night producer brought it out in a ramshackle theater. News of it got about and all Vienna flocked to hear it. The producer made so much money he built a new theater. But Mozart was too ill to see the performances; he would lie eyeing his watch saying, "Now the curtain is going up." "Now they are walking unhurt through the flames, to the sound of the magic flute."

A few months before, Mozart had been visited by a stranger, a grim fellow who was empowered by his employer, he said, to commission Mozart to write a Requiem Mass for male and female voices, in honor of his employer's deceased wife. The messenger would not give his master's name. It is now known that the employer, Count Walsegg, was fond of commissioning musical works secretly and then having them performed as his own.

Many interruptions prevented Mozart from delivering the piece. At intervals the messenger reappeared to hurry the composer. As Mozart became delirious he imagined that this emissary came from the Other World and that the *Requiem* was for his own death. Feverishly he strove to finish it. With terrifying power the *Requiem* sounds the very depths of grief and shuddering repentance, explores the farthest horizons of our human longing for immortality, and ends in a clear, serene chord of faith. On his deathbed, his few best friends about him, his lips shaped the notes of the Judgment Day trumpet that rings through the *Requiem.*

A few friends gathered in the gloom of a coming storm to hear a brief Mass said over Mozart's casket. As they set out toward the cemetery lightning flashed and lashing rain and wind bent them double. They turned back, and the hearse went on alone. Into an open pit, among the decaying remains of vagrants and prostitutes, was flung the slight form that had housed the most singing spirit which ever dwelt on earth.

Mozart triumphed over injustice, sickness, debt and death itself. To all that was ignoble, or appalling, he returned an answer that tingles still with the rapture of living.

Levin, Meyer

MEYER LEVIN
270 RIVERSIDE DRIVE
N.Y. 25, N.Y. AC 2-7938

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Glaubman of the Anti-Defamation League suggested that I get in touch with you in connection with material on Israel which you have in preparation. He thought you would want to see my film "The Illegals," a documentary record of the trek from Poland to Palestine. Enclosed are excerpts from the reviews. The scenes crossing the Alps, and the scenes aboard the illegal ship, even today awaken responses such as "people who went through that-now for the first time we understand what they are like."

I don't know the scope of the subject you have in preparation, but I have for a long time sought to film the situation of the Jews throughout the world. Part of this would go with material from "The Illegals" as a documentation for history, of the "Ingathering." The life of Jewish groups in the Atlas mountains, of Jews in Ethiopia- the Falashas- of Jews in India, would be included. The material as you know would be extremely picturesque, and the whole of the film would give a better-proportioned view of the Jewish story than the usual material that is shot only in Israel. And for a complete story, scenes of Jewish life in America and Europe should be included.

Perhaps you would be interested enough to talk to me about this project. I've just completed a novel and would like to return to documentary film work for a while, at least.

Sincerely,

Meyer Levin

PRESS COMMENT on "THE ILLEGALS," a film by Meyer Levin.

VARIETY: ..certain to endure in the historical record as a summation of this era's hopes and agony.. packs a terrific wollop.. Levin let the facts speak eloquently for themselves.. it never reaches for dramatic effect.. Levin's background narration is tempered with judgment and restraint...

MOTION PICTURE DAILY: ..one of the most ruthlessly honest and engrossing documentary dramas of many seasons ..

FILM DAILY: "The Illegals" is one of the most extraordinary films ever made.. a monumental piece of news reporting, powerful, unforgettable document..

HOLLYWOOD REPORTER: ..the most timely and moving story-documentary produced since the war.. modern Odyssey.. a realistic and unspoiled account.. an emotionally exciting experience...Meyer Levin has turned in a brilliant work of creative interpretation..

N.Y.TIMES: ..gains strength through understatement.. Levin makes the most of the poignant futility of the effort which leads, nine times out of ten, not to Palestine but to Cyprus...

N.Y. WORLD-TELEGRAM: ...convincing reality leaves one deeply stirred. Fervor, emotion, and real people are the dramatic material here. They are the elements of a rousing drama of human bondage, hardihood, and hope.

N.Y.POST: A labor of pure devotion, it stands the test as a record of undying hope and noble fortitude..

N.Y.DAILY NEWS: .. a cinematic victory as well as an historical saga..

N.Y.JOURNAL AMERICAN: .. one of the most gripping pictures of our times. It is de profundis told not with a pen, but with a soul-searching camera.

BROOKLYN EAGLE: ..living history, photographed as it was happening.. A rare achievement by Meyer Levin.

CUE: A remarkable achievement and a moving record of the second exodus.

SOCIETY OF CINEMA CLUBS OF FRANCE: Ranks with the great post-war Italian films.

MEYER LEVIN

Currently writing a daily column, I COVER CULTURE, distributed by Editors Syndicate.

BOOKS

Reporter
Frankie and Johnny (Republished as The Young Lovers)
Yehuda
The New Bridge
The Golden Mountain
The Old Bunch
Citizens
My Father's House
If I Forget Thee
In Search

MAGAZINE PUBLICATION

Saturday Evening Post
Collier's
New Yorker
Esquire
Coronet
Pageant
Reporter
Reader's Digest
Saturday Review
New York Sunday Times

FILMS

My Father's House
The Illegals

STAFF WORK

Chicago Daily News, reporter, columnist, 1924-9.
Esquire -Coronet, assistant editor and motion picture editor, 1933-8
Overseas News Agency, war correspondent, 1944-6.

Born, Chicago, 1905. Graduate, University of Chicago, 1924. Resident of New York City.

Levin Nahum

NAHUM LEVIN
MEMBER OF KNESSET (Parliament)
ISRAEL

נחום לוין
חבר הכנסת
ישראל

Room 600,
156 W. 44th St.,
New York 36, N.Y.

Telephone: CIrcle-7 6823

Wahm Zetum

April 3rd, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

T Thursday June 6th 3; 00

Dear Mr. Murrow,

As events in the Middle East move from crisis to crisis, the views of the Herut Party in Israel assume vast importance. Herut (Freedom) is the second largest party in Israel, and the chief opposition to the Ben-Gurion government. It has its roots in the now disbanded Irgun Zvai Leumi, famed underground army of Palestine.

As the head of the Herut delegation to the United States, I would appreciate the opportunity of meeting with you, at your convenience, so that I can present our viewpoint and give you valuable background on the news.

I look forward to meeting with you,

Sincerely yours,

Nahum Levin.

Nahum Levin

Levine, H

February 10, 1958

Dear Mrs. Levine:

I have your letter of January 21st.

If, at any time, we plan to photograph or do a program on a home for the aged, we shall surely be in touch with you.

It was very nice of you to bring it to my attention. Also, thank you for the photograph of your group.

Sincerely yours,

Mrs. Helen V. Levine
Hopkins Manor
1235 Hopkins Avenue
Redwood City, California

mcc

HOPKINS MANOR

LICENSED HOME FOR THE AGED

Telephone EMerson 8-5656
1235 Hopkins Avenue
Redwood City, California

do pgm on this ?

January 21, 1958

Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Station
485 Madison Avenue
New York, City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

My Husband and I operate a Home for the Aged. All of our aging people are ambulatory and alert.

When we undertook this field of work, we decided not to mix feeble people with alert, as we knew that there were nursing homes that could provide the type of care senile people required.

Our home is like a private hotel with personal care. Our people, both men and women, come and go as they choose. They patronize our local stores, are interested in civic affairs; attend the church of their faith; and it is most stimulating to listen to their conversation.

This letter is by no means promotional. We are usually full up. However, I would like to convey a message to many lonely men and women all over the country. They need not live alone, but to seek a home such as ours, where they can have congenial companionship, a pleasant atmosphere, proper diet and someone who cares about them. It is a far cry from "Over the hill to the poor house".

If you are interested in photographing our people, when dining, at recreation, gardening, watching television, etc. we would be pleased to assist you.

Sincerely,

Helen V. Levine

Helen V. Levine

Pre-Christmas Party
with Tri-Y Girls as our
Guests. -
Next Party St. Pat -

1965

Levitan, Paul

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Paul Levitan

November 5, 1958

Many thanks for an excellent job on the election coverage.

P.L.

PL

Levitan, Paul

CBS NEW

Office Communicati

to: MESSRS: CRONKITE, EDWARDS, HOTTELET, MURROW, NOVINS, SEVAREID

cc: Messrs. Day and Reubens

from: Paul Levitan

October 7, 1958

Press Information has arranged for election promotion pictures to be taken in Grand Central Studio 42 on Thursday, October 9th at 3:00 PM.

According to plan, the entire session should not take much more than 20 minutes. Individual pictures will be shot first, to be followed by a group correspondent, picture.

P.L.

PL.

Levy, Martin J.

April 23, 1958

Dear Mr. Levy:

I have your nice letter of April 10th.

Thanks for sending me the Gigi album. I appreciate your thoughtfulness.

We shall be doing Maurice Chevalier on May 2.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Martin J. Levy
1540 Broadway
New York, New York

mcc

DISTRIBUTED BY
LOEW'S INCORPORATED
LOEW BUILDING — 1540 BROADWAY
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

Tml

April 10, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Since you will be visiting Maurice Chevalier "Person to Person", I thought you would like to have this soundtrack album from GIGI.

We think it's Chevalier at his best.

I know he is looking forward to the show next week. It should be a standout.

Best regards,

Marvin Levy

MARVIN J. LEVY

MJL:kg

Encl.

NO AGREEMENT OR ORDER WILL BE BINDING ON THIS CORPORATION UNLESS IN WRITING AND SIGNED BY AN OFFICER

Levy, Richard N.

July 14, 1958

Dear Mr. Levy:

I have your letter of June 23rd.

I am sorry to have to tell you that I will be unable to write the article you suggest. The fact is, I receive so many similar requests that I have been forced to decide not to undertake anything in addition to the preparation of my own programs.

I am extremely sorry, but I am sure you will understand.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Richard N. Levy
The Harvard Crimson
14 Plympton Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts

mcc

BRYCE E. NELSON, *President*
RICHARD N. LEVY, *Managing Editor*
ALFRED FRIENDLY, JR., *Editorial Chairman*
CHARLES I. KINGSON, *Executive Editor*

ROBERT W. LEVINE, *Business Manager*
JAMES C. MARLAS, *Advertising Manager*
ROBERT C. HARTSHORNE, *Photographic Chairman*
JAMES W. B. BENKARD, *Sports Editor*

The Harvard Crimson
The University Daily — Founded 1873
14 Plympton Street
Cambridge, Massachusetts
KIrkland 7-2811 — 2

June 23, 1958

To Irene

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The Harvard Crimson is now preparing its fourth annual "Guide to Career Opportunities," which will be distributed free of charge to 45,000 college seniors throughout the country this winter. Our purpose in compiling this Guide is to give these students the benefit of the experience, advice, and information of men who are leaders in their respective fields.

This year we should like to ask you, as a distinguished executive in the broadcasting industry, to contribute an article on that field for the 1959 Guide. The article might consist of the information you feel to be important for a student considering his future vocation. Among the considerations which you might cover are the size of your industry, its rate of growth, the type of positions open, the financial rewards, and the non-pecuniary satisfactions.

In addition, may we suggest that you include personal observations and experiences, since these are the features which make the articles in this Guide distinctive and extremely readable. For example: why you are in the broadcasting business, what pleasures you derive from it, what problems and challenges confront you These are aspects of a career which bring it very much to life for a college senior.

Although the exact length of the article is left to your discretion, we consider an ideal length to be between 800 and 1,000 words. Our copy deadline is September 1, but we would appreciate it if you could let us know as soon as possible whether you will be able to write the article.

We hope you will be able to write this, for we feel it will be a definite asset to the Guide and an aid to our readers. If you have any questions, please feel free to write us. A copy of last year's Guide is enclosed for your perusal.

Thank you for your attention.

Yours truly,

Richard N. Levy

Richard N. Levy
Managing Editor

A GUIDE TO

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

ROGER M. BLOUGH
LLOYD D. BRACE
JOHN M. CABOT
JOHN L. CAREY
LUCIUS D. CLAY
JOHN CROCKER
VIRGINIUS DABNEY
MORSE G. DIAL
DONALD W. DOUGLAS
MILTON EISENHOWER
BYRON K. ELLIOTT
HARRIS ELLSWORTH
HARVEY S. FIRESTONE, JR.
VARDIS FISHER
HARLAND C. FORBES
FELIX FRANKFURTER
HARRY M. GEHMAN
EVERETT GOULARD
ROY O. GREEP
ELMER HUTCHISSON
W. A. JOHNSTON
JOHN L. LOEB
CHARLES W. MAYO
EDWARD R. MITTON
WAYNE MORSE
AUSTIN PARDUE
WILLIAM F. RYAN
B. R. STANERSON
ROBERT C. STEPHENSON
NORMAN STROUSE
ROBERT E. WILSON

FEBRUARY, 1958 Published by THE HARVARD CRIMSON VOLUME 1, NUMBER 3

Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange, American Stock Exchange and principal Commodity Exchanges

42 WALL STREET **NEW YORK 5, N. Y.**

Stock, Bond and Commodity Brokers

Underwriters and Distributors of Corporate and Municipal Securities

---

LONDON, ENGLAND

ST. REGIS HOTEL, NEW YORK CITY

NEW YORK STATE: Auburn • Elmira • Geneva • Hornell
Ithaca • Middletown • Syracuse • Utica • Watertown

CORRESPONDENTS

Anderson & Strudwick.... *Richmond, Charlottesville*
Betts, Borland & Co..... *Chicago*
Boettcher & Co..... *Denver, Colorado Springs, Grand Junction, Pueblo, Davenport, Chicago*
J. C. Bradford & Co.. *Nashville, Knoxville, Jackson, Memphis, Clarksville, Atlanta*
Chaplin & Co..... *Pittsburgh*
E. W. Clark & Co..... *Philadelphia, Lancaster, York, Germantown*
Cooley & Co..... *Hartford, Waterbury, Willimantic, Norwich*
A. G. Edwards & Sons... *St. Louis, Clayton, Belleville, Jacksonville, Lake Charles, Shreveport, Springfield, Houston, Little Rock, Keokuk*
Elder & Co..... *Chattanooga, Dalton, Ga.*
Farwell, Chapman & Co..... *Chicago*
Walter C. Hardy & Co.... *Charleston, Parkersburg*
Johnston, Lemon & Co..... *Washington, D. C. Alexandria, Va.*
Loewi & Co., Inc.. *Milwaukee, Appleton, Beaver Dam, Chippewa Falls, Green Bay, Janesville, La Crosse, Madison, New London, Racine, Waukesha, Wausau, West Bend, Wisconsin Rapids*
W. L. Lyons & Co... *Louisville, Danville, Lexington*
Mead, Miller & Co..... *Baltimore*
Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood *Minneapolis, St. Paul, Great Falls, Billings, Rochester*
Prescott & Co..... *Cleveland, Shaker Square, Columbus, Toledo, Canton*
Russ & Company, Inc..... *San Antonio, Ft. Worth*
Sanders & Company..... *Dallas*
Sutro & Co..... *San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Jose, Beverly Hills*

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

Greenshields & Co..... *Montreal, Canada*
T. A. Richardson & Co..... *Toronto, Canada*
Paulo A. Bromberg..... *Sao Paulo, Brazil*
Julio C. & Diego Roldos.... *Montevideo, Uruguay*
Mercantil De Inversiones S. A... *Caracas, Venezuela*
Yamaichi Securities Co., Ltd..... *Tokyo, Japan*

PRIVATE WIRE SYSTEM

Providing immediate access to Primary Markets through Branch Offices, Correspondents and their connections in over 100 Cities throughout the United States and Canada

THIRD ANNUAL GUIDE TO

CAREER OPPORTUNITIES

Published by

THE HARVARD CRIMSON

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Editors: **George H. Watson and Leo A. Guthart**

Associate Editors: ADAM CLYMER, DAVID I. GORDON, ROBERT S. NOVEMBER

(COPYRIGHT 1958, THE HARVARD CRIMSON)

Introduction

WITH this completely new edition of "A Guide To Career Opportunities," the Editors of *The Harvard Crimson* present the third of these publications. Another Guide has been published because readers have led us to believe that the magazine fills a definite gap in the public information available on various vocational areas.

Unlike catalogues of company advertisements or dry, statistical accounts of salary scales, the Guide strives to gather personal articles written by men who are acknowledged leaders in their fields. It is hoped that this approach will afford the reader a deeper understanding of the careers these men represent.

The format of the magazine remains essentially the same as its predecessors, except that the Editors have included a special section on careers in major technological fields. This is because of recent events both in this country and abroad which indicate a pressing need for educating a greater number of well-trained scientists.

Naturally it is impossible to include articles on every vocational area, and the Guide makes no pretence to completeness. Nor does it seek to make invidious comparisons between those careers included and those left out. Rather the Editors have selected the best of what was available to them.

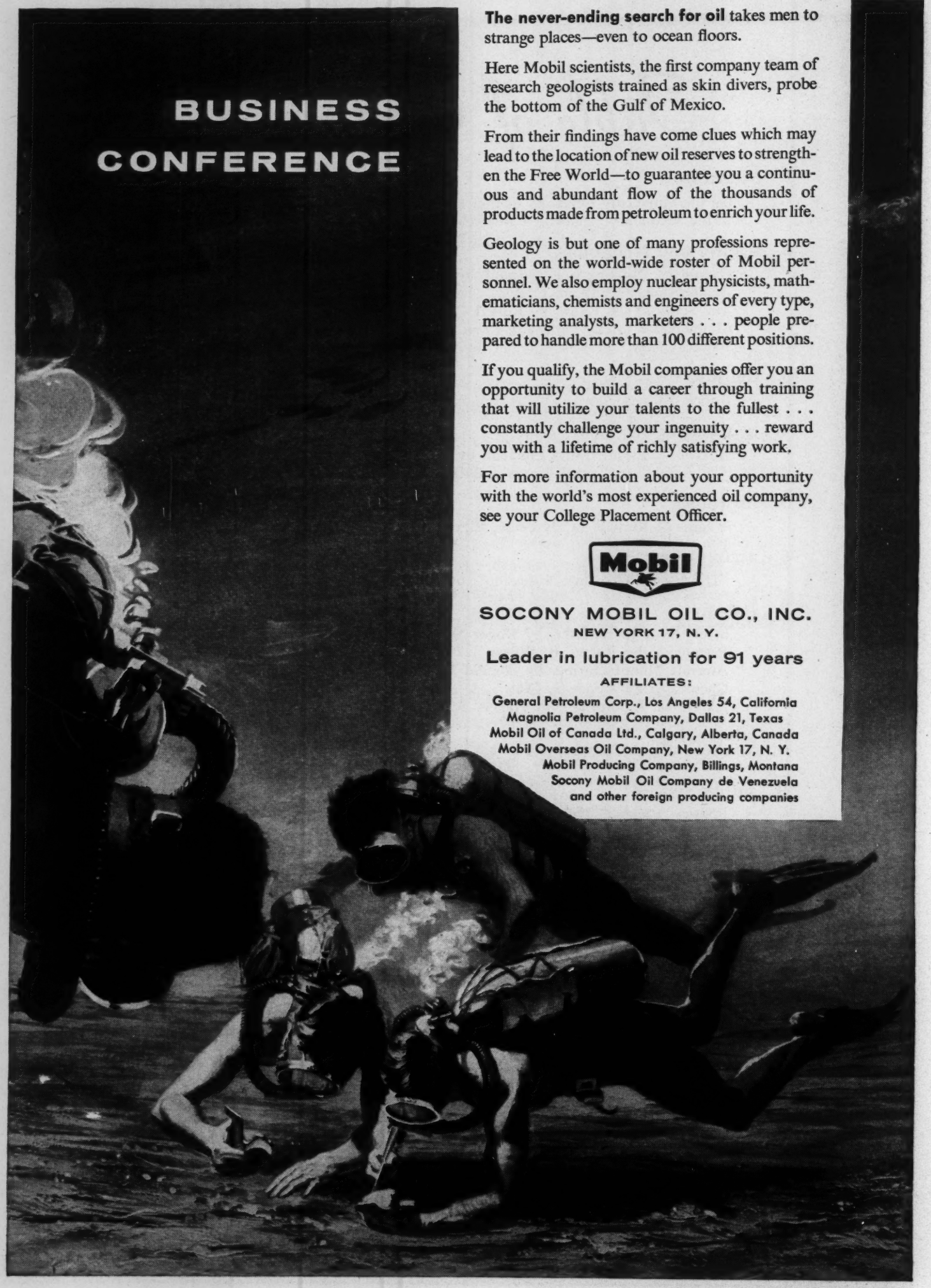
To the men who took their time to write for the Guide, the Editors are greatly indebted, and they hope that the 40,000 college seniors who will receive copies of the magazine will in turn find the articles interesting and rewarding.

The Editors of *The Harvard Crimson*

Table of Contents

1. **education**
   - On the University Level, by Milton Eisenhower 5
   - In the Secondary Schools, by John Crocker 7
2. **science and technology**
   - Chemistry: Nothing Is Permanent, by B. R. Stanerson 9
   - Engineering, by William F. Ryan 10
   - The Study of the Earth, by Robert C. Stephenson 11
   - Mathematics: Many Paths Are Open, by Harry M. Gehman 12
   - Physics: New Lands to Conquer, by Elmer Hutchisson 13
3. **the law**
   - Concern for Society, by Felix Frankfurter 15
4. **transportation**
   - Railroads: Essential and Efficient, by W. A. Johnston 17
   - The Age of Air Travel, by Everett Goulard 18
5. **insurance**
   - Wealth of Variety, by Byron K. Elliott 20
6. **accounting**
   - "The Fastest Growing Profession", by John L. Carey 21
7. **industry**
   - Steel: Basic to Industry, by Roger M. Blough 23
   - Petroleum, by Robert E. Wilson 24
   - Aircraft Manufacturing, by Donald W. Douglas 25
   - Chemistry, by Morse G. Dial 27
   - "A Global Enterprise", by Harvey S. Firestone, Jr. 28
8. **advertising**
   - Not All "Beer and Skittles" by Norman Strouse 29
9. **public service**
   - Politics: Elephant Hide and Butterfly Antennae, by Wayne Morse 33
   - Federal Service, by Harris Ellsworth 34
   - Life in the Foreign Service, by John M. Cabot 35
10. **packaging and retailing**
    - A New Industry, by Lucius D. Clay 56
    - Retailing, by Edward R. Mitton 38
11. **creative writing and journalism**
    - Expected Income—"Not Much", by Vardis Fisher 39
    - Journalism, by Virginius Dabney 40
12. **electric utilities**
    - "Stability, Growth, and Excitement" by Harland C. Forbes 41
13. **medicine**
    - Financial Rewards; A Remote Objective, by Charles W. Mayo 43
    - Dentistry Is Fun, by Roy O. Greep 44
14. **finance**
    - Opportunity in "The Street", by John L. Loeb 45
    - Banking, by Lloyd D. Brace 46
15. **the ministry**
    - Depressing Liabilities and Glowing Assets, by Austin Pardue 49

BUSINESS CONFERENCE



The never-ending search for oil takes men to strange places—even to ocean floors.

Here Mobil scientists, the first company team of research geologists trained as skin divers, probe the bottom of the Gulf of Mexico.

From their findings have come clues which may lead to the location of new oil reserves to strengthen the Free World—to guarantee you a continuous and abundant flow of the thousands of products made from petroleum to enrich your life.

Geology is but one of many professions represented on the world-wide roster of Mobil personnel. We also employ nuclear physicists, mathematicians, chemists and engineers of every type, marketing analysts, marketers . . . people prepared to handle more than 100 different positions.

If you qualify, the Mobil companies offer you an opportunity to build a career through training that will utilize your talents to the fullest . . . constantly challenge your ingenuity . . . reward you with a lifetime of richly satisfying work.

For more information about your opportunity with the world's most experienced oil company, see your College Placement Officer.

Mobil

SOCONY MOBIL OIL CO., INC.
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Leader in lubrication for 91 years

AFFILIATES:

General Petroleum Corp., Los Angeles 54, California
Magnolia Petroleum Company, Dallas 21, Texas
Mobil Oil of Canada Ltd., Calgary, Alberta, Canada
Mobil Overseas Oil Company, New York 17, N. Y.
Mobil Producing Company, Billings, Montana
Socony Mobil Oil Company de Venezuela
and other foreign producing companies

1. education

ON THE UNIVERSITY LEVEL

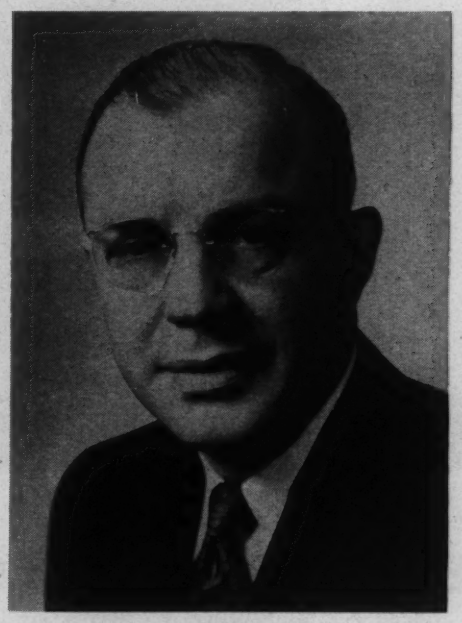
by Milton Eisenhower

A striking fact about a career in higher education is the multitude of possibilities it offers. The variety of opportunities is legion. Most of the disciplinary specializations found in government and business are duplicated or have their counterparts in colleges and universities.

We have more than 1,800 institutions of higher learning in the United States. There are colleges, technical institutes, junior colleges, professional schools, universities, and other types of institutions. Some are publicly supported; some are church-related; some are private and independent. They represent the broadest range of purpose and scholarly achievement. And we need them all, for the urgent demands of society are as varied and complex as these institutions.

Increasing numbers of young people are reaching college age, and a higher percentage of them want a college or university education. It seems certain that present college and university enrollments, now totalling about 3,250,000, will double in the next fifteen years.

This is to be applauded, not deplored. It is still true that a free society requires, as Jefferson argued, a rising level of education and understanding among all the people. It is also true that the democratic concept of the human scene requires each individual to develop his unique talents to their fullest potential, quite apart from the utilitarian value of such achievement. And in sheer materialistic terms, we cannot sustain and further develop our complex, interdependent society without more and more men and women trained in the basic sciences, in the social studies and humanities, and in the technologies. Thus, for example, to maintain present industrial productivity and to meet the needs of the armed services, we should be graduating at the baccalaureate and higher levels twice as many engineers as we are now doing each year.



In a career spanning thirty-three years, Milton Eisenhower has become well known as an educator, agricultural specialist, and government expert as well as a prominent figure in international affairs. Dr. Eisenhower has served higher education—as President of the Kansas State College, of the Pennsylvania State University, and now of The Johns Hopkins University. He is a director of the Fund for Adult Education and until recently has been a member of the Committee on Utilization of College Teaching Resources of the Fund for Advancement of Education.

Meeting these demands will cost a lot of money. We shall have to spend billions of dollars for new plant, and more billions for annual operating costs. But finding the financial resources will not be the principal difficulty: The greatest problem now and in the future lies in obtaining the talented research scholars, teachers, administrators, and other specialized personnel to permit us to make the benefits of higher learning available to all the young people who want it and would profit from it.

Perhaps the only common denominator of research scholars, teachers, administrative officers, financial managers, public relations experts, investment counsellors, doctors and lawyers needed in our colleges and universities is this: The income realized is not enticing. Why this should be so in a nation that obviously places great faith in education and research I do not know. But it is a fact.

To be sure, there are other values; the level of income must not be the only consideration. One who makes a career in higher education and is truly committed to its great purposes and goals has a genuine sense of fulfillment from serving mankind constructively. He works in an atmosphere of intellectual freedom unmatched in any other line of endeavor. These are among the im-

continued on page 57

"AROUND THE WORLD IN 90 MINUTES"

The big show of 1958 will be watched by more people throughout the world than any other single event in history. For the coming Martin satellite program is the most dramatic development of our time. If this is your kind of show, and you're interested in one of the great engineering opportunities of today and tomorrow, act fast . . . The count down has begun. Contact J. J. Holley, Dept. HC, The Martin Company, Baltimore 3, Maryland.

MARTIN
BALTIMORE

IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS

by John Crocker

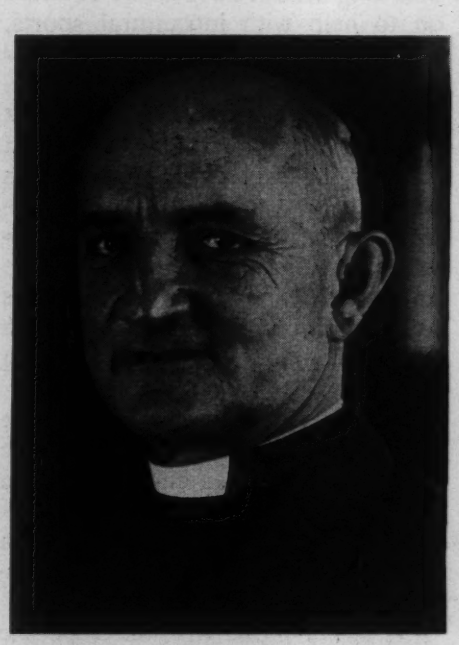
This article concerns teaching in the independent secondary school with special reference to boarding schools. The need for teachers in this area of the educational enterprise is urgent in the sense that there are never enough teachers of the highest quality. It has always been a fact that the teaching profession in America has failed to receive its due proportion of talent as compared to business and the other professions.

The reasons are fairly obvious and it is well to face frankly the disadvantages which secondary school teaching involves.

1) Like ministers, teachers receive lower salaries than men of comparable attainment in other professions. The situation is not ideal even in the schools with the most resources. To be sure, strenuous efforts are underway in the schools to increase salaries, but schoolmasters are not likely to have much more than decent security unless they have private means.

2) Teaching usually involves a confining life. Except for doctors there are few men with less leisure than teachers during term time, and this is particularly true of boarding school teachers. Moreover, the three months' summer vacation is a time when some married men with more than a few children find it necessary to supplement their income by teaching in summer schools or by being counsellors in camps. It is the minority who are lucky enough to be able to use the long vacation, partly for disciplined study in order to achieve a better command of their subject or in order to grow intellectually.

3) Teachers in boarding schools usually have less privacy for their family life than others. Part of their job often involves dormitory duty and having some meals in the school dining-room. In term there is no definite end to the day's duties. The teacher's wife and family may well find that his evenings are rarely free from interruption.



Following a life-time of academic pursuit and educational training, the Rev. John Crocker became Headmaster of Groton preparatory school in 1940. A native of Massachusetts, he himself studied at Groton and went on to Harvard, where he played football on the 1920 and 1921 teams. After graduating in 1922, he attended Balliol College, Oxford, for two years, and returned to this country to teach English at Andover. Mr. Crocker studied theology, and for ten years was Episcopal Chaplain at Princeton. He is married and has six children and ten grandchildren.

The sacrifices involved in teaching mean that a man properly avoids the profession unless he finds himself laid hold of by an inner compulsion that the disadvantages are minor compared with the satisfaction of engaging in a supremely important enterprise. This is why the proportion of secondary school teachers who are happy and whose families are happy is probably higher than those who engage in more lucrative occupations.

What are the requirements of a teacher in, let us say, a boys' boarding school?

1) Obviously a man needs to be on the way of becoming competent in an academic subject and in having genuine intellectual interest. No doubt there are successful teachers who because of their sympathy with the young and because of imaginative gifts get by without constant extension of their own learning. But the general rule remains that the man who communicates excitement in his classes is one who reflects in his teaching a background of continuing hard intellectual work.

To be sure, it is an execellent exercise for a teacher and not unfruitful for students when a man is asked to teach a subject other than that in which he is a specialist. Knowledge of the problems of a range of subjects strengthens a man in his own specialty. The indispensable matter is the continuous struggle for growth.

Incidentally it is worth mentioning that the opportunities for young teachers are frequently better in subjects other than English or History. Teachers with competence in Mathematics, the Classics, Modern Languages and the Sciences are a rarer commodity, and competition on the part of schools for teachers in the fields mentioned is correspondingly greater.

2) It is an indispensable asset for a teacher to have interests which will enable him to participate with boys in activities outside the classroom. Thus one man may have done some debating and can help with public speaking. Another may be musical and able to train a chorus, or accompany an orchestra, or organize a band. Another may collect butterflies or watch birds, or contemplate the stars or direct dramatics.

The point is that the classroom teaching, however important, is only

continued on next page

GLASS

an exciting growing industry

with

challenging and interesting

growth opportunities for young men considering a career in industrial employment.

OPPORTUNITIES

for graduates in

Engineering
Science
Liberal Arts
Business

Write for further information to:

Salary and Wage Administration Department
608 Madison Avenue
Toledo 3, Ohio

LIBBEY·OWENS·FORD GLASS COMPANY

a Great Name in Glass

NOT A JOB, BUT A VOCATION

continued from preceding page

one aspect of a boarding school teacher's occupation.

Athletics is an area where young men are always needed. Indeed, a majority of the younger men in a boarding school have to be counted on to help with intramural sports, and every school requires a few men who are skillful and knowledgeable enough to coach the first teams. (Only the very largest schools have coaching specialists who do not teach academic subjects.) The proper handling of athletics is so important that men who have had experience and success as school or college athletes are in special demand, other things being equal.

3) An important aspect of the art of schoolmastering is to like young human beings enough to share their interests without becoming juvenile one's self, and for this a sense of humor is almost indispensable.

It is inevitable that older people draw apart from the young to some degree. This is unfortunate unless it is mitigated by genuine interest and sympathy, but even more unfortunate is the case of those who maintain their rapport with the youth but never grow up themselves.

It is exhilarating to find teachers who can be at home with the young and the less young alike. The schoolmaster has to be more than popular; he must have the respect of his younger friends and this means an unconscious drawing of them to a maturer level.

4) Teaching is not a job but a vocation. One's eye can never be on the five o'clock whistle. It includes no small degree of drudgery. There are innumerable details which have to be attended to meticulously. Concern about the apparently trivial is inescapable. Every detail, however, is significant because it has a connection with the well-being of a person. Moreover, it is often the doorway to a personal relationship. The teacher who makes the travel arrangements for a boy going to the dentist, or who works with the dance committee about arrangements, or who commends a haircut to the long-haired is, in and through just these details, establisning a relationship. And when the relationship becomes a friendship the meaning of teaching reaches a new dimension.

5) In the last resort what matters most is the kind of man a teacher becomes. The young are uncanny in discernment and over a period of time the teacher gets the kind of respect he deserves.

This means that any attempt to define a teachers assets is shortsighted. Sometimes the unlikely man turns out the best man because by sheer character he has overcome the obstacles between him and the schoolmastering art.

In one sense the ideal temperament of a schoolmaster is to be naturally calm, cheerful, and unruffled. And yet it may be the sensitive man who has learned to endure irritations who is best equipped to understand and help the temperamental, the unhappy, and the initially difficult boy.

6) Schoolmasters more than most men need a constructive philosophy. Without this it would seem hard for a man to be both realistic and optimistic, and children need to be surrounded with precisely this combination of qualities.

The fact has to be faced, however, that in our culture one cannot assume that fine people will all share the same philosophy, or that they have any philosophy beyond a general attachment to good will. What a school wants is quality and this turns up in uncovenanted ways. The only requirement that must be asked of all teachers is that they be in sufficient sympathy with the school's objectives as to share happily in its life.

In few jobs is there such a favorable context for both the indirect and direct witness than in the independent school. Here the relationship between teacher and pupil is so close that some kind of influence is inescapable. The teacher in an independent school is engaged in the greatest of all tasks. He is not merely teaching but doing what he wisely can to provide a foundation for constructive living. He is engaged in "the removing of the things that are shaken . . . that those things which cannot be shaken may remain."

2. science and technology

Chemistry: Nothing Is Permanent

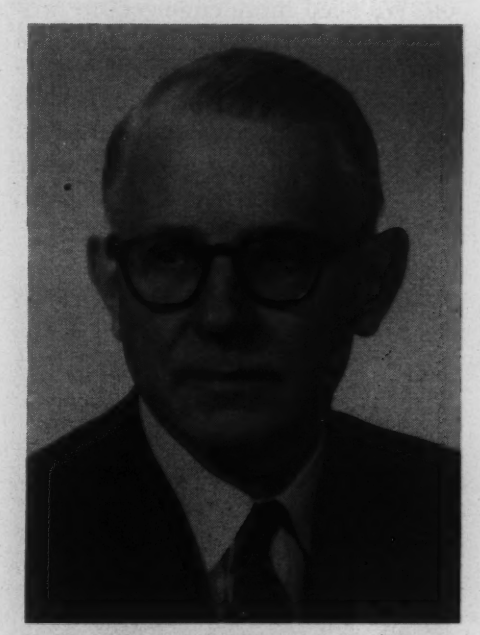
by B. R. Stanerson

The old adage that there is nothing as permanent as change probably is universal. Judging from the number of patents issued in various fields, it seems to apply most to chemistry. At least there now are as many patent applications relating to chemistry as there are in all other fields put together. Furthermore, there is no indication of a letup in sight.

At the turn of this century there were about 5,000 chemists and practically no chemical industry. Today there are approximately 160,000 chemists and chemical engineers, and the chemical industry in 1957 hit the $25 billion mark in sales. In view of such progress, it is indeed difficult to discuss chemistry and chemical engineering without appearing to be overly enthusiastic. Please bear in mind also, that there are few objects we use which have not been developed through some chemical process which, of course, involves the chemical profession.

These people are located throughout the length and breadth of our country. Since the majority are employed by industry, they tend to be settled more in metropolitan areas than in urban communities. There are approximately twice as many chemists in the United States as there are chemical engineers.

Who do chemists and chemical engineers work for? About 2/3 of of all chemists and 4/5 of all chemical engineers are employed in industry. The government and teaching institutions each employ four per cent to five per cent of the engineers, and others employ still smaller proportions. About 15 per cent of chemists are in teaching and nearly 10 per cent in government.



B. R. Stanerson is a native of Iowa, educated at Iowa State College where he received his bachelors, masters, and doctorate degrees. He has taught chemistry and physics at Dowling College and his alma mater, and worked as a researcher for the Texas Company where his work was in the field of analytical chemistry and the production of butadiene and high polymers from petroleum products. In 1947 Stanerson accepted a position with the American Chemical Society and now is Assistant Secretary of Professional Affairs.

What are the education requirements? A four-year college education is a minimum requirement for employment as a chemist or chemical engineer. Such training is adequate for certain types of positions but for others an advanced degree is almost a necessity. About 42 per cent of all chemists and 12 per cent of chemical engineers have doctor's degrees. Another 20 per cent to 25 per cent of the members of the profession have master's degrees. The proportion who study for advanced degrees is gaining as the science of chemistry becomes more intricate.

The time required to earn a master's degree is usually one to two years beyond the baccalaureate. The doctorate ordinarily requires another two years and sometimes more.

It is significant to point out that students in graduate schools are able to finance their studies through teaching part time or working on special research projects.

What personal characteristics are desirable? Chemistry is a science. Characteristics associated with scientists include a desire for exactness, manipulative ability with apparatus, a high degree of intellectual honesty, curiosity, initiative, and a keen power of observation. In the chemical profession, it is important also to realize that most problems are not solved by the first effort and that patience and a capacity to work steadily on a job are required. Also, since modern research is organized by teams of scientists, it is important to be able to work with others in solving a problem.

continued on page 56

INCREASING DEMAND

ENGINEERING

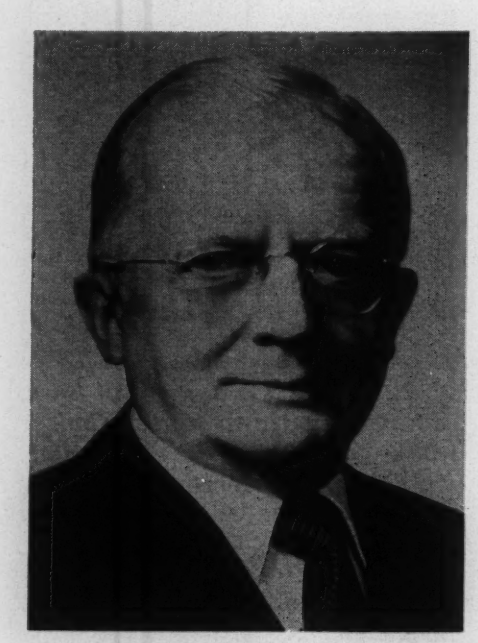
by William F. Ryan

Many factors control the demand for professionally trained people. The opportunities for college graduates are increasing steadily in all lines of endeavor, but the most rapidly increasing demand during the last two decades has been for engineers. That demand will undoubtedly continue to increase at an accelerated rate for many years to come.

The demand for lawyers and doctors has a reasonably fixed relation to the number of people in a community. The demand for teachers has increased at a more rapid rate than the population because we not only have more young people to educate, but our young folks are staying in school longer. Twice as many students staying in school twice as long require four times as many teachers. The demand for engineers is affected by even more complex factors. We not only have more people from year to year, but all of these people are demanding more goods and services of greater and greater complexity.

To a certain extent every engineer creates a demand for more engineers. Winston Churchill, one of the world's keenest observers and finest reporters, has attributed the high productivity of American industry and our consequent high standard of living to the large number of engineering schools of university grade which we have developed in this country. The engineer then, by increasing productivity and developing new products, puts more money into the hands of each family; they demand more of and a richer variety of goods and services, and the technical complexity of supplying their demands is continually rising.

When we advanced from the horsedrawn vehicle and plow to the Model T and the tractor, we created a demand for engineers. But now our vehicles must have terrific power, automatic drive, power steering and even air conditioning; we need more engineers to design the more complicated cars, to design the machines to make them and to design the expressways for them to travel on. We need more engineers to produce more and better fuel and more and better tires to stand the higher speeds. Finally we need engineers to design and operate automatic factories so that fewer men can make more and better cars at less cost, and have more time to drive them. Thus engineers breed a demand for more engineers and it is difficult to conceive of a lessening of this demand during our life time.



Dr. William F. Ryan is currently president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers and is the vice-president and Senior consulting engineer of Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation. Ryan was educated at Harvard University and joined Stone and Webster in 1929 as a mechanical engineer. He is active in many professional associations and the author of numerous technical papers in the field of heat, power, and professional ethics.

Many young men, after going through four years or more of engineering education, decide to enter banking, merchandising or some field of endeavor. An engineering education provides a good foundation for such pursuits, but at this particular moment in history the young man or woman with the essential talents, aptitudes, and training for the practice of engineering has extraordinary opportunities. His or her services are sought in every branch of industry, the starting compensation is better than in most other fields, and the opportunity for creative work and for outstanding contributions to the national economy, the defense of freedom, and the welfare of mankind are literally unlimited.

Engineers' Council for Professional Development accredits curricula in 25 different fields of engineering, and our state boards of engineering examiners recognize many others, but the branch of engineering in which a graduate starts his career is of little importance either with regard to compensation or opportunity. Many men who have taken degrees in mechanical engineering are now outstanding in the chemical engineering field, and graduates in civil or electrical engineering may design paper mills or nuclear power plants. The latter is a branch of engineering for which no one was specifically educated until the last few years. While it may seem to the layman that the designer of a highway bridge and the designer of a jet engine have nothing in common, the work of both is based on the same mathematical concepts and on the same laws of statics and dynamics. The particular branch of engineering for which one is educated means less and less as the years go by, and some of our very best engineering schools are offering curricula in "engineering", refusing to differentiate, for the basic preparation, between the several branches of engineering. Specialization, they claim, should be effected either in graduate schools or by actual practice in industry.

continued on next page

continued from preceding page

No college senior should have any doubt whether he has the mental attributes and natural aptitudes for a successful career in engineering. The man who "Can't do mathematics" or finds physics a bore should avoid any thought of being an engineer. Also, even if he is a shark at mathematics, but he has no interest in what's under the hood of a new car "just so the thing goes", and if he is more interested in abstractions than in concrete effects, he probably should turn his attention to pure science and forget engineering. The engineer's aim in life is to produce hardware—things that one can use, but there are many men earning straight "As" in mathematics and science who have no interest in such matters. They are not the stuff of which successful engineers are made.

While the graduate who holds an engineering degree is in greater demand, engineering careers are wide open to any bachelor of arts who has demonstrated his aptitude by earning creditable grades in mathematics and the natural sciences. Graduate work in an enginering school is an obvious intermediate step, but graduates in arts who have been successful in college courses in mathematics and physics can also become engineers through training in industry, particularly if supplemented by extension courses in technical institutions. The latter procedure takes longer, but many engineers who hold no engineering degree have risen to eminence in their profession. Moreover, a broader education in the humanities and social sciences is a major asset in the higher echelons of engineering work.

The high starting salaries offered to engineering graduates has been widely publicized. On the other hand it has been claimed that other professions yield higher rewards in later years. The salary statistics, however, are complicated by the fact that so many engineers move into management and they are classified as executives rather than engineers. Surveys have shown that an engineering education is the high road to management and high executive positions in American Industry. The Bell Telephone System, for example, has published statistics regarding the executive officers of their numer-

continued on page 36

The Study of the Earth

by Robert C. Stephenson

The largest laboratory of all is the earth; it is the laboratory of the geological scientist. Not a research center of four walls, the earth to the geologist is an intimate, living thing—a thing of mood and character which, like an old friend, can be gauged and interpreted. It is little wonder that a career in the geological sciences offers many stimulating challenges.

Geology is the study of the earth, the history of the earth since its beginning, and the study of the many processes which have worked to alter the earth. It is the science of minerals, of rocks, and of the history of life as recorded by fossil remains throughout geologic ages.

Robert C. Stephenson has been Executive Director of the American Geological Institute since 1955. He is a graduate of Miami University of Ohio and received his Ph.D. in geology from the Johns Hopkins University in 1943. As an economic geologist, Dr. Stephenson has had varied experience in exploration for petroleum and mineral resources. For a number of years he served as the Assistant State Geologist of the Pennsylvania Topographic & Geological Survey.

In its broadest interpretation, geophysics is concerned with the physics of the atmosphere, hydrosphere and lithosphere, but an area of geophysics may be considered a geological science. Geologists and geophysicists work hand in hand in scientific studies of the physical properties of the earth and of ground water. A large proportion of all geophysicists are concerned principally with exploration for petroleum and mineral resources.

In large measure, our present high standard of living has resulted from the exploitation of our rich endowment of mineral raw materials such as iron ore, copper, coal and oil. Today we hear we are in the jet age, the age of automation, the atomic era, the electronic age, or some other magic era. If we probe the diversified technological advances of our modern age, we find that they are rooted in newly-developed raw materials or in the more diversified use of classic raw materials. Yes, if we were to pull the "mineral raw material rug" out from under our modern research and development structure, the whole thing would tumble like a house of cards. It is essential that we maintain adequate supplies of basic mineral resources. This is one of the great challenges confronting the geologist.

The geological sciences are a young and vital part of the vast field of science. As supply problems of minerals and fuels have become more acute, the profession has grown steadily; geological scientists doubled in number between 1940 and 1950 and their number has continued to increase at the rate of somewhat over one thousand per year. In 1957, it is estimated

continued on page 60

Mathematics: Many Paths Are Open

by Harry M. Gehman

Opportunities for a satisfying and rewarding career in mathematics were never better than they are today. For a recent or prospective college graduate with the necessary ability and training many paths are open. Everything indicates that the present demand for mathematicians will continue and probably increase for many years. More teachers of mathematics are needed, as are persons to work as applied mathematicians in industry or government. More statisticians and actuaries are needed; both of these fields require a basic preparation in mathematics.

A native of Pennsylvania, Harry M. Gehman received all his formal academic training at the University of Pennsylvania, where he also taught mathematics for five years. After teaching at the University of Texas and Yale, Gehman joined the faculty of the University of Buffalo. Since 1929 he has been professor of Mathematics and head of that department at Buffalo. During World War II Gehman served with the U.S. Army in England, and since 1948 he has been Secretary-Treasurer of the Mathematical Association of America, an organization of 7,000 members interested in mathematics at the college level.

For many years the chief opportunity for a career in mathematics was as a teacher of the subject. While this is no longer true, many students are still planning on careers as teachers of mathematics, either in secondary schools or in colleges or universities. To many persons teaching is an attractive career, with the opportunity it affords for working with young people and with the security by tenure and pension provisions associated with most teaching positions. Teaching salaries have been low in the past but are now improving. Many of the larger eastern cities have salary scales ranging from $4000 to $7000 for teachers with B.A. degrees. Higher salaries are paid teachers with masters or doctors degrees. College and university salaries are somewhat higher, but more graduate training is expected. Annual salaries of $15,000 or higher are not uncommon in the larger universities.

The necessity for instructing prospective students of the physical sciences, engineering, and even the social sciences, in the basic concepts of mathematics, creates an ever present and growing need for persons who will devote their lives to the teaching of elementary mathematics in secondary schools and in undergraduate colleges. The prospect of a career devoted chiefly to research in mathematics and to teaching of graduate students attracts to the universities those with ability in research. In this connection it should be pointed out that research in pure mathematics continues at an ever-accelerating pace. As is the case in most fields of learning the solution of one problem usually produces a myriad of other problems clamoring for solution. In spite of the recent establishment of several new periodicals devoted solely to the publication of mathematical research, research in mathematics is still hampered by lack of publication facilities and the consequent great delay in publication of the results of current research.

The mathematician in industry is usually closely associated with engineers and physicists, chemists, or geologists. He needs to know at least the fundamentals of these fields and often his work is hardly distinguishable from that of an engineer or a theoretical physicist. But the time of other industrial mathematicians is devoted to the development of mathematical models intended to explain the structure of physical processes or operations. Work of this type requires as much imagination and originality as does research in pure mathematics.

One aspect of applied mathematics has become of sufficient importance during the past fifteen years to be given the name "Operations Research" or "Operations Analysis." Beginning as a purely military activity, the methods of operations research are now applied to many problems in business and industry in an attempt to give a scientific basis for decisions affecting operations and management. Problems of production programming, distribution, sales promotion and advertising have been studied effectively by the application of mathematical and statistical processes.

The growing use of high speed computing machines in business and industry affords additional career opportunities for mathematicians. The effective use of a computing machine in a particular company usually poses a series of problems requiring the mathematical analysis of the factors involved in order that wise decisions may be made. The field

continued on page 26

Physics: New Lands To Conquer

by Elmer Hutchisson

Physics is exciting business! The days of new lands to conquer are gone forever, but instead science offers its own endless frontiers to kindle the spirit of adventure and to fire the imagination of today's youth. Physics as a profession offers able young men (and women) an unparalleled opportunity for fascinating work, service to one's fellowmen, and early individual recognition. It is a young man's world; one in which many of the most important discoveries are made by men under thirty-five.

Physics as a subject is the search for new knowledge and for a more complete understanding of the universe about us. With this new knowledge comes great intellectual satisfaction and a new capability of solving the increasingly complex problems that arise in this age of technology. To many, the attraction of physics is the normal human desire of man to know more about himself and his surroundings and to put this knowledge into an orderly structure resembling in beauty a great cathedral or a great symphony. To others, the attraction of physics is also a normal human desire, but one of solving problems and performing important tasks that may add to human comfort and assist in raising standards of health and of wealth.

The broad field of physics may be divided in many ways. Some physicists are primarily experimentalists and add to our knowledge of our physical surroundings by performing experiments under very carefully controlled conditions. Others are theorists and concentrate on the analyzing, classifying, and organizing of experimental knowledge into physical laws of wide applicability. It is through such critical analysis and the elimination of the superfluous that science advances. Contrary to popular belief, few scientists work in an "ivory tower". Progress comes from the complete and very extensive interchange of new knowledge throughout the world. This is accomplished through scientific journals and through meetings of professional societies. Meetings of the American Physical Society and of other societies of physicists are full of friendly debate and good fellowship. They serve to stimulate the young scientist and have much to do with the tremendous pace with which science is advancing.

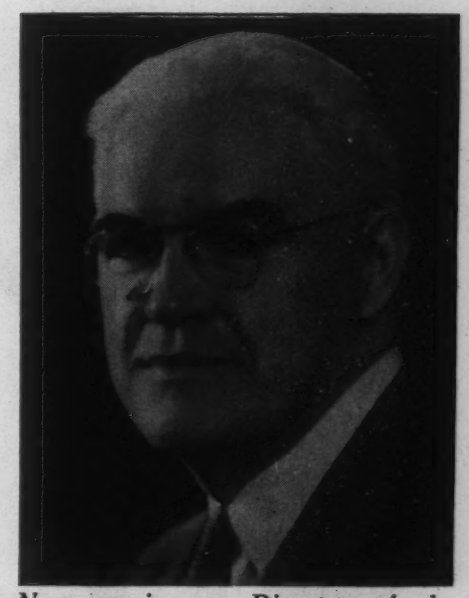
As an alternative to the division of physics into experimental and theoretical physics, we can break it down into specialized scientific areas. Typical areas of specialization are applied mechanics, attainment of very high or very low temperatures, design of optical systems, noise reduction through acoustic design, or the broad area of electronics. Many physicists consider themselves nuclear physicists and are engaged in trying to understand better the fundamental structure of the universe, or perhaps are trying to design a more efficient nuclear power reactor. Other physicists are primarily concerned with an understanding of the solid-state and the forces that hold atoms together. Usually it is desirable for a young physicist to choose a relatively narrow field in which to make his first contribution, but he should expect to broaden his interests as he gathers experience.

To succeed in physics, one needs a keen imagination and a patient, logical mind. Much of the language of physics is symbolic and an early acquaintance with mathematics is essential. Since the body of accumulated knowledge in physics is large, long study is normally required to become thoroughly familiar with it. Formal study may end with the bachelor's degree, but as with the professions of law and medicine, the true professional usually goes on for the Ph.D. This is, however, far from necessary as opportunities abound at all levels and no one should hesitate because the road seems long or the cost prohibitive.

The principal employers of physicists are colleges and universities, industry, and government. A university or college position can offer a very satisfying career and generally combines teaching with the opportunity of doing independent research. In fact, a large part of the most fundamental research is carried on under university auspices. The contact which provides with keen young minds is highly stimulating and constantly challenging. Good teaching is an art which requires a high mastery of subject and a true interest in learning. The salaries are not tremendous but have increased greatly over the past few years and range today from about $4,500 to $15,000.

Industry provides many oppor-

continued on next page



Now serving as Director of the American Institute of Physics, Elmer Hutchisson has served as head of the Physics Department of the University of Pittsburgh and has been Dean of the Faculty, Acting President, and Dean of the Graduate School of the Case Institute of Technology. He was born in Cleveland and educated at Case, M.I.T. and the University of Minnesota. Hutchisson has served as an editor and advisor to numerous scientific publications and is himself a well-known author in the field of physics and education. He has often been associated with projects of the Federal government.

Here at ADL versatility is a vital factor in professional accomplishment. In this, one of the world's oldest and largest industrial research organizations, it is commonplace for staff members — chemists, physicists, biologists, engineers, mathematicians, technical economists — to reach outside their usual fields in solving problems for business, industry and government.

The diversity of ADL's work — from solar furnaces to investment advice; from new products to inventory controls; from regional development counsel to computer design — reflects the versatility of the ADL staff.

Whatever your scientific field or your outside interests (are you a mathematician with a flair for botany? . . . a physical chemist with a background in the humanities? . . . an electrical engineer with a bent for economics?) perhaps you have a valuable combination of talents that could bring new ideas to ADL in work that would be more satisfying to you.

Write to Thomas A. Buffum:

Arthur D. Little, Inc.

CONSULTANTS TO INDUSTRY SINCE 1886

30 Memorial Drive, Cambridge, Mass.

Offices and laboratories at Cambridge, San Francisco, and Chicago. Regional Offices at Washington, D. C., New York City, Los Angeles, and San Juan, P. R. British Affiliate — Arthur D. Little Research Institute, Edinburgh, Scotland.

PHYSICS

continued from preceding page

tunities for physicists, including laboratory research, design and development work, and operating control problems. Much of the research in industry is basic in nature but, of course, is usually related closely to the interest of the company.

Industry today provides exceedingly pleasant surroundings and permits considerable freedom to the individual. Salaries up to $20,000 per year are quite possible and may go much higher if one has considerable administrative responsibility.

Within the past few years, the Federal government has become the largest single employer of physicists. The opportunities that exist in the government are in the various governmental laboratories and in agencies. The work ranges over the entire gamut from fundamental research to design and development, and from research administration to specialized contract supervision. The conditions of employment are excellent and salaries may reach $15,000 per year.

At present, there are close to 25,000 active physicists in the United States. Although the number of students going into physics has increased greatly in the past few years, the demand has increased still faster and an acute shortage exists. There are, therefore, both good initial opportunities and excellent prospects for advancement.

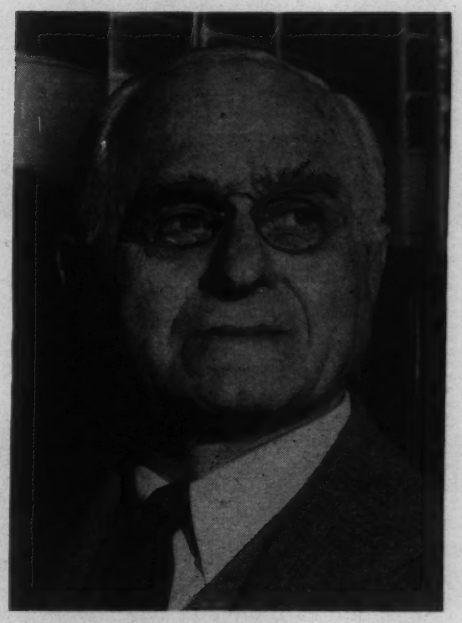
The final question to be considered is "How do I get started?" I would suggest, first of all, that the decision to go into physics should be made as an undergraduate, although there are many examples of outstanding physicists who did not undertake specialization in physics until the beginning of their graduate work. As mentioned earlier, a good foundation in mathematics is essential and a student should take as much laboratory work as possible. Even if the possibility of graduate study seems remote, I would suggest that this be included in the student's planning. In view of the large number of fellowships and assistantships available, the out of pocket expense is likely to be small. If there is the interest and the will, the road should not be too difficult.

3. the law

CONCERN FOR SOCIETY

by Felix Frankfurter

The best reason for going into the law is the same that led Fritz Kreisler to be a fiddler and Gotzun Borglum to be a sculptor—some inner compulsion that selects one's career. Fortunate indeed are those for whom a coercive aptitude or a controlling interest leaves no problem for choice of a calling. So far as the law is concerned, I suspect this inevitability saves less than the majority who are finally won to the law from the painful necessity of choice. Indeed, the probability is that a much large percentage of men turn to the law than is true of other professions in default of not clearly being enticed by some other activity. Men have attained pre-eminent distinction in the law who took it up with dubiety and even with grave misgivings. Thus it was years before Mr. Justice Holmes came to rest in the conviction that "a man may live greatly in the law as well as elsewhere." I assume that in asking us to speak about our respective professions to those who have to make conscious choices, we are addressing men who are concerned with a life and not with a living. Only very rarely, I suppose, does a man decide between law and one of the arts, for, to quote Mr. Justice Holmes once more, "the law is not the place for the artist or the poet." Even so, I have known at least two instances of men buffetted between their love for music and the seductions of the law. And Edgar Lee Masters and Archibald MacLeish attained their fame as poets after they demonstrated high competence at law. But these are rare exceptions. Those who are not fortunate enough to go into the law as a matter of course, in response to an inner call, are likely to be men who have no fierce drive in any other direction, whose abilities are of a diffused or as yet undefined nature. In resolving their doubts and uncertainties, they will appropriately ask what kind of reasonable hopes for fulfillment of one's endeavors and dreams does the profession of the law hold.



Arriving in the U.S. as an Austrian immigrant at the age of 12 and unable to speak English, Felix Frankfurter has become one of the most influential and controversial figures to serve on the Supreme Court. He graduated from the City College of New York in 1902 and gained his law degree at Harvard. Before becoming a professor in the Harvard Law School in 1914, Frankfurter served as an U.S. attorney and as a law officer in the War Department. President Roosevelt appointed him in 1939 to an associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He has written numerous books about the law and lawyers.

Since everything is connected with everything else in the universe, if one only pursues the interconnections, nothing is sillier than to make competing claims of intellectual interest for one profession as against another. But one is surely not guilty of guild parochialism in asserting that the law affords the amplest opportunities for the greediest intellectual appetite. The law has fairly been called a great anthropological document. It reflects and to no small degree embodies perhaps the significant achievements of civilization, putting to one side, of course, the finest flowers of civilization—the great works of poets and artists. The facts that these profounder aspects of law lie beneath the surface of the daily concerns of the men of law make the intellectual adventure to which the law beckons all the more exciting.

These intellectual interests do not center about abstractions. The law's concern is society, men and women. And so, whether in the daily life of practitioners or in the context of the history of institutions and ideas without which law is a grab-bag of unrelated rules and episodes, law throbs with human interest: it touches the fate of man in all his vicissitudes of joy and sorrow, of mean pursuit and high adventure. The pageantry of Anglo-American legal history for nine hundred years is visible to the understanding eye of

continued on page 53

What's it like to be with IBM?

The increasing interest of business and industry in electronic computers enables IBM to offer today's college graduates and graduate students many challenging opportunities and rewarding careers. Whether your interest lies in the development or in the sale of IBM products—electronic business machines of wide variety and application—you will find at IBM an atmosphere in which you can develop your abilities to the fullest extent, where achievement is quickly recognized. Among the careers available are . . .

RESEARCH
(Advanced degree in physics, engineering, mathematics or physical chemistry) Dealing with experiments and study in the fundamentals of many physical phenomena, chiefly materials in the solid state and electron emission.

DEVELOPMENT ENGINEERING
(B.S. or advanced degree in E.E., M.E., physics or mathematics) Development and design of new products—electronics, storage devices, pulse shaping and switching, mechanics, dynamics, stress analysis and creation of high-speed mechanisms.

APPLIED SCIENCE
(Advanced degree in engineering, mathematics or physical science) Consultation with IBM customers for the purpose of analyzing business or scientific problems for solution through IBM Electronic Data Processing Machines.

MANUFACTURING ENGINEERING
(B.S. or M.S. degree in electrical, mechanical, or industrial engineering) Analysis, design and procurement of equipment and facilities; plant layout and methods. Much of IBM's work is creative, demanding unique manufacturing equipment.

SALES AND SALES ASSISTANCE
(B.A., B.S., or M.S. degree or major in liberal arts, business administration, engineering, science, mathematics or accounting) Applying IBM electronic business machines to problems in industry, government, science and education.

BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
(Business administration, accounting or B.A. degree) Financial and accounting operations: corporate, general and factory accounting; internal audit; methods; payroll and taxes—at corporate headquarters, branch offices and plants.

HOW TO APPLY: Consult your College Placement Director and request a copy of our brochure. He can give you the data of our next visit to your campus or refer you to the nearest IBM office for a personal interview. Or write for further information to:

Mr. C. B. Finley
IBM Corp., Dept. 863M
590 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

IBM INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES CORPORATION

DATA PROCESSING
ELECTRIC TYPEWRITERS
MILITARY PRODUCTS
SPECIAL ENGINEERING PRODUCTS
SUPPLIES
TIME EQUIPMENT

Plants and laboratories: Endicott, Kingston, Owego, Poughkeepsie, Yorktown, N. Y.; Lexington, Ky.; Rochester, Minn.; San Jose, Calif.

4. transportation

Railroads: Essential and Efficient

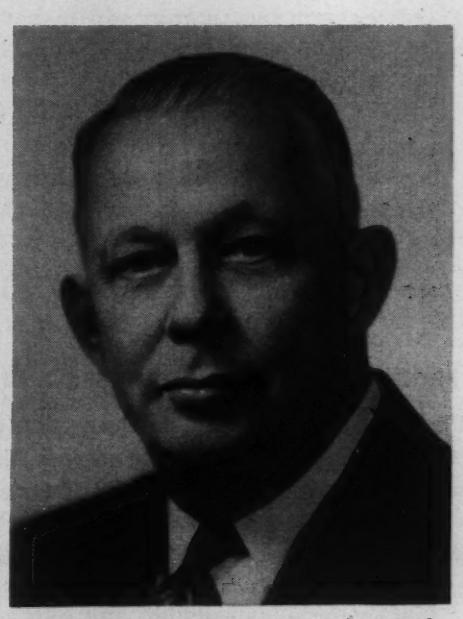
by W. A. Johnston

Every now and then I am asked: "Would you recommend having your son follow in your footsteps as a railroad man?" My answer is an emphatic: "Yes, sir!" There is an excellent future for young people in railroading today. I can back up that statement, for my only son has followed me into railroading.

Some people have come to have the idea that the great days of railroading are behind us and the industry is going downhill. Actually, there is no reason for anyone to be pessimistic about the railroads. On the contrary, there are excellent reasons for being optimistic about their future. First of all, railroads are the most essential form of transport in the United States. They are the most essential because they are the most efficient. The simple fact is, railroading is a thoroughly modern industry.

At present railroads are performing approximately half of all the intercity movement of freight. In 1956 railroads carried 38 million carloads of revenue freight. A recent study made by Transportation Facts, Inc., predicts that railroads by 1965 will be called upon to haul 41 per cent more tonnage than is currently being carried.

The efficiency of railroads is unquestioned. Nothing has ever been devised by the mind of man that is more efficient than the flanged wheel on the steel rail. The source of this efficiency is the remarkable low friction of the wheel-on-track principle. For example, a 40-ton boxcar, given a 60-mile an hour shove on a level track, will roll five miles or more before coming to a stop. By contrast, a truck of the same capacity, going at the same speed on a concrete highway, will roll in neutral gear only a mile before stopping. This principle, when combined with the practice of moving many cars in a single train, give railroads the "inherent advantage" that economists talk about. Certainly the giant industries of our economy could not exist without the connecting link of rail lines.



Following his graduation from the University of Illinois, Mr. Johnston went to work for the Illinois Central Railroad as an accountant and later served in the traffic and operating departments. He became president in 1945 at the age of 47 and was then the youngest president of any major railroad in the United States. Active in many civic affairs, Mr. Johnston is a Trustee of DePauw University and of the University of Illinois.

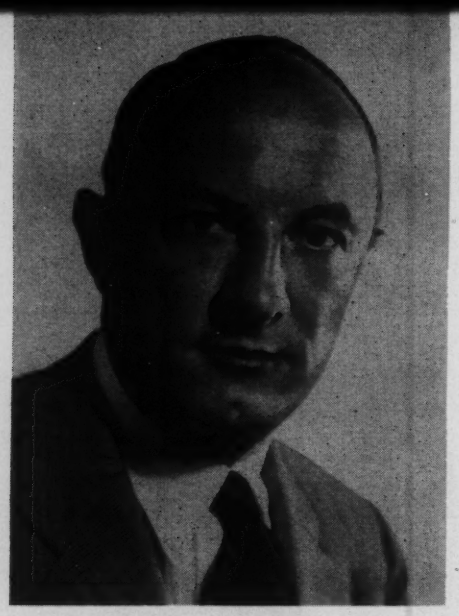
Essential as they are in peace, railroads are even more valuable in war. Perhaps the most cogent statement of this fact has been made by General James A. Van Fleet, who from 1951 to 1953 commanded our fighting forces in Korea. In describing the durability of railroads in warfare, he wrote:

"We dive-bombed and skip-bombed, we shelled with heavy naval guns, we cannonaded with ground artillery, we strafed with rockets and machine guns, we organized sabotage and guerilla attacks. But we never stopped the Red railroads from delivering ammunition and supplies."

Remember in World War II when the Nazis tried to break up the Allied buildup for invasion of the Continent? The Nazis threw a tremendous air punch at Coventry, during which they made 122 direct hits on rail bridges, sidings, junctions and yards. Yet two days later, the British railroads were in full operation through Coventry. Even more significantly, within 48 hours after the atom bomb smashed Hiroshima, trains began rolling into the heart of the city.

In addition to being essential and efficient, railroads are thoroughly modern. More than a billion dollars a year are poured into railroad improvements. This money comes in part from people who expect to earn a good return on their investment, in part from profits made by the railroads. In the last decade tens of thousands of new locomotives were purchased, hundreds of thousands

continued on page 52



Everett Goulard, a graduate of Cornell University, received his law degree from Harvard in 1937 and has been in industrial relations work since that time. He joined the Industrial Relations Department of Pan American World Airways in 1948 and was elected an assistant Vice President in 1954. In September, 1955 he became Vice President. Mr. Goulard served in the Army during World War II and was discharged with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in 1946.

THE AGE OF AIR TRAVEL

by Everett Goulard

The age of air travel, which in a very few years has revolutionized commerce and human relations in a previously surface-bound world, is still an infant as major industries go.

The first domestic air lines began limited mail carrying operations in the mid-1920's, and my own company flew little tri-motored Fokker F7's between Key West and Cuba in 1927 to inaugurate the vast network of overseas routes which encircle the world today.

From those small and relatively recent beginnings, commercial air transportation has grown to one of our most important industries. And best of all, its potential for future growth is still almost unlimited.

Although the scheduled domestic and overseas airlines of America are already carrying some 900,000 passengers a week, and travel by air has become the common mode of transportation throughout much of the world, I am confident that the real age of air travel is just beginning.

Ahead lies the great period of jet transports to be followed by supersonic, rocket or atomic powered planes. These all mean steady improvement in speed and comfort of travel, as well as faster and more efficient cargo delivery.

These technological advances, aug-

continued on next page

KOPPERS

"HELPING INDUSTRY TO SERVE YOU BETTER"

PRODUCERS OF:	DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF:
Chemicals, Plastics, Dyestuffs	Coke Ovens, Coal Chemical Recovery Plants
Coal Tar Products	Blast Furnaces, Sintering Plants
Chemically Treated Wood	Open Hearth Shops, Steel Plants
Metal Products	Chemical Plants
Industrial and Domestic Coke	Other Industrial Facilities

Koppers has outstanding career opportunities for graduates in engineering and chemistry, and in business administration and the liberal arts.

For further information, see your College Placement Officer or write to:
Director of College Relations, Koppers Company, Inc.,
2530 Koppers Building, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

KOPPERS COMPANY, INC.
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

continued from preceding page

mented by a steady increase in population, will give the entire industry tremendous impetus, and should create a substantial number of new jobs for trained people in many areas of skill. A current airlines study issued by a leading investment house states flatly that "the potential market for air travel is enormous."

The study cites a Civil Aeronautics Administration prediction that the number of domestic airline passengers in 1956 would be more than double the 1954 number, then—significantly—points out that the Administration later revised its estimate upward.

The same study also foresees a big potential in international air passenger business, and a rapid growth in air freight. This of course will mean additional new job opportunities.

The Scheduled Certificated Airlines of America fall into six general classifications, and, although all are engaged in licensed commercial air transportation, there are certain differences in their operations which might affect one's choice in seeking a job. These lines all operate under permits specifying certain types of equipment and routes in accordance with provisions of the Civil Aeronautics Act. They are:

1) The Domestic Trunk Airlines, which have permanent operating routes within the United States. There are 12 of these, and their primary objective is to tie together the major cities or hubs within a given section of the United States, and in turn, to link that section to other sections of the country.
2) The International and Overseas Airlines, which include eight of the lines also serving as domestic trunk lines. A total of 18 U. S. Flag carriers now fly more than 112,000 miles of air routes between the United States and other countries.
3) The Local Airlines, which link small and intermediate communities in a given section of the country to one another and to major cities or hubs within the same section.
4) The Territorial Airlines, which serve our outlying possessions in Hawaii and Alaska.
5) The Helicopter Airlines, which operate under temporary certificates between airports, central post offices and suburbs of large metropolitan centers. These lines are a recent development, but in some areas already have substantial operations. They could become very important in the future.
6) The All-Cargo Airlines, which also operate under temporary certificates authorizing scheduled cargo flights. Two such airlines conduct overseas operations.

Airline jobs today fall into many categories, and with continued progress in various scientific fields, they will undoubtedly be even more varied. A recent study by the Air Transport Association of America (ATA) disclosed that the domestic and international scheduled lines in the United States were employing some 11,000 pilots and co-pilots, more than 7,500 stewards and stewardesses, some 29,000 mechanics and 3,400 flight dispatch people, including meteorologists. About 19,000 were in various jobs in hangars and on the ramps, and another 50,000 or so were at work as sales personnel, in airline offices, and at various miscellaneous jobs.

This wide diversity of openings means that many types of skills and training are in demand. Obviously the best jobs with the brightest futures will go to the men and women who are best trained for them.

A high school education is required for all but a very few airline jobs, and college or special technical training is necessary for many of them. In addition, a well rounded knowledge in many fields is essential for real success. An understanding of human psychology, salesmanship, political science, economics, mathematics and the physical sciences will prove of great value to the young man or woman who chooses commercial aviation for a career.

The best paying jobs on the airlines are those of pilots. And, as might be expected, they are probably the most difficult to obtain. Besides requiring very exacting physical and mental standards, pilots and co-pilots must hold CAA certificates. They must also have a good general knowledge of meteorology, navigation and good mechanical aptitudes, and most airlines require at least two years of college, with a college degree preferable.

The majority of pilots hired by the airlines today come from the military services, where it is possible to get flight training demanded at no cost, although it may also be obtained from privately owned and operated flying schools. An approved list of such schools may be had by writing to the Civil Aeronautics Administration, Office of Information, Washington 25, D. C.)

In return for these strict requirements, pilots receive excellent pay and have fine working conditions. For example, the average anuual salary of all pilots and co-pilots on domestic routes in 1955 was $11,375, while those on international routes averaged in excess of $12,500. These figures are somewhat higher today. Many veteran captains earn as high as $20,000 to $25,000 annually, depending on the number of hours and type of equipment flown.

A CAA certificate and at least a high school education are also required for flight engineers, another good paying position. Some lines insist on at least four years of diversified aircraft and engine mechanic experience, and one requires that applicants must have 600 hours solo flying time. Flight engineers usually start at salaries of about $400 to $500 per month, and periodic increases bring this up to $1,000 a month or so, depending on routes and equipment flown.

Earnings in other airline positions, except, of course, those carrying executive responsibilities, generally are not as large. However, they usually compare favorably with similar jobs in other industries. Many require good educational backgrounds or specialized training. Meteorologists, for example, must have four years of college training in their specialty, usually augmented by at least one year of military or Weather Bureau experience.

Flight attendents (stewards and stewardesses) are usually required to have at least two years of college or the equivalent in training and experience, and on international lines they must speak at least one appropriate language besides English.

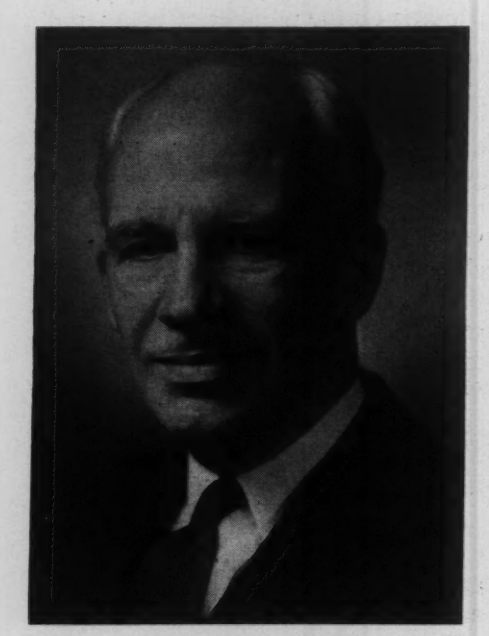
continued on page 54

5. insurance

Wealth of Variety

by Byron K. Elliott

The normal complexities of the human animal demand three things of a job—that it be exciting, that it be rewarding in money and in status and that it be socially productive and important. Any career which omits one of these factors is a compromise—a poor compromise and one which you need not make. You need not compromise because a career in life insurance offers, in just about any proportion that you want them, all of these satisfactions.



Byron K. Elliott is president of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company, the largest financial institution in New England and the 11th largest corporation in the country. He is a native of Indiana, where he was elected judge of the Superior Court in 1926, after graduating from Indiana University in 1920 and from Harvard Law School in 1923. He is a director of a number of other companies and a trustee of Wellesley College, treasurer of Northeastern University, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Harvard-Radcliffe Program in Business Administration.

Now I don't mean to suggest that many jobs in life insurance combine the excitement of big game hunting, the prestige and financial rewards of theatrical stardom, and the spiritual satisfactions of the ministry. But neither are life insurance companies staffed, in equal measure, by Dickensian clerks who spend their days toting up figures or by agents whose expertise lies in selling you something you don't need all wrapped up in a great deal of legal terminology. I wish I could tell you that the life insurance business is glamorous, but glamour, alas, is too often thought to exist in the other man's job. It rarely survives for long in the intimacy of day to day contact. It is important, then, to make sure that when the first blush of excitement fades, there is something substantial underneath. The Amish are said to give their sons a bit of advice which I pass along to you—advice as pertinent to courting a career as to courting a wife, "Kissin' wears out, but cookin' don't."

I have made three major claims for life insurance jobs. The first is that ours is an exciting business. It is exciting because it is so closely tied to the economy and sociology of America. Our main concern is the adaptation and development of our product to meet the needs and wants and hopes of people. At the turn of the century, life insurance might have been more aptly called burial insurance. Its primary purpose was the financing of a last illness and a decent burial and, at best, it left the widow and the children a little to tide them over. Now life insurance is involved in the financial planning of every major event in a man's life. He can count on it to see that the mortgage is paid, the children are educated, the time payments are completed, the business is properly looked after, the family is adequately supported, his own retirement is financially possible. Life insurance is involved in labor negotiations, in estate plans, in tax programs. All of this development took a great deal of imagination, ingenuity and perception. It was very exciting to be constantly aware of changes in our nation and to see how we could grow with them. This growth involved innumerable questions to be asked and answered, problems to be perceived and solved. And the growth has barely begun. There is another aspect of our relationship with the American economy which I ought to mention. As custodians of large amounts of money, life insurance companies are major sources of capital for industrial expansion, housing, and agricultural development. We have ringside seats for the panorama of an immense and developing economy, and in many scenes in that panorama, we have a leading role as well.

We know that a career in life insurance potentially offers substantial rewards in money and in prestige. I might add that it can also offer a high degree of job security. If you reflect a little on the nature of our business, you will see that these things follow logically from it. The most important asset we have is our people. To varying degrees, this is true of all businesses. But life insurance companies do not manufacture a product—they sell and service security. The creation, marketing and servicing of that security are essentially human operations and they can only be done by loyal, competent people. The competence and resulting responsibility carry with them

continued on page 54

6. accounting

"The Fastest Growing Profession"

by John L. Carey

During every one of the twenty-six years I have been executive director of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, I have written at least one article or given at least one speech about accounting as a career. Today, taking stock of what I have put down and said, I can see that I have consistently understated my case.

Most young men who listened to me and became certified public accountants probably observed within a few years that they had joined a profession with an importance in the economy that surpassed my description. Certainly they found more complex and challenging work and higher rewards than I had indicated.

I make this admission to emphasize that while I can point out what the public accounting profession is today, I must try to project what it will be ten, twenty, and thirty years from now in order to show those who choose it as a career how they will spend their working lives. Since public accounting is the fastest growing profession in America, and since its development is closely linked, with the evolution of our whole economy, such projection is difficult, to say the least.

Right now, the most urgent problem of accountancy is lack of trained manpower. And it looks as though this problem will become even more serious in the immediate future.

Consider the nature of the swelling demand for certified public accountants' services. "CPA's" now count among their clients only about one-third of American business—in general the best managed third.

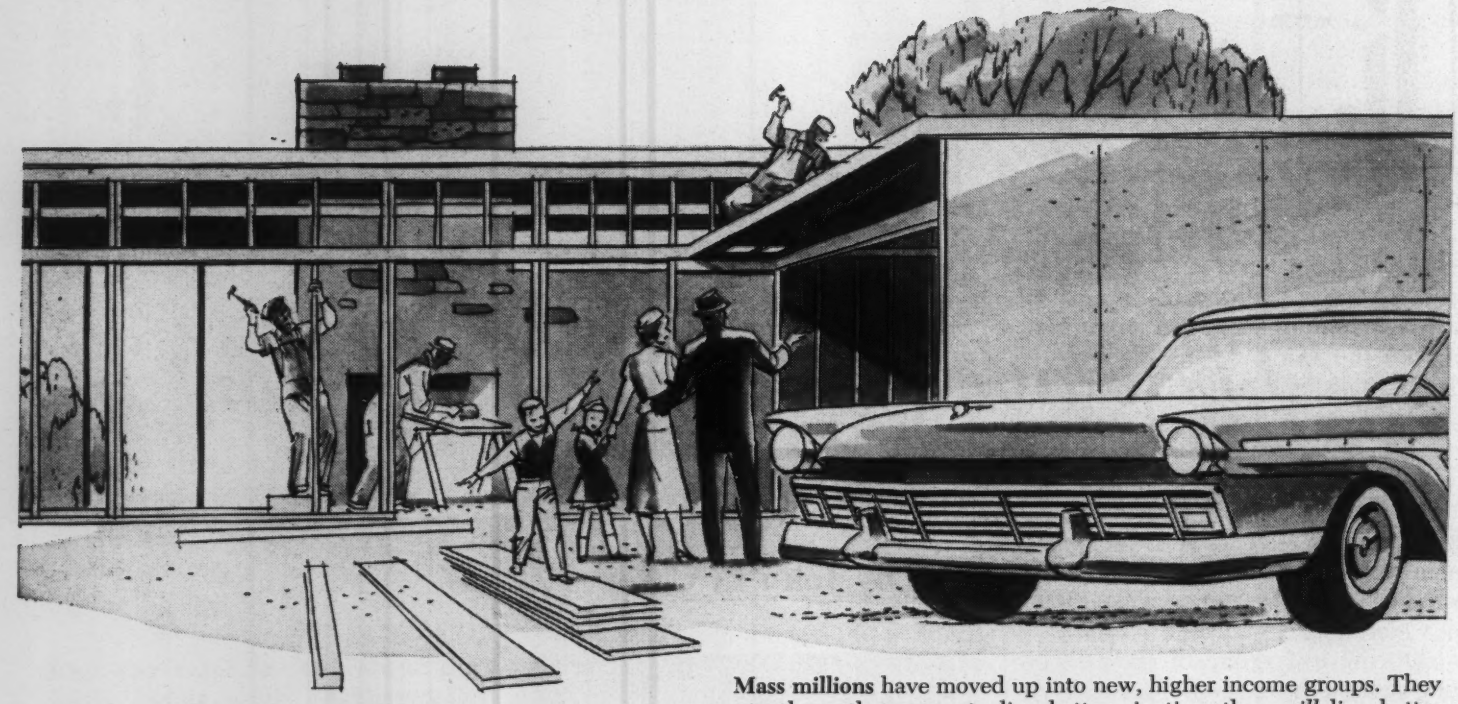
Upon his graduation from Yale in 1925, John L. Carey joined the staff of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants. Five years later he became the Institute's chief executive officer, a position he still holds. During the period of his administration, the membership of the Institute has grown from 2,000 to 30,000, and its staff now numbers 120. Mr. Carey has written two books on the professional ethics of certified public accountants, and dozens of articles on various professional subjects.

However, recognition that they are needed by the other two-thirds is spreading. For example, fiduciary-type institutions (like insurance companies, pension and welfare funds, and credit unions) have not availed themselves extensively of the CPA's services in the past, partly because they have been subject to governmental examination. But there is now a visible trend toward independent audit of any enterprise that handles other people's money. Looking into the future, I believe that increasing emphasis on management planning and control will put another premium on CPA's. Better management decisions will naturally require better accounting data and more professionals with trained judgment who can present and interpret it.

During the past ten years an expanding economy, with more "scientific" business operations, has doubled the number of American CPA's. In the next ten years—if the requirements of the business and financial communities are to be met—the number should double again.

Furthermore, modern accountancy is constantly expanding in depth as well as in scope and volume, and it seems to me that this fact greatly enhances the quality of opportunity in the profession. Today CPA's work mainly at designing accounting and cost systems; giving tax advice, preparing tax returns and representing taxpayers; preparing bud-

continued on page 51



Mass millions have moved up into new, higher income groups. They now have the *means* to live better—in time they *will* live better

Economists substantially agree—

The American standard of living *will rise* by 50% *in the next ten years*

A career that can help in this tremendous surge forward

To reach this new high level, *production* and *consumption* must rise *together*.

Today, mass millions are moving up the income scale. However, they do not *at once* raise their standards of living, do not *automatically* consume more.

To cut down the *time lag* which normally exists in adapting to a higher standard of living, the work of interesting this vast, growing segment of the population in the new products and services which now are available to them must continuously be enlarged and improved.

Advertising, through the economies of high-speed presses and broadcasting systems, will have an increasing role in cutting down this time lag *and so making an expanding American economy possible.*

This is the challenge to advertising. It will require creative people of sound judgment in such fields as copy, art, merchandising, radio, television, films, research, international trade.

If you are interested in a career in any of these fields, we shall be glad to discuss with you the opportunities in them.

Write Mr. Robert Hawes, J. Walter Thompson Company, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, New York, or call Murray Hill 6-7000.

7. industry

STEEL: BASIC TO INDUSTRY

by Roger M. Blough

Men in the steel industry are usually ready and willing to talk about their chosen field as long as anyone will listen. If I set out to describe all the carer opportunities in steel, I might never get through—there are just too many.

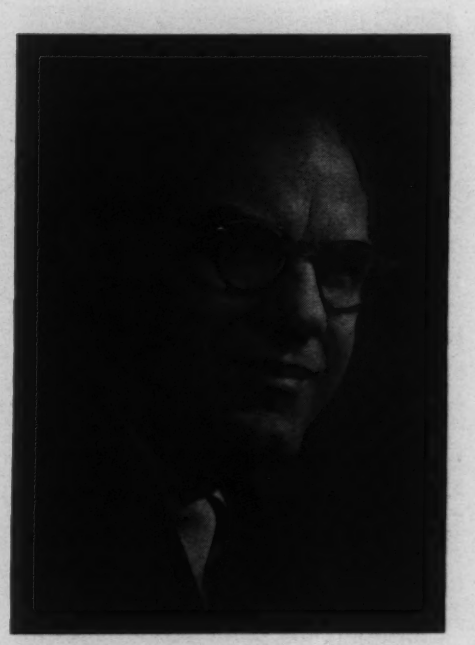
A list of only the major activities in the steel industry would have to include exploration; mining; transportation; production of steel, coke, and chemicals; construction; and marketing. These activities are backed up by fundamental and applied research, metallurgy, several kinds of engineering, commercial research, market and product development, accounting, industrial relations, law, public relations, and a number of other functions.

Rather than try to describe all the careers in steel, I would like to discuss what a man wants from his career, and what he will find in the steel industry. Most men want several things, including pay, security, respect, and a chance to use their education. These are the basic requirements, and you will not find them lacking in the steel industry.

But these things alone, to my mind do not make a career worth the work of a lifetime. When a man devotes his time and energy and ability to a career, he wants to know that he has a chance to accomplish something. He wants to know that there is an important job to be done; that the job is not just a matter of following routine procedures, but requires thought and work; and that if he succeeds, things will be better than they were before.

The men who want these things are the men who will find the greatest opportunity in steel. The industry will seek out such men, and help and urge them to accomplish as much as they can.

It is a commonplace in the industry that we will have our work cut out for us, in the next decade or two, to expand steel capacity fast enough to keep up with the demands. Population is increasing at a rate which has been called explosive; and the use of steel per person is also rising. Meanwhile, indications are that the available working force will not grow at the same rate as the total population—we will have to produce far more with relatively fewer men. I'm sure that the industry is going to meet these demands, but we cannot meet them without the help of people who have a compelling desire for accomplishment.



Roger M. Blough is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation. Born in a small farming community in Pennsylvania, he attended a one-room grade school and did his college work at Susquehanna University. He also graduated from Yale Law School, where he was editor of the Yale Law Journal. Blough became associated with U. S. Steel in 1940 when he acted as an associate counsel for the Corporation. He then rose to Executive Vice President in 1951 and finally to the position he now holds as the head of the largest steel company in the nation.

Expansion is not our only problem. The steel industry is basic to most other modern industries, and as these grow and change, so must steel. For example, the industry is now trying to develop new steels to be used in nuclear reactors. The aircraft industry offers another example. A modern jet airplane might shatter or melt without new steels which can withstand the stress and heat of supersonic jet flight. Having penetrated the sonic barrier, designers are now making plans to attack the thermal barrier, and I assure you that the steel industry will be deeply involved in their efforts.

Steel not only keeps up with changes in other industries; it makes its own changes. The new high-strength steels now being produced have led to improvements in several fields. Looking to the future, some of our scientists believe that when iron atoms can be arranged in essentially perfect crystals, the resulting metal will be more than twice as

continued on page 26

Challenging and Rewarding

PETROLEUM

by Robert E. Wilson

When I left the academic cloisters of Boston 35 years ago to cast my lot with the petroleum industry, my first assignment took me to one of the nation's largest and most modern refineries at Whiting, Indiana. There, in 1922, some 35,000 barrels of crude oil were being processed daily into products.

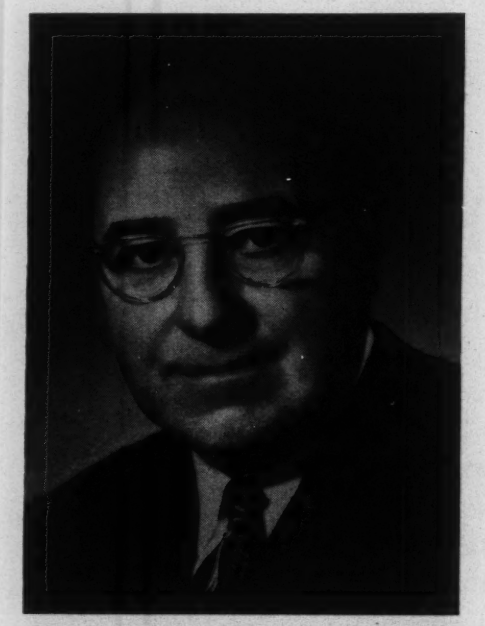
I thought of this earlier this year when we dedicated a new refinery at Yorktown, Virginia. Here, too, the capacity was 35,000 barrels a day. Yet the refinery's vastly superior products were being turned out by four units instead of the 416 used at Whiting in 1922. And the number of employees required to do the job at Yorktown was only 325 as compared with 3,300 at Whiting.

Does this then indicate shrinking career opportunities in the petroleum industry? Quite the contrary. In expanding our capacity to serve, technology has created many more new channels for educated men than it has closed. And the positions available have become far more important, far more challenging, far more rewarding.

Technological progress, once feared, is now commonly and rightly regarded as man's best servant. The blacksmith and carriage-maker of yesterday are largely gone, but millions have found better career outlets in the automotive industry that rendered them obsolete. Man's dreams are harnessed to his capacity to achieve; as his capacity grows, his dreams expand. In petroleum, although we have learned to do far more with proportionately far less, our over-all employment—some 1,650,000—is far greater than it has ever been.

If the contrast between the refinery of yesterday and today has a point, it is to emphasize that technological progress in itself offers a good career guide. New refineries, new processes, new products, new ways of doings things come into being only through man's efforts. An industry marked by achievement necessarily must be one in which individuals have found themselves free to evaluate, to create, to grow.

The doorway to the future remains open in the petroleum industry today. We are eager bidders for the services of chemists and engineers, physicists and geologists—indeed specialists in every field of scientific endeavor. We offer them challenging posts on the frontier that lies between the known and the unknown and the chance to blaze new trails into the still unexplored. Especially exciting possibilities exist today in the rapidly developing area of petrochemicals. Yet everywhere there is room for new advances, and the intent to seek them out is evidenced by petroleum's research and development budget of about $200 million annually, one of the largest of any industry.



Chairman and chief executive of the standard Oil Company (Indiana), Dr. Robert E. Wilson is internationally recognized as one of the country's outstanding figures in both business and science. Born in Pennsylvania, Wilson attended the College of Wooster (Ohio) and did graduate work at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. After World War I, he returned to M.I.T. where he became a member of the faculty. In 1922 Wilson entered industry and rose to the chairmanship of Standard Oil in 1945. He has served many times as an advisor to government and has published more than 100 technical papers.

Attractive career openings, however, are not limited to the scientific and technical areas. Some 2,000 different kinds of jobs are required in finding and transporting crude oil, in processing it, and in marketing products. The professional skills long associated with business—in finance, in accounting, in legal work, in marketing—find outlets here. We need also the newer professional skills—in such fields as human and public relations, in employee counseling, in motivation and market research, in electronic data processing.

Especially, it seems to me that, in the years ahead, our industry will need not only specialists but men with a broad gasp of over-all problems and the ability to administer and direct a whole complex of activities. No industry that I know of deliberately recruits young men for high executive posts, yet one of the primary concerns of every company—especially in our industry—is to atract young men with executive capacities to be developed. We are looking for young men who want to be chairman, provided they are willing to work and learn their way to the top.

I will dismiss quickly some of the more obvious factors in job-seeking. Employees in our industry are well paid. Salaries in each classification are usually higher than the average paid by other industries. Petroleum companies generally offer benefit plans that are among the finest in the country. There is a high degree of job security. There's room for advancement.

I should like to emphasize at somewhat greater length that ours is an industry in which individual enterprise can aggressively function. Many a crude oil producer has started out on a shoestring. There's more than one independent service station operator who nets more than

continued on page 42

Aircraft Manufacturing

by Donald W. Douglas

Donald W. Douglas, founder and president of the Douglas Aircraft Company, attended the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, but resigned after three years to study aeronautical engineering at M.I.T. After serving as chief engineer for the Glenn L. Martin Company, he started his own airplane manufacturing company. Though not yet 30, and with assets less than $600, Mr. Douglas moved his family to California. His company became a multi-million dollar enterprise, supplying the country with both military and commercial aircraft. Mr. Douglas, recipient of numerous awards and honors, is an active sportsman, and the father of six children.

As a young man selecting a career, I was attracted to aircraft manufacturing because it was a young and challenging activity—hardly an industry at that time—with a tremendous potential for growth.

Today, more than 40 years later, my attitude is unchanged. The aircraft industry, and the whole field of aviation, is still young, dynamic and filled with promise for the future. We have only begun to achieve many of our goals and there remains abundant opportunity for those just entering upon their careers.

In expressing such faith, I am not unmindful of the ups and downs to which our industry has been subjected. These undoubtedly will be considered by any one who may be interested in an aircraft career. During the past year in particular we have been forced to absorb some heavy blows as the result of curtailments in defense expenditures.

Despite such temporary setbacks, our great need for qualified personnel at the college graduate level continues. There has been a steady upward trend in the proportion of engineering personnel to the total number of employes, both in our own company and throughout the industry. In our own case, it now stands at a ratio of one in ten.

As evidence of our constant need for such trained personel, let me point out that we shall expand our company's 1958 recruiting efforts to 150 colleges throughout the nation, the highest number in our history. Significantly, ours has been a steady program for the past 18 years. Throughout that time there has never been an over-abundance of properly trained engineering graduates.

Total employment undoubtedly will show a downward trend in the aircraft industry, not only because of current retrenchment, but because certain basic changes in the character of the industry are taking place. One of the most important of these is the growing emphasis on missile development.

While it is true that fewer people will be needed to assemble these weapons, the far frontiers of technology into which they take us make the need for highly trained college graduates even more acute than ever before.

The emphasis in our industry, of course, will continue to be on engineering graduates but there are many opportunities for specialists in other fields. The science of metallurgy, for example, meant little to us in the days when airplanes were made of wood, canvas and wire. Now, supersonic and hypersonic speeds make research in that field increasingly important.

The study of human factors has received more and more attention as performance and environmental characteristics of advanced aircraft tax the physical capacity of pilots and crew members. Specialists in aeromedicine and psychology therefore are examples of the trained personnel needed in the aircraft industry.

Skills more common to all industry, in such fields as law, finance, accounting, economics, and taxation, also are needed.

Numerically, the industry's greatest requirement naturally will be in the engineering and technical fields. This comes about as the result of the technological explosion brought on by World War II. The pressing need for swift development of new weapons and techniques, and the availability of funds, enabled us to score breakthroughs which might have taken many years under normal circumstances.

Now, with such developments as automation and the application of atomic energy just beginning, there is every reason to believe that the long-standing shortage of technical men in all industry will extend for at least another decade.

In fact the complexity of modern technology is such that the aircraft industry needs more and more men with advanced degrees to cope with the highly theoretical problems that arise. We cannot proceed on a trial and error basis as the Wright brothers did. The cost is too great these days so mathematical calculations must take over the job insofar as possible.

While stressing the need for highly trained men in the aircraft industry, I would like to inject a word of

continued on next page

Executive Positions for Engineers

continued from preceding page

caution against restricting one's interests permanently to one specialized phase of work. There also is a need for technically trained but broad-thinking men who can see and understand the bigger picture.

Engineering graduates who have a desire to assume such management responsibilities do well to go to work for large, fully integrated companies which are engaged in actual production. Sometimes the highly specialized positions in research-type companies yield more immediate financial rewards but do not offer as much in the long run.

The nature of modern industry is such that more and more top management jobs are going to trained engineers. There is an example of this in our company where the three top-ranking executives are all graduate engineers. Those who aspire to management positions must take steps early in their careers to broaden their training and experience to include such subjects as production, costs and markets, to name only a few.

Whatever path he follows, however, I am convinced that a well-trained young man who enters on a career in the aircraft industry will find much to challenge his imagination. While pecuniary rewards are important, one must also consider the satisfaction that comes from being a part of a fascinating industry, which guards our national security and promises so much for the peacetime development of the world.

NEW DEVELOPMENTS IN STEEL

continued from page 23

strong as any now on the market. Extremely small quantities of such a metal have already been created.

No one can estimate what such a material might mean to the industry in the next decade or two. But this much can be said: Every time we develop a new product, there are opportunities for many men to accomplish things. In addition to research, here are some of the jobs that have to be done: Find out in what form the product will be saleable, to whom, and in what quantity; decide how much money we can invest, and where the money is coming from; plan the most efficient use of raw materials to produce the product; work out specifications, tests, and controls; plan production methods, and perhaps design machinery to do the job, and train men to operate the machinery; look into patents and other legal matters; establish labor standards and incentives; develop markets; and sell, in competition with other companies which have been developing their own products.

Still another kind of change has been going on in the steel industry for some time. We are changing the way we operate. New processes are being developed for the production of steel and steel products. Electronic data processing and electronic controls are only beginning to show what they can do. Radioactive materials are being used in testing. Probably the most publicized change is more automation in production, which may conceivably bring degrees of obsolescence not only in our present methods of production, but in our present concepts of purchasing, marketing, accounting, finance, and operating management.

It is too early to say in detail how these new developments will change the steel industry, but I think two things are clear. First, we may have to make fundamental changes in the way we operate our business; second, we are going to need the very best men that our country can produce, and we will have to give these men every opportunity to do the best work of which they are capable.

For these reasons I can say—not in an attempt to inspire, but in a spirit of sober reflection—that I don't think has ever before been a time when the steel industry offered such a wealth of opportunity to men who want to accomplish as much as they are able, and to go as far as their ability will carry them.

MATHEMATICS

continued from page 12

of numerical computation is a new field offering great opportunities for rapid advancement for a person with the requisite mathematical training.

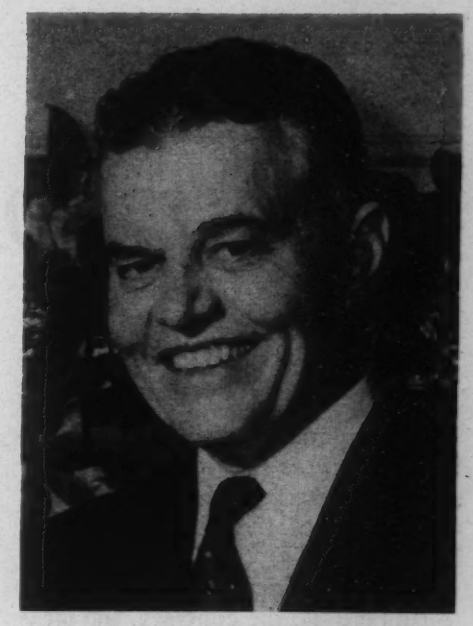
Opportunities for mathematicians in government are similar to those in industry. The federal government operates laboratories carrying on research programs related to its special needs. Many of these laboratories employ mathematicians or mathematical statisticians in research projects. Other mathematicians are employed in executive branches in connection with contracts for research which may be actually carried out by industry or by universities. The mathematician in a government position has civil service status with all the advantages and disadvantages associated with such appointments. Salaries for professional mathematicians in government employment range from $4500 to $9000 depending on training and experience.

I will not attempt to describe the opportunities for careers in statistics or in actuarial science. It will be sufficient to say that for statisticians there is an even wider range of opportunities in industry and in government (local and state, as well as federal) and in teaching, and that salaries are perhaps higher than for the pure mathematician. To succeed as an actuary requires training in economics and insurance as well as in mathematics and statistics. There are fewer employment opportunities but the financial rewards for those succeeding are correspondingly greater. Annual salaries of $20,000 or more for actuaries are not unknown.

In conclusion I should point out that most of the career opportunities mentioned above are open to women as well as to men. It should also be noted that graduate training in mathematics leading to the degree of M.A. or Ph.D. are needed in most cases for advancement beyond the lower levels. But for a person who is willing to continue his study of mathematics and its allied fields, there is every reason to look forward to a future of promotions, salary raises, and increasing satisfaction with his own accomplishments in his chosen field of mathematics.

Chemistry: Rapid Change

by Morse G. Dial



President of the Union Carbide Corporation since 1952, Morse G. Dial has been associated with the chemicals industry for almost 30 years. He is a graduate of Cornell University, where he received his degree in mechanical engineering. He started with Union Carbide in 1929 as a sales supervisor for the marketing of Pyrofax gas, and became manager of that division the following year. He subsequently managed the company's Vinylite plastics operations, and then moved into the administration and finance end of the business. He was elected Vice-President and Director of the Corporation in 1949, and Executive Vice-President in 1951.

In the chemicals industry we operate on the frontiers of the scientific knowledge of our age and the industry's great challenge is to push these frontiers ever forward.

The chemicals industry needs young men and women trained in engineering, business, the sciences, the arts, and law. We need scientifically trained men to staff our growing research establishments. We need engineers and others in our rapidly expanding production facilities. We need people interested in marketing to keep pace with a market that has increased fivefold since 1939. We also need people in our staff activities: accounting and finance, law, patents, industrial relations, advertising, and public relations, purchasing, and the many other activities that are essential to the operation of firms in today's complex chemicals field.

As one of England's great statesmen once wrote: "The Youth of a Nation are the Trustees of Posterity." Down through the ages each succeeding generation of youth has faced the same challenge—to better themselves and speed the progress of their society. In all cases these high ideals were not realized, but we know where we stand today that many were realized—enough certainly to have brought mankind ever forward. This progress, slow at first, has now reached so rapid a pace as to be bewildering to many.

Looking back on the last quarter century, with all of its unrest, it is evident to many of us that the strides that have been made are a result of a revolution in technology and industrial methods. It is also evident that this revolution has opened vistas that are unlimited. In the short span of your lifetime, you have seen incredible feats performed and probably have come to accept them as commonplace. Many of these have resulted from advances in chemistry and its related sciences, for it is our task to take the materials of the earth and create from them the thread from which a fuller life can be woven. In this period man has created synthetic products to rival, or even improve upon, those of nature. Man has developed gems identical in beauty and physical structure to those found in nature. He can create synthetic fabrics that are better for some purposes than those made from natural materials. Plastic materials have taken over more and more of the jobs once performed by other materials. Only in the last few years we have seen man develop forces of destruction greater than any found in nature and then harness that destructive force to create useful power.

The chemicals industry has played a basic role in these advances, and because of this, it has expanded at a fast pace. The facts show that the chemicals industry has grown at a rate of nine per cent per year since 1929, as compared with three per cent per year for the economy as a whole. It is an industry of rapid change where the products of today may be obsolete tomorrow, and where the major products of tomorrow may now be only a gleam in some chemist's eye.

For example, let's look at the plastic polyethylene. First discovered in the late 1930's, this material was important during the war as an electrical insulation material, but when the war ended, it had scarcely any commercial market. Now, you can hardly go through a day without having seen or used polyethylene many times. Its uses range from "squeeze" bottles to stratospheric balloons. Even with the broad application today of polyethylene and other plastics, in total they are about in the stage of the metals industries in 1900.

But polyethylene is only one example. Chemicals in one form or another are changing our very lives. They are improving the quality of our food as additives and its quantity as fertilizers; strengthening the clothes we wear and the tools we use; and, in the form of drugs, even lengthening our lives.

We in the chemicals industry are convinced that we have only scratched the surface. We are convinced of this because we are a relatively young industry, because we are spending ever increasing amounts on research and lastly because our industry is basic to the economy.

The chemicals industry is a real youngster as compared to other bas-

continued on page 48

"A GLOBAL ENTERPRISE"

by Harvey S. Firestone, Jr.

Any general discussion of the rubber industry as one in which a person may seek a career requires a description of the activities of the industry.

These activities are not restricted to rubber. To the contrary, the larger companies have entered many fields: chemicals, metals, textiles, aircraft, guided missiles and other weapons, retail merchandising, and various other areas of activity.

Even that part of the industry concerned with rubber products is divided into many sections: tires, industrial rubber products; foamed rubber for cushioning; rubber paving material, to mention only a few

Some rubber companies have their own rubber plantations. We for some time have had 90,000 acres in production in Liberia, West Africa, and we are developing plantations in Brazil and the Philippines.

The scope of the industry's enterprise is global. As an example, we have 38 plants in the United States and 34 in foreign countries.

For all these reasons, it can be said that the variety of opportunities is extremely great, and that many of these opportunities are open throughout the world.

Like almost all industry today, the rubber industry needs men and women who have specialized educational backgrounds. The agronomist and rubber chemist are key persons on our Liberian plantations. The physicist, chemist, mechanical and agricultural engineer, the metallurgist, each plays a vital role in our research and development laboratories. In our engineering and production divisions, mechanical, chemical, electrical and industrial engineers and graduates with training in industrial management fill posts of importance.

On the other hand, in such major divisions of business as sales, purchasing, advertising, personnel and finance, the graduate in liberal arts or business administration is thoroughly qualified.

The larger companies in the industry and some of the smaller ones have training programs for new employees, designed especially for those recently graduated from colleges and universities. In our College Training Classes, which were organized in 1923-24 at my suggestion, experts, some of them the acknowledged leaders in their fields, conduct programs of indoctrination and training for sales, technical and non-technical positions.

In such a manner a young person is helped to get off in the right direction in the line of work for which he is especially well suited, in that department or division of the business where his chances of success are best.

Throughout the industry, the leaders of today are, for the most part, those who went successfully through a training class at sometime in the past. Many of tomorrow's leaders are in our classes now or will be in the near future.

The financial rewards as well as those of the spirit, especially that of personal satisfaction through achievement, are very atractive in the rubber industry.

Rubber, the industry's basic product, is as fundamental to our economy as food and steel. The history of the industry is marked by imaginative competition, bold venturing into other fields many of which are related to the basic product, some of which are completely new.

While industry in the United States has been growing at the rate of three per cent a year, the rubber industry has been growing at the rate of four per cent. Numerous other fields into which the rubber industry has ventured are expanding. New areas of endeavor are opening up.

These aspects of an industry's record emphasize its prime characteristics, stability and growth. The future of the industry is cast along the same lines.

To a young person interested in the long haul as well as the short pull, the rubber industry today stands with its doors open to opportunity.

Chairman and chief executive of The Firestone Tire & Rubber Company, Mr. Firestone joined the organization upon his graduation from Princeton University in 1920. A leading business magazine has called him one of the twelve most outstanding businessmen in the United States. A man of wide interests, he has served in many civic, religious, educational, and humanitarian causes. He is especially interested in the training of young persons for positions of leadership. In 1923 he organized his company's College Training Classes where many Firestone executives started their careers with the company.

8. advertising

"NOT ALL BEER AND SKITTLES"

by Norman Strouse

If you are a man who has the imagination to look at the opportunities ten years ahead, and the practical patience to accept the hard work of learning thoroughly the essential principles of a highly complex but exciting business, you meet the first qualification of the advertising business.

If you are genuinely interested in how goods and services move from their source to the consumer, and believe that a free, fair, and competitive relationship should exist among men and business firms, you have met the second qualification.

If you have an insatiable curiosity about people and their motivations and an honest respect for peoples ability to respond to incentives which are in their genuine self-interest, you are almost home.

And, finally, if you are challenged by things which can be accomplished by communications—by the use of ideas, words and pictures, and feel a need to use these tools to help move people in constructive directions, then you may very well be right in thinking that a career in advertising is the best for you.

You have noticed, I am sure, that I have said nothing about the financial rewards that may flow from a successful career in advertising. Now, obviously, these rewards exist, and they are attractive. If I have not mentioned them it is not because I propose to present our business as one which disdains profit as a legitimate incentive, but because, however surprising it may seem to you, men governed by money incentive alone have never, to my knowledge, succeeded in this work where enthusiasm, ability, and conviction of the importance of our work are the essential staples of success.

You may wonder why I am not trying harder to convince you that, come what may, you should select advertising rather than one of the many other attractive fields to which a man may commit himself. Why is it when there are so many professional recruiters painting pictures of high initial pay and rapid advancement that I choose to weight my picture of the advertising business on the side of the demands it makes on *you*? The reason is this. We quite frankly do not want men to come into advertising with the mistaken idea that it will be all "beer and skittles," that all one need do is concentrate on being a charming "customer's man," key oneself to the group mind, hold tight, and ride a magic carpet to the skies.

The real rewards of advertising are found in the opportunity to use one's intelligence and imagination in a fully *active* situation. Men are successful in advertising because they have used individual intiative, original, sound thinking, have been impatient with stereotypes, have shown an inordinate curiosity about people and the often unpredictable course of human actions.

If you have these qualities and utilize them with integrity, the advertising business can bring you into human contact with some of the most interesting people in the world;

continued on page 32

Norman H. Strouse has been President of the J. Walter Thompson Company—the world's largest advertising agency—since 1955. He has been with the Thompson Company continuously for 28 years, with an interruption for World War II military service in the Pacific. His responsibilities have included those of space buyer, account representative, Assistant Pacific Coast Manager, and Detroit Manager. In November, Mr. Strouse received a Forbes award as one of the 50 foremost business leaders of America. He is the only advertising agency executive to be so honored over the three occasions during the past 40 years that Forbes Magazine has made its awards. Mr. Strouse has long been active in civic and professional organizations, and is well-known as a bibliophile.

" . . . to bring management and capital together in the right combination and to provide investors, whether individuals or institutions, with opportunities to put their money to work."

Smith, Barney & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange • 20 Broad Street, New York 5, New York

SMITH, BARNEY & CO. is one of the largest firms offering complete financial services as underwriters, brokers, dealers and advisers in investment securities. Our functions are to bring management and capital together in the right combination and to provide investors, whether individuals or institutions, with opportunities to put their money to work.

The continuing economic growth of America with its accompanying advances in our standards of living depends on the financing of industry to provide expansion and improved production equipment. This applies both to old products and to the creation of new ones. As money is put to work, jobs and income are produced.

The methods of putting money to work consist of the underwriting and distributing of securities, either to raise new capital or to effect advantages by refunding previous issues. In addition, there must be available markets for the convenient purchase and sale of securities, either through stock exchanges or through providing facilities for dealing in unlisted securities.

It is also part of our business to advise and help corporations and municipalities with their financial plans.

The Organization of the Firm

Smith, Barney & Co. is a partnership. To carry on our business, we have several departments headed by partners. The principal departments are:

Buying Department

The work of this department is to study carefully the business of the prospective issuer of securities. Analysis of current and future operations is required to create an appropriate financial plan to cover both present and prospective developments. Considerable technical work with lawyers, engineers, and accountants is usually necessary to "set up" the issue of securities. The offering price is determined by careful consideration of market conditions and may be established by negotiation or by competitive bidding. The securities are sold at retail through the Sales Department and at wholesale through the Syndicate Department.

Sales Department

We are members of the principal stock exchanges and have branch offices in Philadelphia, Chicago, Boston, Albany, Allentown, Pa., Cleveland, Hartford, Milwaukee, and Minneapolis. We do a general commission business in the purchase and sale of stocks and bonds, and also are registered dealers in unlisted securities. Our customers include individual investors, institutions, banks, trust funds, insurance companies, and others.

Syndicate Department

The underwriting of securities consists in purchasing from the issuer (either a governmental unit or corporation) securities for resale to the public or the underwriting of an offering a corporation makes to its shareholders. Generally the size of the issue requires the formation of a syndicate, a group of firms jointly undertaking to purchase or sell the securities, or do both. It is the responsibility of this department to form the underwriting and selling groups and to handle group and wholesale sales.

Municipal Department

Smith, Barney & Co. has a long record of financing American and Canadian cities, states, and provinces. We are also active in the underwriting of special purpose and revenue bonds for various governmental subdivisions. Constant research in comparative municipal credit is maintained for buyers of municipal bonds.

Trading Department

Most bank and insurance company shares and a very large number of other securities are not listed on any of the national exchanges. As a consequence the over-the-counter market has assumed importance and large proportions. The Trading Department is active in this market and maintains close contacts with other important dealers throughout the country.

This department supplies to banks, insurance companies and other large institutional clients current market information for their day-to-day operations.

Research Department

This department is engaged constantly in the study of individual companies, industries, and market and economic trends. It undertakes to maintain a considerable flow of current information to our organization and clients. Out of this research it is the purpose of the department and all staff members concerned directly with in-

vestments, to determine opportunities that may be presented to clients for their consideration. In the corporate research group there are well-known specialists in oil, aviation, chemical, paper, railroad, and other industrial and public utility securities.

Investment Advisory Services

The firm is registered under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940. In our Philadelphia office we maintain the Account Supervision Department and in our New York office we have a Planned Investment Department. They serve trustees, managers of endowment funds, hospitals, charitable and educational institutions, and individuals of many kinds who have neither the time nor the facilities to adequately manage their investments. The personnel in this department are trained and experienced in this field and call upon our entire organization for information and advice. We also have a Pension Fund Investment Department specializing in the investment problems of pension and welfare funds.

★ ★ ★

Frequently several departments are involved in providing specialized financial services, such as the private placement of securities, the sale or purchase of large blocks of securities, appraisals, and the purchase or sale of entire businesses.

A Career In Our Business

A very limited number of carefully chosen college graduates are selected each year for training. The training course covers all phases of our own operations as well as the background of the business as a whole. During this period additional academic work pertaining directly to our business is usually required.

At the end of the training period, which lasts about eight months, the trainee is assigned tentatively to a department of the firm. This assignment is worked out in conference with him and takes into consideration the following:

(a) desires of the trainee;
(b) department for which he is best fitted;
(c) department in which greatest opportunity for future advancement appears to lie.

Trainees are paid at a rate commensurate with their education and experience.

In selecting from among the candidates for our training course, the primary considerations are:

(a) aptitude for the business;
(b) motivation, including interest in the business;
(c) indications of potential ability.

A physical examination, psychological tests and interviews are required.

Because an important part of your working life will be spent in dealing with people, an ability and liking for getting along with others is a necessary aptitude. An aptitude for working with numbers and their use in analysis is also helpful. The chances of success in our business are not too good for the extreme introvert who prefers to work alone, nor the extreme extrovert who has little interest in or aptitude for analysis and study of intangibles.

One indication of your interest in the business would be if you had taken courses in corporation finance, investment management, financial accounting, or economics. Although these are not absolute requirements for selection, they are important background aids.

Opportunities for advancement appear to be good. During the years from 1929 to 1946 not many young men entered the securities business. As a result, the average age of those now in it is high. It is our policy to give responsibility to juniors as fast as they are able to accept it. Nearly all of our partners have grown up in our firm or one of its predecessors. Salary advances keep pace with advancing responsibilities.

Our firm provides its employees with the following assistance to security, some of them on a contributory basis:

(a) group insurance;
(b) medical, surgical and hospital insurance;
(c) annual cash profit sharing;
(d) vacations, two weeks each year, three weeks after 5 years;
(e) annual physical examinations;
(f) deferred profit sharing for retirement income;
(g) employees' savings plan.

You should know, however, that the investment business is one which appeals primarily because it offers opportunities rather than personal security. Generally speaking, it has not had the stability of, for example, commercial banking or the insurance business. Its appeal is to the young man who is interested in advancement and would prefer working in a smaller organization.

Although one of the largest firms in our business, we employ a few more than 400 people. Our firm and its predecessors have been in business since 1873.

★ ★ ★

If you are interested in a career with Smith, Barney & Co., you should review your interests and training with your vocational counselor. Then if you feel that you have the required abilities and interest in our business, write to our main office, 20 Broad Street, telling us about yourself. We suggest that you do this soon so that we can consider each other and reach a decision by the time you graduate. You will, of course, want to know a great deal more about us and our business than we can tell you in this short write-up.

THE ART AND SCIENCE OF MASS SELLING

continued from page 29

artists, writers, people of the theatre, researchers, educators, engineers, authorities in every field of science, leaders in the communications industry (magazines, newspapers, business papers, television, radio, motion pictures and so on), and the executives who so successfully man our industries, service and government organizations.

One of the great satisfactions to me is my knowledge that advertising, the art and science of mass selling, is one of the dynamic forces which keeps our rapidly growing economy moving toward the goal our nation has set of a 600 billion dollar gross national product by the late '60's. If you are qualified to be a part of advertising, no small part of your compensation will be the knowledge that progress in your career will come as a direct result of the contributions you make toward a strong American and Free World economy. You can, in fact, contribute substantially to the security and happiness of hundreds of millions of people spread across this and other free lands.

To keep pace with this continuous growth and its attendant increase in advertising volume, agencies are faced with the need to add over 2,000 non-clerical staff members a year. These must be men and women of such high caliber that they will quickly outgrow their initial developmental assignments and move on to senior business positions. Some of you may be surprised to learn that while any agency must have of course, artistically creative people, it depends just as much on specialized staff members who are imaginative and inventive in the ways of business. You may hold the view that there is little variety or adventure in business, but consider if you will, the implications presented by assignments as diverse as these: account management, market research, media planning, radio-television and motion picture producing, writing, art, public relations—both on a national and a world wide scale.

During the next ten years the opportunities for personal development for those who have the qualifications required in this business are almost unlimited. How would I sum up the personal qualications required to take advantage of these opportunities? I believe I can do so in no more appropriate words than those Judge Learned Hand used in describing the qualities which clear the path to truth: ". . . skepticism, tolerance, discrimination, urbanity, some—but not too much—reserve toward change, insistence upon proportion, and above all, humility before the vast unknown."

The Securities Business
IS A GROWTH INDUSTRY

The Securities Industry offers one of the most wide open careers that a young man can imagine.

Our organization, which has a history of over 50 years, has a good cross section of careers open for the future.

For an appointment, just write or call

MR. FRANK V. DEEGAN, at —

McDONNELL & Co.

Established 1905

Members

New York Stock Exchange — American Stock Exchange

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

NEW YORK — DETROIT — ASBURY PARK — CHICAGO

UNDERWRITERS AND DISTRIBUTORS OF CORPORATE AND MUNICIPAL SECURITIES

9. public service

POLITICS:

Elephant Hide and Butterfly Antennae

by Wayne Morse

A career in politics is indicated only if the candidate can successfully combine the hide of an elephant and the sensitivity of a butterfly's antennae. The thick hide is necessary for protection against invidious attack, and it is always open season on a politician; the antennae are indispensible to sense the small signs and portents that give warning of the shape of future events. I have found that the best device to thicken the hide to the necessary degree of impermeability — and paradoxically enough it serves also to sharpen one's sensitivity — is reliance upon a well thought out system of political principles based upon moral considerations.

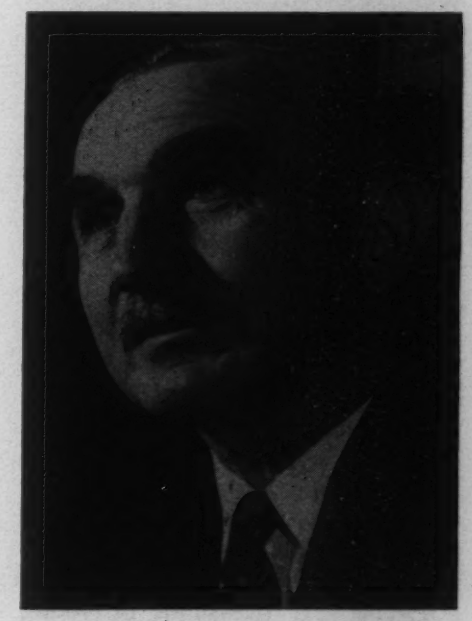
I subscribe to the concept of representative government set forth by Edmund Burke in his speech to the electors of Bristol on November 3, 1774, when he said:

"It ought to be the happiness and glory of a representative to live in the strictest union, the closest correspondence and the most unreserved communication with his constituents. But his unbiased opinion, his mature judgment, his enlightened conscience, he ought not to sacrifice to you, to any man, or to any set of men living. These he does not derive from your pleasure; no, nor from the law and the constitution. They are a Trust from Providence, for the abuse of which he is deeply answerable. Your representative owes you, not his industry only, but his judgment; and he betrays, instead of serving you, if he sacrifices it to your opinion . . . To deliver an opinion is the right of all men; that of constituents is a weighty and respectable opinion, which a representative ought always most seriously to consider. But *authoritative* instructions; mandates issued, which the member is bound blindly and implicitly to obey, to vote and to argue for, though contrary to the clearest conviction of his judgment and conscience,—these are things utterly unknown to the laws of this land, and which arise from a fundamental mistake of the whole order and tenor of our constitution."

Let me assure you that keeping faith with that basic principle of representative government many times is not the best way to make political friends and influence your political party. Yet I hold to the view that unless one keeps faith with that ethical principle, he will time and time again sell his constituents short in the matter of ethical standards and values. Why do I say that? I say it because frequently public opinion is wrong, frequently public opinion is based upon misrepresentation, misinformation, and misunderstanding of the facts. One of the obligations of statesmanship, as I see the problem, is to sit in the Congress of the United States and exercise an honest independence of judgment on the merits of issues in accordance with the facts as one sees them and vote accordingly, even though at the time a wave of public opinion in one's State and throughout the country seems to hold to a contrary point of view.

However, if one is right on the facts and will keep faith with his duty of political leadership, he need have no fear as to what the final decision of the people will be once they come to understand the facts which form the basis of their representative's vote and action. How-

continued on page 58



Senator Wayne Morse has long been an active figure in American politics. While attending the University of Wisconsin, he began his first political campaigning on behalf of "Fighting Bob" LaFollette. Morse attended the University of Minnesota Law School, and at the age of 30, he became the Dean of the University of Oregon Law School. He served under President Roosevelt, and actively supported the New Deal as a member of the National War Labor Board. Elected to the United States Senate in 1944 as a Republican liberal, Morse left the party in 1952 to become an Independent. In 1956 he was reelected as a Democrat by a decisive margin to serve his fourth term in the Senate.

FEDERAL SERVICE

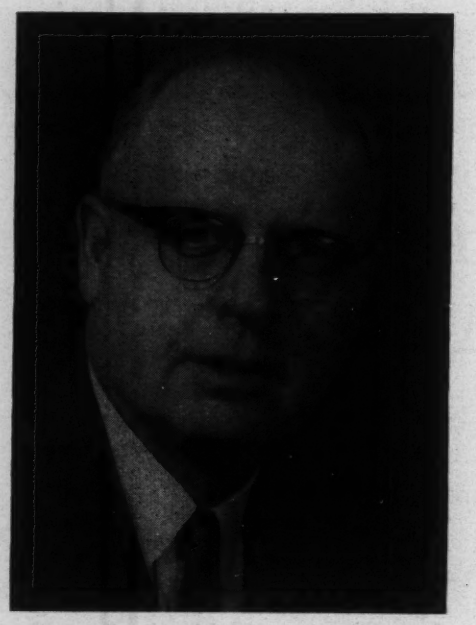
by Harris Ellsworth

What do you, the college undergraduate, seek most in a career? Job security? Opportunity for advancement? Financial rewards? Opportunity to serve your fellow man? Very likely all of these are important to you, but in what order do you rank them? A Carnegie Foundation research team asked these questions of 13,000 college undergraduates. The survey results disclosed that the overwhelming majority of these students felt that what they wanted *most* in a career was an *opportunity to serve*.

Career opportunities are plentiful and widespread this year in industry and government. This, while making your choice more confusing, makes it even more important for you to choose wisely. You must carefully weigh the considerations that are important to you, and if serving your fellow man is one of them, I urge you not to overlook the challenges, rewards, opportunities, and satisfactions of public service.

Every year thousands of young people join the ranks of the more than two million Federal employees who provide the many services that we, the American people, require of our government. These employees work for you, and, like you, are taxpayers. They are at work all over the United States, in the territories and possessions, and in most foreign countries. They enjoy the dynamic nature of public service; the excitement of being in the midst of important events and distinguished personalities; and the satisfaction of playing a role in work that is vital to our national well-being and position of world leadership.

Government is indeed big but the individual employee and his accomplishments are all-important. First, the prospective employee is carefully selected through competitive examinations, such as the Federal-Service Entrance Examination. In other words, you get your job on your own merits. Once appointed, the new employee comes in line for excellent training and career development assistance to fit him for more responsible assignments. His highest potential is sought in a modern setting of resources and research facilities that are among the world's finest. If he fully measures up to his responsibilities and keeps stretching his potential through application on the job and self-improvement, he will go far in the career service. In government, as in industry, you cannot expect to reach the higher level positions without real effort and continuing preparation.



Harris Ellsworth is Chairman of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, which is responsible for the direction of government-wide personnel programs that affect more than two million civil service employees. A graduate of the University of Oregon, he is a former professor of journalism and newspaper publisher. For 14 years he represented Oregon's fourth Congressional District in the United States Congress. In April of 1957, President Eisenhower appointed Mr. Ellsworth Chairman of the Commission.

The young college graduate entering through the Federal-Service Entrance Examination is placed immediately in work of obvious importance. As a new man in the Bureau of the Budget, for example, you are at once associated with a senior examiner in reviewing plans and operations of assigned agencies, where you may contribute to fiscal and program judgements affecting nation-wide activities and the expenditure of billions of dollars. Or if you choose, you may play a part in the management of the new Navy, with its programs for guided missiles and atomic submarines. In the Air Force you may be engaged in the world's largest procurement and maintenance operation or at the frontiers of scientific research and development. You may enter the Army's far-flung industrial organization through a scientific or administrative position in research, manufacturing, or distribution, leading to executive posts at the highest levels of the Army's civilian career service.

The Federal service offers an almost unlimited variety of program opportunity, in the small agencies as well as in the large ones. You may help to promote and protect the health of the national economy through the activities of the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Small Business Administration, or the Tariff Commission. In the Housing and Home Finance Agency you may assist in building better housing and better communities for America. And let's not overlook the Civil Service Commission, whose responsibility for providing government-wide leadership in personnel management directly affects more than two million Federal employees, and whose success in securing a high-quality career work force is a vital factor in the successful operation of every agency of the executive branch.

Regarding government pay, I do not want to create false impressions.

continued on page 53

LIFE IN THE FOREIGN SERVICE

by John M. Cabot

So you are thinking of going into the Foreign Service?

You must of course be physically fit and able to pass the examinations. But you should also be prepared to face all of the disagreeable features of the Foreign Service:

You must be ready to serve in the frozen north and in the hottest tropics, at the highest altitudes, in deserts and in places where the rain practically never stops and your shoes grow whiskers overnight.

You are likely in your career to face earthquakes, hurricanes, floods or other natural disasters.

You and your family will be exposed to diseases now practically unknown in the United States—malaria, typhoid, hepatitis, smallpox, cholera. You are likely sometime to get amoebas—and when you have them it's no fun sitting through a dinner or official ceremony!

You will certainly encounter a variety of insects from the lowly ubiquitous flea to the scorpion you shake out of your shoe—if you're careful.

You will at times live in ugly, inconvenient, uncomfortable housing —even, as Secretary Dulles once remarked, where the only water in the house is that on the floor. You will live where the water is unsafe, the food often contaminated, and servants are frequently carriers of disease.

You will have prolonged separations from your family. Your wife will have to put up with innumerable local inconveniences and idiosyncracies. Your children's schooling will at times be difficult.

With regard to your cherished possessions, you must remember the old Service saying that three transfers equal one fire.

You may be hit with a cut in allowances, an expensive transfer, or a disallowance just when you're hard up.

You should be prepared to learn weird languages, to accept strange customs imperturbably, to be tolerant of the assorted foibles, follies and impositions you will encounter.

You must be prepared at irregular intervals to pull up stakes, often with little notice—to leave friends, familiar surroundings and established work patterns, and to go to some unfamiliar land where all must be started over again.

You will probably run into one or two mean chiefs, and uncooperative associates.

You will at times see your good work unrewarded, while apple polishers and people with the right connections are promoted.

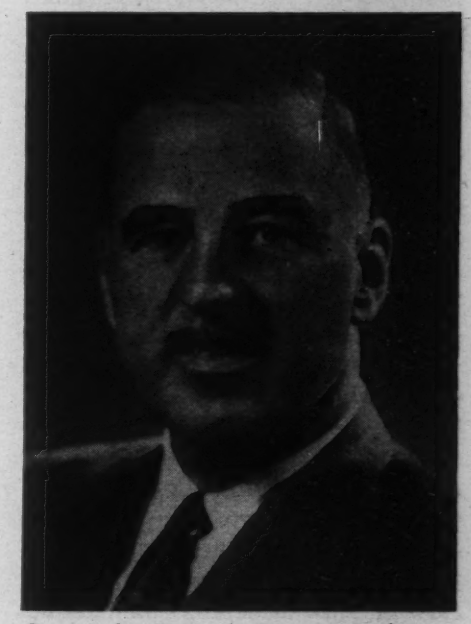
You must be prepared to go to countries where the official attitude is one of cold implacable hatred, where no native dares to speak to you, where you feel yourself eternally surrounded by spying eyes and listening devices.

You must be prepared to fight your way through masses of red tape, the inertia of bureaucracy, the paralysis of conflicting policy, the incomprehension of the man at the other end of the line, the tangled web of politics. You will occasionally have to carry out with all the skill and tenacity you possess policies with which you disagree.

In your career you will doubtless see rioting and shooting in the streets. You may yourself be the objective of physical violence. You are likely at times to have to traverse perilous seas or skies.

You must be prepared to go to social affairs whether you choose to or not, to smile till your jaws ache even though you'd like to snarl, to eschew the wounding wisecrack or the bit of juicy gossip which may boomerang, to go on till you're ready to drop, to seek useful contacts rather than enjoy yourself, to eat indigestible foods and drink appalling drinks—yet never to let yourself

continued on next page



Currently United States Ambassador to Colombia, John M. Cabot began his career in the United States Foreign Service following the completion of his education at Harvard and Oxford Universities. His first assignment was Vice-Consul at Callao-Lima in 1927. Since that time Cabot has served in numerous diplomatic capacities, including Chief of the Division of Carribean and Central American Affairs, technical officer for U.S. delegations to the United Nations conferences at Dumbarton Oaks, Mexico City, and San Francisco. He has also served as an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Finland, Ambassador to Pakistan, Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, and Ambassador to Sweden. Cabot is the author of The Racial Conflict in Transylvania *(1926) and* Toward Our Common Destiny *(1955).*

SATISFACTIONS IN THE MIDST OF IRRITATION

continued from preceding page

go—to remember that as a representative of the United States many eyes are on you, and by no means all are friendly eyes.

You must be prepared to work hard and at any hour as emergencies arise. There is no standard working day in the Foreign Service.

Do not think that these things cannot happen to you. In the course of thirty-one years service most of them have happened to me, in many cases many times. You should not enter the Foreign Service unless you are prepared to face them—and your family is, too. However, you should bear in mind that you can do nothing worthwhile in this life that does not have its disadvantages.

But if you *are* prepared to face them, then the Foreign Service offers great rewards.

You will probably participate in some of the historic events of your time, and you will have an inside view of many others. You may make, or at least influence, history. You may participate in history which can never be written.

You will meet many of the greatest men of your time, and some you may come to know intimately.

In this ever narrowing world with the increasing impact on every nation of events beyond its borders, you will have widening opportunities for valuable public service. Diplomats are the lubricating oil which is designed to prevent the increasingly formidable machinery of international relations from burning itself out.

You will get to know a number of foreign peoples, with their virtues and faults, their achievements and problems, their culture and history, their capacity to delight, confuse and irritate.

You will work with a procession of interesting, important ever-varying problems. The happiness of millions, the progress of humanity, the peace of the world may be affected by the skill and understanding with which you do your tasks. You will have an unrivalled vantage point to observe and understand humanity's problems, and to contemplate the folly of men's quarrels in this day and age.

At many posts your life will be easier and pleasanter than at home, if only because your government must provide you (but sometimes doesn't) with adequate allowances and facilities for your representational needs.

You will be a prominent member of any community to which you go. Many distinguished doors will be open to you, and most will be, potentially. You will live in an aura of distinction and publicity.

You will have unequalled opportunities to see the world, to view its great art, to hear its finest music, to visit its most famous buildings, its historic places, its finest scenery.

You will have privileges such as diplomatic immunity and free entry enjoyed by no others.

These things too I have personally experienced.

If there are material disadvantages in the Service today, they are vastly less than in the past. Living conditions, housing facilities, availability of foods and supplies, health, schooling, transportation allowances have greatly improved.

Air conditioning has taken much of the sting out of the tropics and insecticides much of the sting out of the insects. Modern medicine has vastly extended the means of preventing and curing exotic diseases.

Riot and revolution may be dangerous, but they are certain to add both zest and responsibility to a diplomat's task. An atmosphere of enmity should be stimulating as well as disagreeable to a diplomat, and there is no more colorful challenge than absolute enmity. As for living in the shadow of a tyranny, no one can truly appreciate liberty who has not had that experience.

If in the Foreign Service you will run into an occasional so-and-so, your usual experience will be quite the reverse. Most of your chiefs will probably be men of ability, understanding and character whose inspiration you will long and gratefully remember. And in few other institutions will you find such mutual loyalty and devotion to a common purpose—the nation's interest—as in the Foreign Service. You will also find that in the long run promotions go to those who deserve them—the teacher's pets and the wirepullers fall by the wayside.

In short, the Foreign Service has perhaps more than its share of drawbacks. But if you are prepared to face these drawbacks, then it can also be a fascinating and richly rewarding career, not only in the mundane satisfactions it gives but also in the opportunity it offers for constructive service to your nation and to humanity. Certainly the fact that, if they have survived the first shocks, few officers leave the Service voluntarily is a pretty clear criterion of the inner satisfactions it affords.

ENGINEERING

continued from page 11

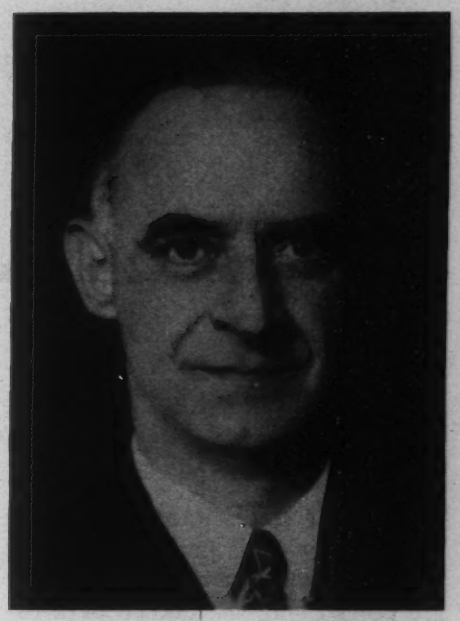
ous affiliated companies. 40 per cent were educated as engineers, 25 per cent were university trained in other disciplines, and 35 per cent had no college degree. A sidelight on the effectiveness of engineering training for management responsibilities was disclosed by a questionnaire circulated to a Harvard Business School class on the occasion of its 25th anniversary. To the question "What change would you make in your undergraduate work if you could do it over again?", nearly 40 per cent replied that they would take more courses in engineering.

Money is important to the young American planning his career, but it is far from being the most important consideration. If it were we should have few teachers and no clergymen. Not only under present conditions but under the conditions which the dynamic nature of our industrial progress seems to insure for many decades to come, the competent engineer can count on adequate compensation. In addition, the very nature of his work is a source of deep satisfaction to the engineer. He is always concerned with the production of structures, machines or products that affect the well being of his fellow men. He recognizes himself as a creator of wealth and a contributor to the national economy and he is often a major factor in the national defense. Engineering offers a truly rewarding career to any man or woman endowed with the easily recognized talents and aptitudes the calling requires.

10. packaging and retailing

A NEW INDUSTRY

by Lucius D. Clay



General Lucius D. Clay, the son of the late U.S. Senator Alexander S. Clay, was born in Marietta, Georgia. He received his B.S. Degree from the United States Military Academy in 1918, and after serving in the Corps of Engineers, returned to West Point in 1924 as an instructor in civil engineering. He served briefly on General MacArthur's staff in the Philippines in 1937, and during World War II was Director of Materiel for the Army. In 1945 he worked with General Eisenhower to establish the U.S. occupation government in Germany. Several years later he became U.S. Military Governor of Germany, and served in that capacity until his retirement in 1949. Since 1950 General Clay has been Chairman of the Board of Directors of Continental Can Company.

Packaging as an industry is new to the American economic scene. Only in the past few years has it been thought of as an industry. Before that there were companies making cans, others making bottles, still others making paper, barrels and other forms of packaging—but they were all separate and almost completely unrelated.

There was a reason for this. Until recently packaging was used only for protection or for those products which required a container. It made only a minor contribution to people's lives. Most of the industries that used packaging required it in only one form; they needed cans, or folding cartons, or barrels—but seldom in combination. As recently as 1939, when World War II started, there were relatively few supermarkets, frozen foods were a rarity, and there were no pre-packaged vegetables or read-mixed bakery products. Packaging had only begun to be a selling aid.

When the War ended, and these new developments sprang to enormous statute almost overnight, the companies that made packages had to adapt to this new and greatly increased demand. Increasing their capacity was not too hard, but they also had to increase their flexibility. If a packer decided there was a greater market for frozen peas than for canned peas, for example, his packaging needs changed. To avoid losing business, the companies that had made only a single line of packaging had to diversify, and thus a packaging industry took form.

Today packaging is a $10 billion industry—and every indication is that the growth and cohesiveness it has seen in the past two decades will be greatly eclipsed in the next 20 years. Packaging sales have increased fivefold since 1939. Part of this sales growth, of course, represents the effects of inflation. But actual volume of packages sold has probably tripled in the past 20 years.

True, there are more people to be served by packaging now than there were in 1939. The country's population has grown about 28 per cent in these 19 years. But by contrast, the amount of money spent annually for packaging has increased at ten times the rate of population growth since the beginning of World War II.

This rapid growth has resulted from a combination of our rising national standard of living, a revolution in merchandising methods, and some very considerable efforts toward package improvement which both the producers and the users of packaging have made.

The first of these factors—the rising standard of living—has contributed to each of the other two and so has probably been the greatest single factor in this growth. Most Americans today have incomes sufficiently high as to justify a living standard that only the well-off could afford a few years ago. But because most Americans have shared in this rise of living standards, there are few people left to perform the menial functions that maids, cooks and gardeners performed for the well-off a scant generation ago.

This means that the housewife has to perform a number of tasks which in her grandmother's day may have been performed for her. But though she can't afford a maid or a cook, she can easily afford to buy the great variety of hidden services that have been built into almost every packaged product on the market.

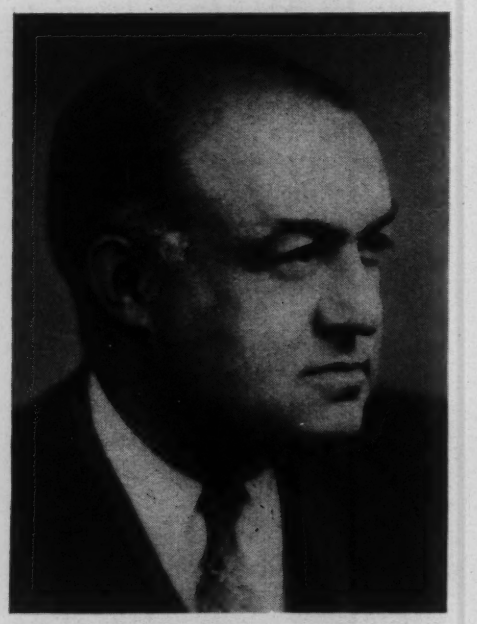
This means that the production line in food processing plants has taken a large part of the drudgery out of her life. Thanks to the package, ingredients can be mixed and weighed for her, in exact proportions, by somebody she never sees—somebody whose service costs her as little as a penny a package. In many instances they are ingredients that are too complex for her to use with-

continued on page 56

RETAILING

by Edward R. Mitton

Those of you who read this have arrived at what is perhaps the most important stage in your lives. You are considering the choice of a career. Within the next few months, you will make a decision that will affect your entire future. As an undergraduate, more years ago than I like to think of, I was faced with the similar decision. Although my father and grandfather before me had been retailers, I thought long and carefully about the wisdom of following in their footsteps, and ran the mental gamut as most of you will do. But once you are privileged to glimpse the excitement behind the footlights, as it were, your decision is virtually a foregone conclusion. I chose a career in retailing, and I have no hesitation in saying that it has brought rich and abundant satisfaction such as I never dreamed of.



Edward R. Mitton was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, is the son and grandson of prominent merchants who were leaders and developers of Jordan Marsh Company, Boston. Following his schooling at Milton Academy and Harvard University he served in the U.S. Naval Reserve in World War I. He became associated with Jordan Marsh Company in 1917, working in various departments as part of his training until he was appointed Assistant General Merchandise Manager. In 1931 he became Merchandising Vice-President and in 1937 succeeded his uncle as President of the company.

What is this alluring quality that retailing possesses? Perhaps the keynote in retailing is *change*. It is hard to express in words the excitement and stimulation of a world in which every moment brings a new challenge. It is a field where split-second timing is essential, where thousands of dollars may hang in your decision. Retailing offers possibilities for rapid advancement unmatched favorably with other fields (contrary to general impression!). In retailing, a fresh, imaginative outlook is essential. All your creative abilities and mental resources are called into constant play. There is unlimited opportunity for personal expression, for genuine responsibility—and the constant knowledge that your work does not escape the notice of top management. A good performance speaks for itself in retailing, and compensation is both prompt and generous.

Just as the retailing industry includes everything from the small specialty shop on the corner to the vast department store that is a city in itself, it needs executive material with an equal diversity of talents. Opportunities are numerous and varied —in merchandising, sales promotion, personnel, finance, or operating. Whatever your own forte, it can find satisfying expression in one aspect or another in retailing. There is a niche for each person, particularly suited to his own aspirations and aptitudes.

If you have pursued a specialized program of vocational education, your learned skills and inherent abilities are valuable to us. If you are a student of liberal arts, your wide range of knowledge and your ability to understand a problem in its complexities and ramifications, and to think your way through to an intelligible solution, will also see you far.

Once you decide to make retailing your chosen career, there are several choices open to you.

You may decide to join a small business—a course which has the advantage of giving you perhaps more varied, though general, experience. However, I strongly feel that a solid foundation in practical knowledge and experience essential to the successful retailer is best gained by an in-store training program that is designed to help you meet and surmount any difficulty you encounter. Most large stores today have followed the example, first set by my father, of offering an Executive Training Program, in which classroom theory is supplemented by practical experience in the various divisions of retailing. Such a program gives you a chance to meet the store's top executives and to learn from them the "tricks of the trade" which they have utilized to achieve their present positions. In addition you are already knee-deep in your chosen field—the distant aura of glamour has given way to the thrill of participation in what is surely a field unparalled in its constant excitement.

After this intensive training program, what can you expect in the nature of advancement? Let me state without reserve that the doors are wide open. Positions are opening faster than we can fill them. Our store, like many others is currently engaged in a vast program of suburban expansion. Two branch stores are presently in operation, another is under construction, and plans are being formulated for yet another. Your opportunity is truthfully greater than it has ever been in the past. Rapid advancement is the rule rather

continued on page 52

11. creative writing and journalism

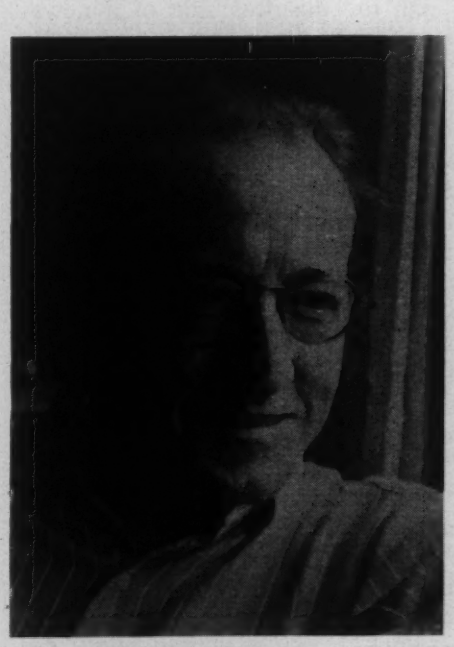
Expected Income - "Not Much"

by Vardis Fisher

It seems to be the fashion for professional writers to be facetious when they are asked if writing is a good field to enter. It's as if writers in general feel a little ashamed of their work and more than a little apologetic. One of them, for instance, has said that writers "at best are nervous, sleepless and egocentric. Like Cassius they have a lean and hungry look . . ." I for one don't see that look on such as Wouk, Steinbeck, Caldwell, Waugh, Shaw, O'Hara and a host of others. They look well-fed indeed.

The same author tells us that writing "at its best is an arduous, lonely and frustrating pursuit beset by constant pitfalls of discouragement." What profession isn't? It is true that we are an egocentric tribe, but I suspect that we have a lower ulcer rate than advertisers and that we are less lonely in this electronics age than clergymen. We do have a high psychomatic coloring. We are beyond question emotionally immature and over idealistic. We are in fact what I mean in a forthcoming novel by the 'orphan'.

I imagine that what most young people reading this page are interested in knowing about the profession of writing is how it compares with other fields in its competitive position, spiritual satisfactions, public esteem, and monetary rewards. In regard to spiritual nourishment this field ranks high for the writer more interested in art than in money. In regard to the other three factors it ranks incredibly low. In this country writers, like college teachers, are not held in the high esteem they enjoy in Europe. In this respect they simply don't rank at all with the designers of automobiles, the winners of quiz tests, or Hollywood actors. Their level, I would say, is about that of clergymen—and in this nation that's a pretty low level.



Born of pioneer parents on one of the last American frontiers, Vardis Fisher was educated at the University of Utah, and received his Masters and Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. He taught for ten years in various American universities and served in the First World War. Mr. Fisher is the author of about 25 books, almost all novels. He now lives in Idaho's Thousand Spring Valley, where he has built his home on ten abandoned waste-acres which he landscaped himself.

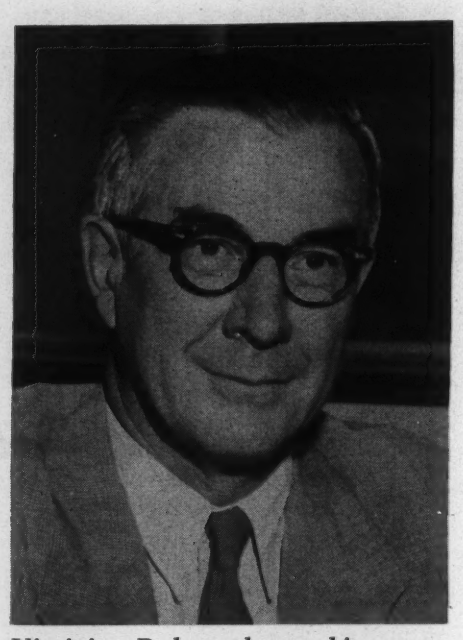
In regard to earnings the truth is even more depressing. A few years ago I published a book called *God or Ceasar?* which presumes to advise young writers. On page 242 appears the question, "How Much Can I Hope to Earn?" The answer is, "not much". A number of persons have polled writers in regard to their earnings and reported the fantastic results. It is fantastic, I mean, that a short-story writer and poet who has published twenty-five books has earned an average of $160 per book. It is fantastic when William Carlos Williams reports only $100 a year from his publications in magazines and only $300 a year from his many books. Is it not incredible that professor-poet Mark Van Doren's books, including textbooks and anthologies, have accounted for only two per cent of his earnings?

People read of the exceptions that make the headlines—of the huge sum paid to the Duke of Windsor or to Truman, to Eisenhower or Wouk, for just one book, and I suspect that a lot of them then conclude that writing is a pretty lucrative profession. It is for only a fraction of one per cent. A Gallup poll has revealed that Americans are voracious readers—of comic books and road signs. Most of those who write know darned well they don't read them.

continued on page 48

JOURNALISM

by Virginius Dabney



Virginius Dabney began his career as a reporter with the Richmond News Reporter *in 1922. In 1928 he switched to the editorial staff of the Richmond* Times-Dispatch *and became its editor in 1936. In 1947, he won a Pulitzer Prize for editorial writing. Dabney has been a lecturer on the "New South" at Princeton University and is the chairman of the board of the Southern Educational Reporting Service. He is currently President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.*

For those who like journalism as a career, it is an endlessly fascinating adventure. For those who don't, it is a crashing bore.

Be sure that you find it fascinating before you enter it. If you are thinking of becoming a newspaperman for lack of anything better to do, you'd better go in for plumbing or politics.

I'm not trying to be stuffy, but journalism is something like teaching, or even the ministry — although the latter is in a different and higher category. The similarity between newspaper work and education or the church lies in the fact that you must have a certain amount of inner urge to be happy in each of them. You'll never get rich covering fires, doing the City Hall beat, writing headlines on a copy desk, directing a news staff or writing editorials. But you'll find stimulus and excitement in any or all of these things, provided newspapering is for you.

To repeat, you have to be temperamentally suited to this work. First and foremost, you have to like to write, if you want to go into the writing side of the business. Good writing is hard for anyone, and requires much application of the seat of the pants to the seat of the chair, as somebody put it. But there is a vast difference between liking to write and wanting to write—even though the process is sometimes a laborious one—and shuddering at the thought of sitting before a typewriter. Those to whom the very idea of composition is abhorrent should never think of entering newspaper work.

If you aspire to an executive job on the news or editorial side in which you do little or no writing, you have to write a good deal in the lower echelons to fit yourself for this responsibility. So there's no getting away from the necessity that you learn to write clearly and accurately. On afternoon papers, in particular, you must also be able to write rapidly.

On the business side of a newspaper there are many opportunities of an entirely different character. These include the management of the paper's business affairs, the writing and selling of advertising, the distribution of the paper, the overseeing of its mechanical production, and so on. Each of these will have its particular appeal, but those who prefer this side of the operation do not generally take primary interest in the news and editorial side. Special types of business training are often useful here.

For news and editorial work the best foundation is a good liberal arts education. If added to that is experience on a college newspaper plus training in a *good* school of journalism, so much the better. I emphasize the word "good", for there are so-called schools of journalism whose courses are of little or no value. Better to get practical experience on a newspaper than to waste time with one of these.

It should be noted that there are various ways of beginning a career in journalism. I myself was not on the college paper—although I was on the annual—did not have a course in journalism, and began as a grass-green reporter with an M.A. degree and one year of teaching in a prep school. Others might find this an unsatisfactory method of approach, and I shouldn't blame them. The more you can learn about your job in advance—without sacrificing your acquaintance with English, history, languages, literature, economics, government, and related subjects—the better. If I had had more journalistic seasoning, I wouldn't have got my paper into a near libel suit because of my gross carelessness in writing a story about a bank failure. That early experience taught me a lesson I'll never forget, but I got my lesson the hard way.

It is often helpful nowadays for the beginner to get a reportorial job on a small paper before applying for work on a larger one. Executives who hire reporters prefer to take on young men and women who have learned the basic rules and who don't have to be trained in the elementary principles of news writing.

Many will want to enter journalism with the idea of making it their life's work, but for those who regard it as a stepping stone to certain other lines of endeavor it will be found valuable. A large percentage of the successful free-lance writers of both fiction and nonfiction worked on newspapers before they made their mark with novels, biographies or whatnot. Others with

continued on page 51

12. electric utilities

"Stability, Growth, and Excitement"

by Harland C. Forbes

Before investing a lifetime in any company, it is prudent to investigate the company's prospects and those of the industry to which it belongs.

Some business have stability. Other industries offer growth. There are some which promise excitement. But comparatively few industries are in a position today to provide the job hunter with all three. The organizations which provide America with electric light, heat and power belong to this select group.

The electric utility industry as we know it today began seventy-five years ago. In spite of the now-obvious advantages of electricity, it did not spring into full bloom overnight. However, since the 1880's the homes, factories, farms and businesses of America have become increasingly dependent on energy provided by the utilities.

This dependence seems destined to increase. The flexibility and cheapness of energy in the form of electricity combined with the growth of electronic and automatic operations means that utilities must constantly expand to meet the challenge of energy hungry Americans.

The history of utility service has been one of a constant search for better ways to do things at less cost. Automation has been developed in both the generation and distribution of electricity. Electronic data processing lends itself to the mass production characteristic of utility accounting and to the intricate calculations required in the design of transmission and distribution systems. Atomic energy will have incalculable impact on the entire art of generation of electricity.

While utility men can look back with pride, they are too busy for that. They must look forward with determination to the problems still ahead. Stability in the past has been achieved only by innovation and by constant adaptation to current conditions in order to serve better in the future. Work in a utility is a never-ending challenge.

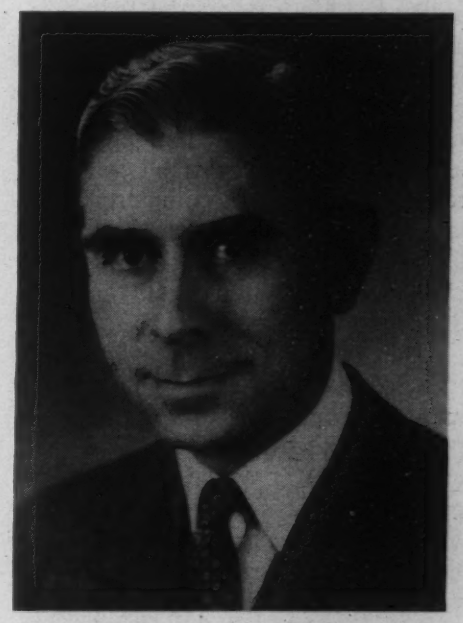
Tomorrow is always described as being different. Some say it will be a world of new metallic alloys and new industrial processes. Others claim it will be a world of better social adjustment and more ethical human relationships. In our industry, we see tomorrow as a time when homes, offices and factories will use considerably more electricity. We see it as our responsibility to supply this energy.

While capital resources, modern machinery and business management methods are all necessary in accomplishing this, manpower is essential. Without manpower, electricity would still be nothing more than an occasional uncontrolled flash of lightning.

The challenges to utility manpower today cover a wide spectrum. The expansion that must be made calls for business judgment of a high order, judgment which is honed to razor sharpness on the infinite variety of experience within the industry. The search for men with the necessary qualities always goes on within every utility in line with a traditional "promote our own" policy.

No matter how brilliant the judgment, it cannot rise above the ability of the organization to carry out management's decisions. In a utility where employment in one department may total 3,000 persons, administrative and supervisory skills must be tuned to a high pitch. The administrator who can grasp the im-

continued on next page



Board chairman and chief executive officer of Consolidated Edison, Mr. Forbes received his B.S. degree from the University of New Hampshire in 1921 and an M.S. from Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1923. He joined the former New York Edison Company, now a part of Con Edison, in 1924, and has been associated with the business of supplying New York City with electricity, gas, and central station steam ever since. Active on many committees of various electrical associations over the years, Mr. Forbes is the author of a number of technical papers.

A FRANCHISE TO SERVE

continued from preceding page

port of a policy decision and can lead men to carry it out is indispensable to the utility.

The technical aspects of utility service are inevitably tied to engineering. Whether it is a nuclear engineer evaluating a reactor design, a chemical engineer seeking to develop a better method of water purification, an electrical engineer concerned with problems of distribution in highly congested areas, or a mechancial engineer designing a power plant, his work must be of the highest order. His choice must do the job at an economic price.

The need for men of ability is not exhausted when a utility has astute leadership, competent administration and imaginative engineering. The utility industry is one of the few basic industries that deals directly with the ultimate consumer. To a utility company the "public" is not an intangible body, but a group of individuals, most of whom are direct customers of its service. A utility is manufacturer, middleman, retail outlet, delivery service and bill collector rolled into one. In commercial relations, selling, advertising and public relations each day brings new challenges as utilities seek to serve their publics.

Utilities use truly fantastic quantities of fuel, materials and equipment. Where the difference of a penny in the price of a ton of coal can mean, as it would in my company, either a saving or a loss of $70,000 in a year, purchasing is a highly develop art, an art requiring a sure knowledge of markets and sources, whether you are buying turbines or carpet tacks.

It is said that utilities generate almost as many statistics as they do electricity. In part this may be laid to the extreme cost consciousness of utilities and in part to the requirements of state and federal regulation. Regulation introduces a challenge to utility operations that non-regulated industries cannot provide. A utility's prices for its services cannot fluctuate with every rise or fall in the business barometer. Utilities must live with a set rate schedule. In a period of rising cost there is a real challenge to fulfill the obligations of electric service while keeping costs down to avoid expensive, time consuming rate hearings.

An industry that spends billions of dollars every year for expansion of its physical properties must be alert to the changing techniques of construction. Crowded urban areas offer daily obstacles which require all the ingenuity construction men can command to overcome them. The challenge to do it better for less follows at the heels of the construction man.

The need for alert, imaginative, aggressive manpower in the utility industry has never been greater.

For the first time since the 1920's electric utilities serving urban centers can offer opportunities to large numbers of job-hunters. The early 1930's were years of retrenchment. Improved efficiencies both in the plant and in the offices slowed recruitment during the late 1930's. The war years found young people with more urgent chores to do first.

And in the post-war years, college graduates have only come into the electric utility industry in small numbers. Since individuals hired in the 1920's and now in responsible positions throughout the industry will retire in the 1960's, an unparalleled opportunity exists for those graduating in the next few years.

This certainly does not mean that they will be offered vice-presidencies in the industry during their first interview. It takes time and effort to work up any corporate ladder. My only purpose is to point out that in many corporations in this industry the ladders are less crowded.

During the years that the young man is making this climb, he is also establishing lasting roots in a community. Any electric utility operation is woven into the very fabric of the communities it serves and is generally local in character.

Utilities hold a franchise to serve a given area and, knowing that they rise or stagnate with that area and no other, they are promoters and boosters in their own right. Electric executives are on chambers of commerce, Red Cross committees, and planning commissions from coast to coast. They take an active interest and play leading parts in their communities, and it is sometimes hard to tell where the job ends and the man's own interests begin.

This is a way of life to those who make a career in the utility industry. There is a blending of service and friendliness in contacts, whether they are made in New York or Piqua, Ohio.

This way of life is combined with broad opportunity for individual development within each utility. Utilities do not pigeonhole the man. Progress is something which is always up to the individual.

PETROLEUM

continued from page 24

his town's banker. Many a small marketing organization, opened with a small capital investment, is competing successfully with much larger companies. In short, the entrepreneur who wants to be his own boss can be in petroleum if he is willing to take the normal risks.

There are basic questions, of course, that anyone entering an industry naturally wants answered. Is it a thriving industry? Is it an expanding one? Is it important?

To all of these questions, the answer for the petroleum industry is yes.

Today oil and natural gas supply two thirds of the nation's energy requirements. The industry's history has been one of continuing growth, and far greater growth seems assured in the years ahead. Energy requirements for the nation, taking into account population and economic trends, are expected to increase another 45 per cent by 1965. World demand will increase even more rapidly. Liquid fuels are likely to remain our most useful source of energy in the foreseeable future, in view of the magnitude of the tasks ahead. Other forms of energy, as they become competitive in some fields, will be welcomed as burden-sharers rather than competitors.

Next year I shall be retiring after more than 35 years in petroleum. I can sum up my feelings about opportunities in my industry simply by saying that if I were a young man looking for a job today, it would be one of the first areas I would explore.

13. medicine

Financial Rewards: A Remote Objective

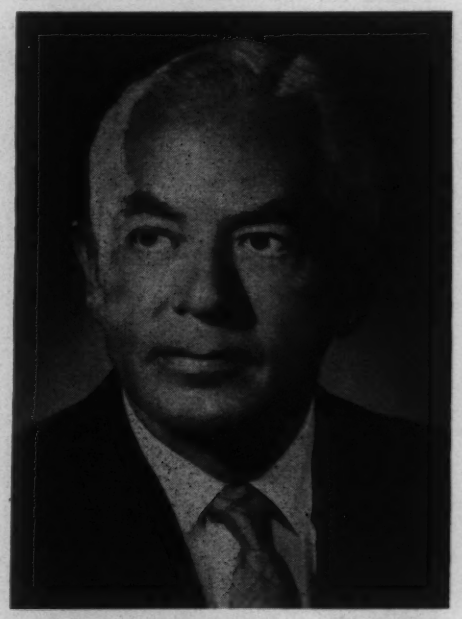
by Charles W. Mayo

It is not the size of the institution you attend, or have attended, that will govern your degree of success in life; rather, it is the quality of the teaching staff of the institution which is all-important. Scarcely less important, however, is the factor of continuing effort on the part of the individual student.

Most students mature slowly during their four years at college, and if the desire develops in them to pursue postgraduate study in any given field or profession, too often and too late they are faced with the agonizing fact that they cannot meet the necessary standards for acceptance for such study. The excuses for failure to meet these standards do not alter another fact, namely, that we all live in a competitive world.

Physicians are proud of their profession, its heritage and its ideals. They have worked long hours and hard to make it the justly respected profession it is. Those who are concerned with administration and teaching in our medical schools are charged with the complex problem of maintaining a highly selective system in choosing students who desire medical training, so that all fields of medicine may continue to advance in specialized services for the welfare of man.

You are as aware as I am of the ling time it now takes to complete the educational requirements for the authorized practice of medicine, independently or in a group. Undergraduate and graduate schools were much different in my grandfather's time, in my father's time, and even in my time, than they are now. As a matter of fact, I have—secretly, of course — wondered whether or not I would be admitted to medical school in our present age, or, once admitted, whether or not I could stay in. Nonetheless, this much I can say: that after having spent the greater part of my life in medicine, and knowing by intimate experience the hardships as well as the spiritual rewards of medical practice, I unquestionably would select medicine as my career if I were a young man faced with such a decision.



Dr. Charles W. Mayo is a distinguished surgeon and chairman of the Association of the renowned Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. He was graduated from Princeton University and studied at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School and the Graduate School of the University of Minnesota. Mayo has served as Surgeon to the Mayo Clinic and a professor of Surgery at the University of Minnesota. Among his other activities is the chief editorial position for the periodical, Postgraduate Medicine, *and close association with the World Health Organization. Mayo was a delegate to the Eighth General Assembly of the United Nations in 1953.*

There are now far more married students in colleges, medical schools and postgraduate schools than there were when I was obtaining my education—perhaps today the sex urge is taking more definitive shape than it did then. Lacking the wisdom of Polonius, I advise neither in favor of marriage nor against it in these stages of a man's career; only the two people concerned can make such a weighty decision. Certainly, however, the problem is not purely financial, although that factor may well delay or prevent the postgraduate education of many who otherwise would have continued an education uninterruptedly. In my own case, I was married after my internship, and I then proceeded with graduate medical education.

A good and honest physician unremittingly devoted to his patients will always make a good living, and he deserves it. Yet, hope of financial reward inevitably is among the most remote of the objectives of such a practitioner. For the profession of medicine is more akin to the ministry than is any other, as far as human relationships and financial rewards are concerned.

Some students decide, before they enter medical school, which branch of medicine or surgery they wish

continued on page 55

DENTISTRY IS FUN

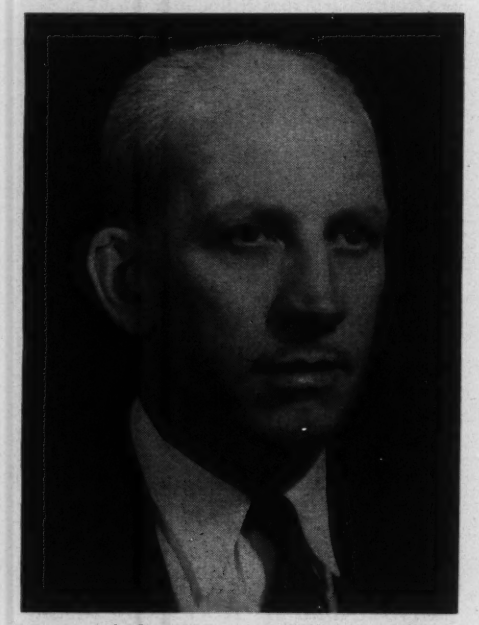
by Roy O. Greep

Dentistry is rich in opportunities for the gifted and enterprising student. Today's dental student faces a future as challenging to his pioneering spirit as any of the scientific frontiers. Through a resurgence of interest in academic development, dentistry is now recognized as a true health profession and one of major importance to national health and welfare.

In the past half-century scientific development has resulted in spectacular progress in the conquest of human disease. Dentistry has both shared in and contributed to the fruits of these great advances in knowledge. Dentistry is strongly encouraging continuing efforts to seek understanding of the causes and to find cures for the many complex ailments and discomforts that afflict the mouth. Under the stimulus of able men and greatly increased financial support, research activity in dentistry is building up in crescendo fashion. Research is constantly bringing change in the character of dental practice, enriching the profession and attracting to it able young minds.

These advances have been accompanied by remarkable progress in dental education. There was a time when training for the profession of dentistry meant little more than mastery of the technics of restoring lost tooth structure. Prior academic preparation was slight. In the early twenties students could enter dental school directly from high school and in the early thirties the requirement was raised from one year of college work to two years. Though the two-year requirement still stands on the books, it is little more than a reminder of the great changes that have taken place in the dental schools. The trend for the past decade has been strongly in favor of a full four years of college work as a preparation for dentistry. Well over half of the present entrants are so qualified and an increasing number of candidates already hold the master's degree.

Dental students receive rigorous training in all the major biological sciences, such as anatomy, histology, physiology, biochemistry, pharmacology, bacteriology, pathology and laboratory diagnosis. The dental student has the opportunity to understand his patient equally as well as the student in any other health profession. By modern standards, it is expected that graduating young dentists, in addition to their ability to care for the teeth, will be expert in soft tissue pathology, the reaction of the patient to drugs, the reaction of tissues to injury and infection, bone disorders, oral cancer, blood clotting, speech mechanisms, swallowing mechanisms, and glandular disfunctions. They are, in fact, expected to be knowledgeable, though not necessarily competent, in any subject which relates to an oral disorder such as heredity, heart disease, high blood pressure, pregnancy or the diseases of aging.



Dean of the Harvard School of Dental Medicine and Professor of Anatomy, Dr. Roy O. Greep has been influential in strengthening dental education through more thorough grounding in the sciences basic to human biology. He is Chairman of the Committee on Dentistry of the National Research Council and Managing Editor of Endocrinology Magazine. His research has dealt with the role of the endocrine in growth and development. Dr. Greep received an honorary Masters degree from Harvard in 1946.

Dental graduates find a variety of stimulating opportunities awaiting them. Many choose immediate general practice. Others in increasing numbers look to internship and residency at a hospital dental clinic. Still others enter graduates or postgraduate studies to qualify for a career in academic dentistry or for practice in a more specialized field such as orthodontics, prosthodontics, oral surgery, or pediatric dentistry. Last year, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare through the National Institute for Dental Research made funds available to selected dental schools for the purpose of providing promising young graduates with extended opportunities to prepare themselves for outstanding service in the triad of dental education: teaching, research and patient care.

Young dentists will find no difficulty in establishing a thriving practice. The effective present demand for dental service is tremendous and far in excess of what the present dentist population can care for. This situation will almost certainly persist for another generation at least.

The monetary rewards of dental practice are attractive and compare favorably with other professional pursuits. A deeper satisfaction comes, however, from rendering an important health service to one's fellow man and enjoying the gratitude of appreciative patients. Many dentists lend a hand in teaching on a part-time basis in one of the nation's forty-five dental schools. Though the material rewards of teaching and research may not equal those of practice, the returns in enduring personal satisfaction and lasting accomplishment are incomparable.

Dentistry combines to an unusual degree opportunities for intellectual and humanitarian endeavor with skillful and creative use of the

continued on page 46

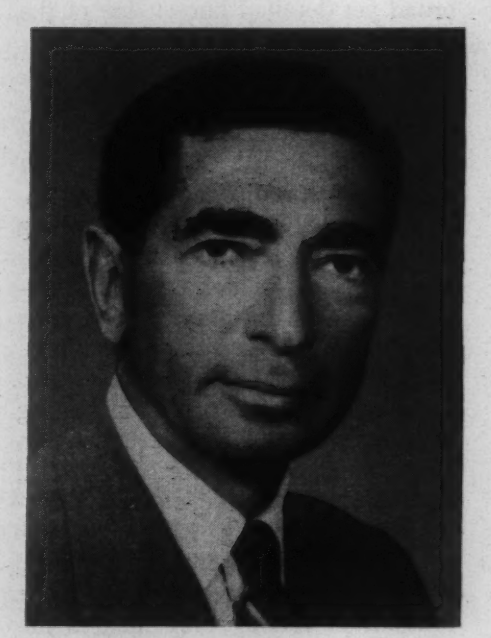
14. finance

Opportunity In "The Street"

by John L. Loeb

If you put opportunity before security and have initiative and imagination, investment banking and brokerage offers one of the most interesting and rewarding of careers. There is always room for able men in Wall Street, and this is particularly true at the top, so I would say that the size of the field is unlimited. In the breadth of its operations and its opportunities Wall Street differs from other more specialized segments of our economy as, working with all industries, success does not depend on the fortunes of any one. Wall Street can and should afford ample compensation in a financial sense, but it is also satisfying as an opportunity of wielding a constructive influence in our country's industry for which the securities business provides the life blood.

The attraction of a Wall Street career is that you can make it what you want it to be. It is one of the least bureaucratic places in the world and there is little, if any, seniority. There is a place in the financial community for all types of background and training and nothing you have studied or learned at college will be wasted. Brains are at a premium. You can be a success as a salesman or an administrator, a research analyst or a trader, an underwriter or negotiator of new deals, an expert in one or several industries, or as a jack of all trades. I believe business school training is probably the best investment a college graduate can make before entering Wall Street, but it is not absolutely essential. Horse-sense is. Personality and general aptitude are important and, by and large, the people in "The Street" are a cultivated and civilized group who develop many outside interests. These include the arts, education, hospitals, government service, and other charitable, civic, and communal activities.



A graduate of Harvard in 1924, John L. Loeb began his career with the American Metal Company. After several years he formed with his father the investment house of Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Company. He is now senior partner. Loeb's other activities include chairmanship of the Cuban Atlantic Sugar Company and directorships of numerous other companies. He has served on the Overseers Committee to Visit Harvard College and is a former Governor of the New York Stock Exchange. During World War II, Loeb served with the Lend Lease and Surplus Property Administrations in Washington.

To do our jobs well we need a working knowledge of industry, management, markets, commodities, finance, accounting, taxes, economic trends, and fiscal policies. This is what makes our work so interesting. As any number of variables go into each decision there is some established technique but little routine, and every new problem presents its own challenge and reward. The many facets of our business permit you to apply yourself where your talents and skills can be used to the fullest. As you acquire a broad picture of the interlocking elements of our economy you may even consider your years on "The Street" an apprenticeship qualifying you for important assignments in other fields.

The task of the financial community is to provide industry with needed funds and investors with an opportunity to employ their savings profitably. Although internal cash generation and loans provide a large portion of the requirements of our great industries and corporations, expansion at the rate needed to support a growing population with rising living standards also presupposes substantial additions to equity capital. Our task is not only to provide money, but to channel it properly. Lest the saver squander his funds, they must be directed toward sound investments. In this process we not only aid our clients in preserving and increasing their assets, but we fulfill an important function in the life cycle of our corporate economy.

You will also learn to invest your own funds. That does not mean that you have to be rich to make Wall

continued on page 57

DENTISTRY

continued from page 44

hands. Whether the treatment requires surgery, or repair, restoration or movement of teeth, deftness is essential. Such skills are for the most part acquired through training and practice. Students entering the profession need to know only that they possess a reasonable degree of inherent dexterity on which to build. In dentistry as in many other pursuits such as music, art or engineering, the hands are to be looked upon as the instruments of the mind. Through them the creative and imaginative workings of the mind are translated into reality. Hands have wrought much of man's civilization and his cultural heritage. It is small wonder that dentists derive satisfaction in being able to bring skills as well as insight and understanding to health problems of his patient.

A further attraction of dental practice and one which, though incidental, may actually be decisive in the minds of many potential candidates is the fact that the dentist may determine his own office schedule. He has, therefore, the advantage of a normal home and family life, free hours for the pursuit of his avocational interests and the opportunity to contribute effective leadership in community affairs. He will also find time to meet with his colleagues on matters of mutual professional interest. Through a variety of contacts he will enjoy a warm feeling of inward pride in the fellowship of the dental profession.

Finally, a striking feature of the new look in dentistry is that the modern practitioner is deeply concerned with the prevention of dental disease. His primary objective is the maintenance for his patients of good oral health from childhood onward. To achieve this effective and mutually satisfying professional service, it is necessary, because of the now widely recognized relationship of oral health to systemic well-being and vice versa, for the dentist to understand and to treat mouth disorders from the viewpoint of the patient as a whole.

In this new role dentistry is an important, satisfying and rewarding health service—which also is FUN.

At the Heart of Business

BANKING

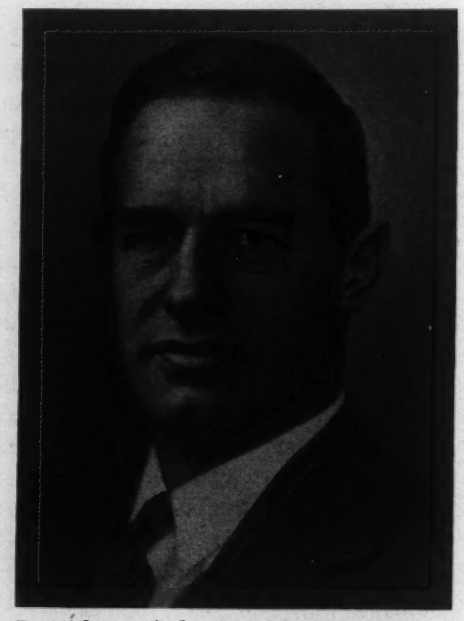
by Lloyd D. Brace

Name any business which comes to your mind and then realize that some of banking's many phases have determined this firm's past accomplishments and will influence its future progress. Business and banking depend on each other for success, one can not exist without the other. It's this close alliance which enables banks, operating at the heart of our economy, to offer an extra advantage to college graduates considering a financial career—a broad yet detailed knowledge of the business world.

Banking has services and facilities which help other businesses operate more efficiently. Within the last fifteen years there has been rapid growth and change in the financial world, creating new banking services to meet these new conditions. And banks have not overlooked the many ways it can help the individual. Checking accounts, savings and loan services have been revitalized, made more appealing and flexible. All of this expansion has made it possible for men to find immediate and long-range opportunities in banking.

As you know, banks vary in size, based on their deposits and the amount of money they have available for loans and investments. In a smaller bank, you can become familiar with many bank functions. This is also true in the branch office program of a larger bank. After general training in bank procedures in a larger bank, there is emphasis on specialization in one of a few phases of banking, perhaps in the field of credit-loan, bank operations, accounting and auditing, administering trusts and estates, foreign assignments, business research, personnel administration, advertising and public relations—or banking's newest field, electronic data processing.

Banking employment has risen 65 per cent from 1940 because of increased activity in volume, creating a compeling need for executive leadership. Many officerships open up each year in banks, and the pay for such positions has been considerably increased since the war. Officer positions in banks vary greatly as to pay, but in general compare favorably with other industries. In addition, banks as a group offer more fringe benefits than any other industry. In short, banking offers excellent opportunities to business or liberal arts graduates. You can choose a banking or trust career with confidence and know if you have the interest and the ability, you can go far—with advancement and growth, varied and rewarding assignments, and an exciting insight into business activity in general.



President of the First National Bank of Boston, Lloyd D. Brace was born in Lincoln, Nebraska, and educated at Andover and Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1925. In the same year he joined the First National as a bank clerk. Mr. Brace is a trustee of Andover and is active in civic work.

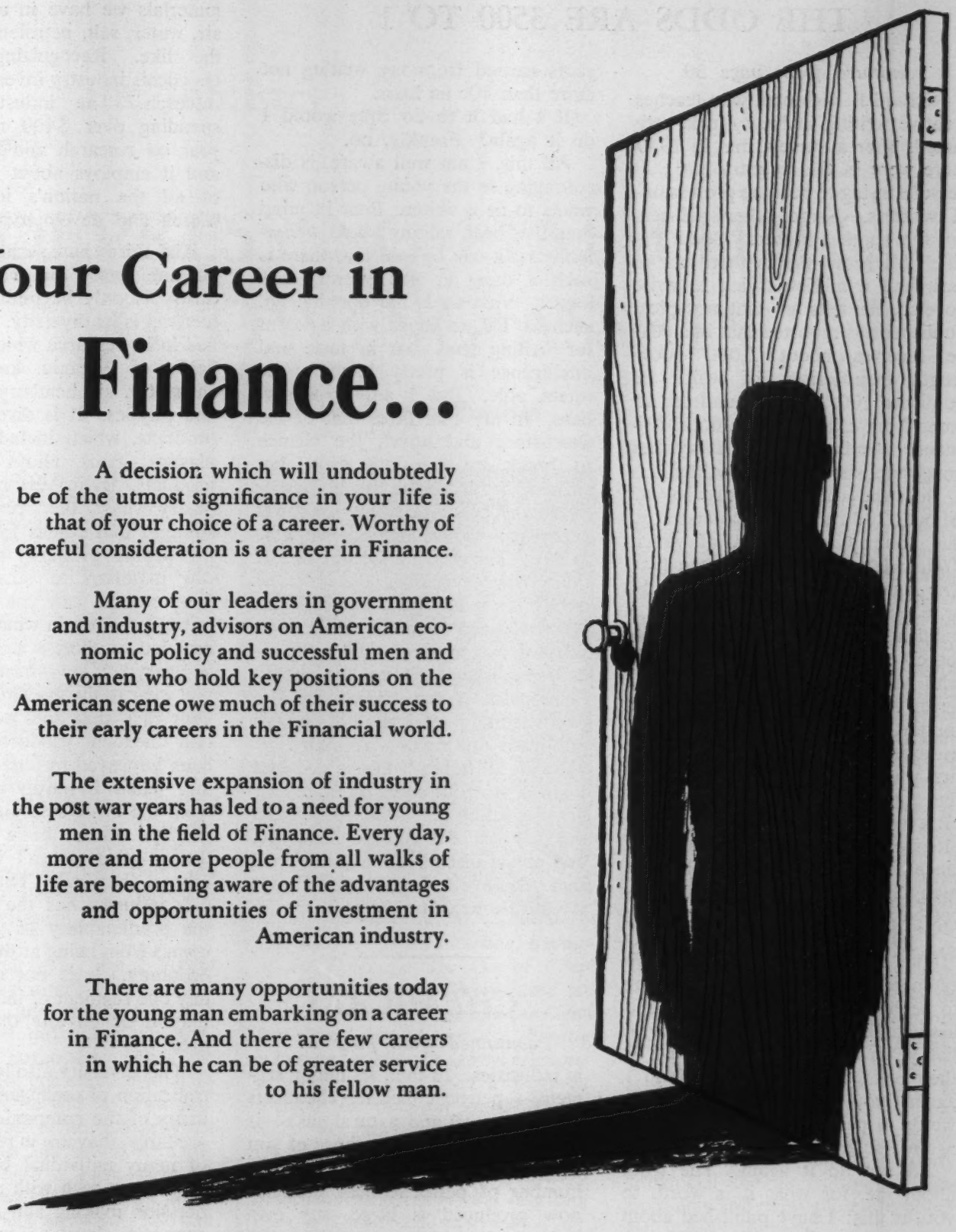
Your Career in Finance...

A decision which will undoubtedly be of the utmost significance in your life is that of your choice of a career. Worthy of careful consideration is a career in Finance.

Many of our leaders in government and industry, advisors on American economic policy and successful men and women who hold key positions on the American scene owe much of their success to their early careers in the Financial world.

The extensive expansion of industry in the post war years has led to a need for young men in the field of Finance. Every day, more and more people from all walks of life are becoming aware of the advantages and opportunities of investment in American industry.

There are many opportunities today for the young man embarking on a career in Finance. And there are few careers in which he can be of greater service to his fellow man.



KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

FOUNDED 1865

Members New York and American Stock Exchanges
Members Boston and Midwest Stock Exchanges

17 WALL STREET NEW YORK 5, N. Y.

BOSTON CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA SAN FRANCISCO

THE ODDS ARE 3500 TO 1

continued from page 39

Richard B. Gehman, who teaches creative writing in New York, estimated, after a survey, that in 1949 there were in this country 350,000 persons trying to become professional writters. Some other pollsters put the number higher. "South Pacific" Michener thinks there are at least half a million trying to write novels. He tells us that a typical publisher has reported that in a year he receives about 2,000 book-length manuscripts, of which he publishes 100. Of the hundred, 95 come from established authors. Michener surmises that for every first novel published, 450 are written.

Does the lucky one get reviewed? About 1200 novels are published in this country each year, of which *Time* will notice not more than 150, *The New Yorker* not more than 50 or 60. Does the lucky one find a publisher for his second novel? A lot of them don't. I have friends who have published first novels but haven't been able to find a publisher for the second, not because it isn't as good as the first but because the first was a sales flop. I almost didn't find a publisher for my second novel: even so, I had to waive all royalties on the first 2,000 copies, and since the novel has not sold that many in all these years I have received nothing from it.

I put it this way in my book: "If we take Gehman's conservative estimate of 350,000 persons trying to become professional writers, and assume that a hundred of them in five years will be making a living by their pens, the odds are 3,500 to 1 against you. In no other profession would a person deliberately go up against such odds."

I'd not do it again. The truth about me, for what it is worth to you, is this: I have published about 25 books. Setting aside the Harper Prize novel which sold about 42,000 copies, the record on the other 24 is an average of about $1,000 per book. This obviously means that I have not earned a living with my typewriter, though the most and the best of my time for over 30 years I have given to it. I have just figured it out for you: including all the time spent in reading and research for historical novels I have the past thirty years earned from my writing not more than 40c an hour.

If I had it to do over would I do it again? Frankly, no.

All this, I am well aware, is discouraging to the young person who wants to be a writer. Bear in mind that I've been talking about *belles-lettres,* if it can be said that there is such a thing in this country any longer. Vast fields are opening up, such as TV, to those with a talent for writing stuff that in taste and intelligence is pretty low on the totem pole. But I am no expert here. In my own field, that of the short-story and novel, the chance to break in does not grow but shrinks: I think there are a number of us who broke in twenty or thirty years ago who might not be able to now. The demand for our sort of thing has decreased, the cost of publishing it has gone out of sight. A novel used to break even on a sales of two or three thousand: today, publishers tell us, the break-even point is ten thousand. The overwhelming majority of novels published don't sell that many.

So in all honesty this is the best I can say to you: come on in, if your heart is set on it, but be aware from the very first of the odds against you, and of the discipline and self-denial that will have to be with you always if you are to come through.

CHEMICALS

continued from page 27

ic industries. In fact, its major segment — petrochemicals (chemicals made from oil and natural gas)—is only slightly older than those of you who are reading this article. The number of petrochemical products now produced is large—my own company produces more than 400 —but the number and variety should increase many-fold as the industry grows to its maturity.

In the chemicals industry, research leads to new products and new products to more sales. With the world's supply of conventional raw materials limited, we must depend to an increasing extent in the future on this research to make things we need and want from those materials we have in abundance—air, water, salt, petroleum, coal and the like. Recognizing this, the chemicals industry invests heavily in research. The industry is now spending over $400 million each year on research and development and it employs about 13 per cent of all the nation's industrial research and development people.

The third, and perhaps most important, reason that we feel this industry is only beginning to get its feet wet is its diversity. It is diversified in its research which covers the fields of organic and inorganic chemistry, biochemistry, metallurgy, and physics. It is diversified in its products, which include chemicals, plastics, gases, alloys and carbon products. By its very nature our industry has the resilience and strength that comes from diversity, for we are primarily a supplier of raw materials to other industries. Very seldom can you identify one of our products in what you see and use, and yet there is scarcely an item in everyday use—from the clothes you wear to the gasoline that powers your car—that does not either contain chemical products or has not been improved by chemical processing. There is hardly an industry—from the basic steel industry to the perhaps not so basic cosmetic industry—that doesn't in some way rely on chemicals. Thus, the chemicals industry has the stability and the predictability of growth which comes from being at the heart of the economy. It is not dependent on any one segment of industry or population or on any one geographic area.

This diversity also leads to decentralization of management. Though many of the companies in our field are large, they are in reality made up of many individual businesses and are run as such with a minimum of decision making and control at the corporate level. For this reason, management responsibility and independence of action tend to come at a lower level and an earlier age than in many other industries.

I am certain that those of you who do join our industry will find it a challenging and rewarding experience, for it is a sound and growing industry that is just beginning to contribute its potential to the betterment of our way of life.

15. the ministry

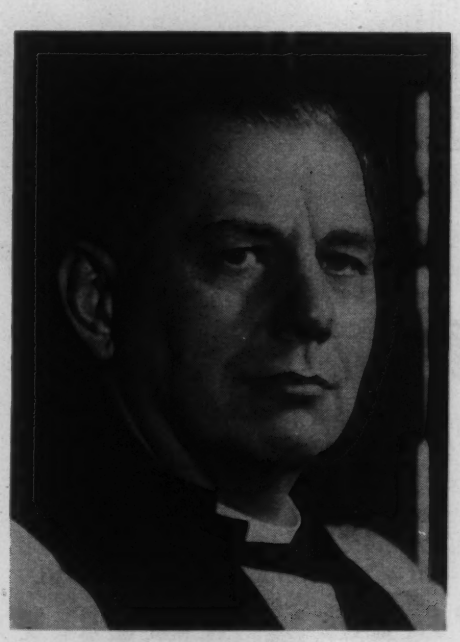
DEPRESSING LIABILITIES, GLOWING ASSETS

by Austin Pardue

There is probably no vocation that can be more depressing and full of disillusionment, or more uplifting and thrilling than the Ministry. Personally, I would not consider any other calling were I to start over again in planning my life's work. I owe an unpayable debt to my vocation and my Church. However, it has not always been an experience of joy and it might have turned into a personal disaster. The men in the ministry who are happy are the most happy people I know, but the same can be said for those who are miserable. Thanks be to God, the former are in the majority. But, to be honest, let me briefly point out some of the depressing liabilities first, and then some of the glowing assets.

As St. Paul says, "lest I myself become a castaway" I would not mislead you into thinking that I have achieved the points of guidance herein suggested. What we write about are goals and insofar as we seek them we will be rewarded. I am somewhat of an authority on the weaknesses and mistakes of the Ministry because I have been so deeply involved in committing them. But if the goals are clear, we can make continued mistakes and corresponding recoveries because "His property is always to have mercy".

The clergyman's salary will never be large and most of the time he and his family will be living under financial strain. In case of a crisis he may go into debt and possibly never quite catch up with his bills. For a professionally trained man whose tastes have developed beyond his salary it is hard not to tend to become embittered. His wife and children will have certain requests which he may not be able to meet and this can be the source of a nagging concern.



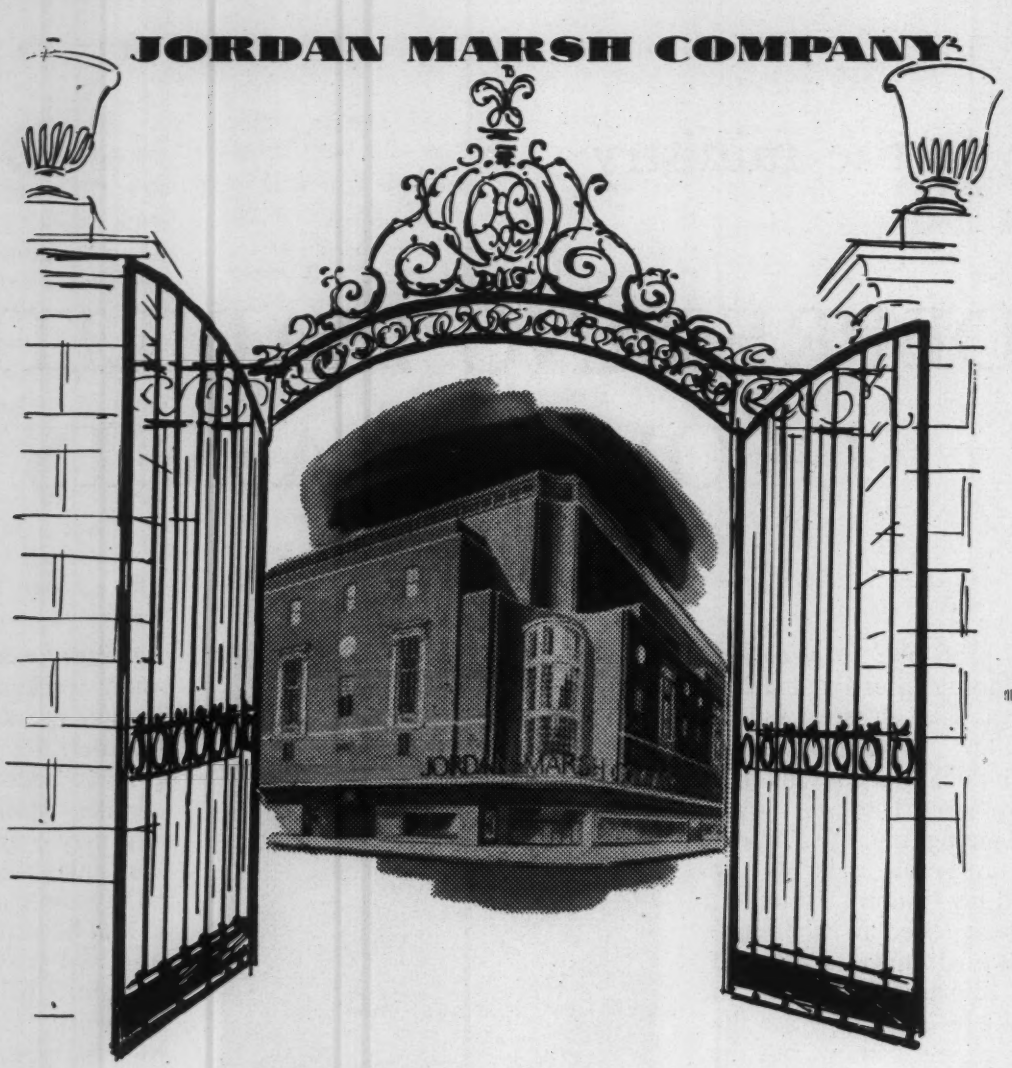
The Rt. Rev. Austin Pardue, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of Pittsburgh, was born in Chicago and attended Hobart College and the General Theological Seminary. Pardue is known for eight books on religious subjects and has been a frequent speaker on national radio broadcasts. He has also made numerous preaching tours for the United States Air Force. Pardue became Bishop of Pittsburgh in 1944 and has long been active in civic activities.

Furthermore, it often takes far greater talent to run a church well than a business. The Clergyman will be called upon to be a pastor, counselor, social worker, scholar, organizer, executive, money raiser, youth worker, educational expert, popular speaker, arbitrator, and civic leader. He will certainly be asked to make decisions which will create enemies within his ranks, who in turn may organize factions that can sometimes ruin his work. A powerful layman can dominate his people so that he must either give in to pressure and defy his own conscience, or fight a battle that will permeate his work, study, and family life with the poison of the controversy.

He is in a position where he and his family may be watched and criticized in a way that occurs in no other work. The rectory, his private dwelling, is often looked upon as the public property of the whole parish. Also, he is paid by the people whom he is called upon to criticize. In business he would be the employer and the salary would be flowing in the opposite direction; he would be paying those he admonishes. He would often be terribly frustrated over the fact that his message is so idealistic while the hearers can be so petty, provincial and quarrelsome. These problems and many more are potential in every church.

True, he may be blessed and called to one of those cultured parishes where all is peaceful, but there are not many such and he had best be prepared for the worst if he is a realist. He had better be sure that his wife knows the facts of the pastoral life before they get married or they may soon drift into a home situation which is a continuous wrangle.

continued on page 55



GATEWAY TO . . .

a rewarding future

- *RETAIL MERCHANDISING*
- *OPERATING*
- *FINANCE & CONTROL*
- *SALES PROMOTION*
- *PERSONNEL WORK*

Retailing is one of America's great, growing industries, filled with opportunity. Jordan Marsh Company, New England's largest store, needs potential executives . . . people who can shoulder challenging problems, think them through, and meet them with action. College graduates who qualify will be given our Executive Training Course preparatory to assuming responsible positions in our program of expansion. Most of Jordan's present executives began in this way.

Arrange for an appointment with MR. SCOTT BABCOCK, Employment Manager
JORDAN MARSH COMPANY, 31 BEDFORD STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

Unlimited Opportunity In Accounting

continued from page 21

gets and similar aids to management; and auditing financial statements for credit purposes or reports to stockholders. All these technical jobs are basic to the communication and planning that business lives by, and every one of them tends to become more complicated. Doing this kind of work often gives the CPA information and insight that can make him his client's most valued advisor. Thus there is literally no end to what he may find useful to know. Like physicians and engineers, he must "keep up" with his technical literature as well as learn from experience, so that his work reflects an ever-increasing depth of knowledge.

Financial rewards for CPA's are ordinarily regarded as good, and it is my belief that they will become still better as the importance of the services they render becomes more widely recognized. A recent study made by Northwestern University of 200 companies, including six public accounting firms, showed that accountants who graduated ten years ago are today earning more than business men and engineers ten years out of school, although they earned slightly less just after graduation. The study, which was published in November, 1956, also showed that 1957 accounting graduates were expected to be offered an average of $389 a month during the recruiting season. However, I know of both large and small firms that were offering $5,200 a year during the summer of 1957 to college graduates with a major in accounting and slightly more to those with a graduate degree.

A committee of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the national professional society, recently estimated that the median income for principals over 35 years old in accounting firms is $12,500—$15,000. The mean average would probably be higher, since quite a number of CPA's earn much more.

If you ask any senior partner in an accounting firm, or any experienced sole practitioner, what qualities a CPA needs, he is almost certain to reply, "First and foremost—integrity." I am aware that such a candid emphasis upon a moral quality may provoke a certain skepticism. Nevertheless, it is a fact that the very nature of the CPA's work is such that a lack of integrity can easily destroy his reputation and therefore his career. Even a young CPA of limited experience is often given business confidences that are not entrusted to old employees. And it is understandable that in situations where hundreds of thousands or millions of dollars are involved, there are pressures against the professional independence of a CPA in stating his opinion as to the fairness of financial statements. Once we understand the nature of a CPA's work, it is easy to see why senior partners are apt to feel that the reputation and the future of their firms depend to an important degree on the integrity of the young men they hire.

Over the years, I have observed three other qualities in CPA's that deserve special mention.

They generally like to deal with figures, but I believe this attribute bulks too large in the public's conception of what a CPA is. Business machines have abolished a lot of monotonous clerical work even for neophytes. Within a few years the accountant generally hands almost all the arithmetic to the machines or to subordinates.

It is much more important that a CPA be the kind of man who has his feet on the ground and a head on his shoulders. An Army test in "general intelligence" rated accountants the highest in a group of fifteen common professions and vocations, and did not distinguish between accountants in general and CPA's, who are the cream of the profession. This Army rating indicated a median I.Q. for accountants of about 126. Analytical judgment—which is the particular quality of intelligence that a CPA needs—was not specifically checked.

Finally, a CPA should like people. He spends most of his time working with people—not with columns of figures. Even when he is dealing with figures, I believe that the most talented kind of CPA sees people in his mind's eye—buying, selling, producing, servicing, planning.

The vocational psychologist, Dr. G. Frederic Kuder, made a study which disclosed that CPA's apparently do like people, for they show a marked preference for group activity. This certainly squares with my experience. I have probably made something close to a national record in attendance at accountants' professional meetings; and I have found a consistent zeal for thrashing our problems through group action, inexhaustible sociability, and unusual warmth and friendliness.

By some standards, the CPA's career may appear to lack glamor. But CPA's occupy top posts in government, educational institutions and business corporations. To be sure, few CPA's become millionaires; and when they do, it is probably more through successful investment—in which their training helps them—than through fees for their professional services.

Yet accounting provides a rich and useful life for the man with the appropriate ability and inclination. It is unlimited in opportunity for service, challenging in presenting ever-changing problems, and quite generous in rewards.

JOURNALISM

continued from page 40

similar ambitions have stayed on their papers to make certain of paying the grocer, and have continued to write books or magazine articles on the side. Of course, newspaper work is often a way station to higher paying posts in the public relations field, if that appeals to you.

To sum up, if you have the itch to get on a newspaper, the desire for such a lifetime career, and the willingness to work at it, by all means "obey that impulse." And if I don't sound too much like a commencement orator, I'll say that the world is in a mess; we of the older generation probably did a lot to get it that way, and you of the younger generation will have to get us all out of it. There isn't any more promising approach to our global ills than through hard-working and sound-thinking journalism on courageous and dedicated newspapers.

A COMPLETE INDUSTRY

continued from page 17

of cars. Giant new freight yards are being built all over the United States, yards that use radio and television and even radar to speed the handling of freight. Electrical signaling, piggyback movement of trailers on flatcars, revolutionary streamline trains, welded rail, giant electronic computers—the list of new machines and techniques used by modern railroads is too long to be ennumerated.

A railroad is a complete industry. It owns its own land, builds its own tracks and bridges, constructs freight cars and installs its own signals. A railroad needs every type of educated person—engineer, accountant, lawyer, doctor, business specialist, and the broadly trained bachelor of arts. Hundreds of separate job classifications are open to young people. Railroads use foresters, chemists, geologists and numerous other specially trained graduates of our colleges and universities. No industry in America is broader in its need of separate human skills than the railroad.

Transportation today is intensely competitive, with railroads vying against trucks, barges, pipe lines, buses, and airplanes. This keen competitive situation has stimulated railroads to launch bold and imaginative programs of progress.

Today, young people with the right combination of skills and attitudes are moving ahead in railroading faster than ever before. In my opinion, there is not a single industry where the graduates of our universities and colleges can more surely show what they are worth. True, railroading is not for the "get-rich-quick" youngster. It is, however, an industry where good salaries and good working conditions prevail and an industry with an assured future. Best of all, railroads offer to the young college graduate a career in one of the most fascinating of all businesses.

RETAILING

continued from page 38

than the exception. Illustrative of this point, three of our fourteen merchandise managers (definitely in the high-level executive bracket) began their retailing careers with us less than ten years ago! A responsible position, at a high salary, awaits each of you who wish to meet the challenge of a retailing career. But more important than this, retailing is a business that is alive to current trends and new ideas. We thrive on an expanding economy, on technological progress, on youthful creativity. We recognize the invaluable assets of youthfulness and a willingness to build for the future, and we are quick to reward their possessors. If the chance to develop your potentialities to the fullest appeals to you —if you have a sense of imagination—if you are forward-looking and enterprising in your outlook—then I sincerely urge you to join forces with us in the retailing industry. You will never be sorry you did.

An Opportunity In Finance

Wertheim & Co., members of leading exchanges, are always interested in men of promise. We are engaged in all phases of investment banking, including the development of special situations for our own and clients' accounts.

WERTHEIM & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange

120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.

THE LAW IN U. S. SOCIETY

continued from page 15

the law of today. Whether in the heavy-carpeted suite of a big New York firm or in a small-town office, the lawyer is afforded the satisfactions that come to those who help guide others through the complexities and hardships of life.

But when one speaks of these human satisfactions of a lawyer one must quickly add the variety of men of law that there are, the divers ways in which one may vent one's powers in the law. Predominantly, of course, there are the practising lawyers—the men of whom I have just spoken, the men who counsel others in the wise conduct of their affairs, the men who defend and protect life, liberty, and property and thereby further the pursuit of happiness. Then there is the increasing number of law teachers, experiencing the happiness that their function brings. We do not in this country, as is true in continental Europe, train men explicitly to become judges. But lawyers do become judges by the thousands in this vast land with the deep satisfactions that the judicial office implies. Again, an increasing outlet for lawyers are the administrative agencies, in the forty-eight states and the nation, at a time when legislation and therefore administration have some say in the lives of men, from the cradle to the grave.

The extensive utilization of lawyers in governmental affairs is due not merely to the fact that we are predominantly a legal society, that our society moves within legal frameworks—the United States and the state constitutions. The reason, I believe, is deeper. Fundamentally it is the same reason that men of law often become the guiding heads of great enterprises and predominate in politics. The reason was thus put the other day in accounting for the fact that Great Britain selects for the chairmanship of governmental inquiries into perplexing problems the best exemplars of the legal profession:

> "This country, more perhaps than any other, is in the habit of using its eminent lawyers and judges in capacities seemingly far outside their profession, as chairman of Royal Commissions or similar bodies, for purposes not only of investigating facts, but of the weighing up of the state of argument in major political or economic controversies, and the preparation of long-term policy decisions.
>
> * * *
>
> "The reasons for such extra-mural appointments of judges are not only that judges can naturally be supposed to be 'judicial' in the sense of being impartial when faced with contending interests or arguments. It is rather that the legal profession at its highest level does, as probably no other, develop the absorptive and analytical capacities of the human mind." (The [London] Observer, Aug. 25, 1957, p. 5.)

I should deeply regret if the claims I have made for life in the law sound vainglorious or exclusionary. A far better insight than any words of mine can convey into the potentialities of a lawyer's life is to be gathered from the biography of those who have lived such a life and have revealed the relation of the legal profession to a life of deep satisfaction. I have in mind some such account of a career as that of Henry L. Stimson, as disclosed in Stimson and Bundy, *On Active Service*. But the most important thing for any generous and eager young spirit to remember is that any profession affords opportunities for a full life if pursued in the grand manner.

Federal Service Offers Variety

continued from page 34

The pay of the top executive in Government does not approximate the salary of the business executive who, in many cases, earns well over $25,000 a year. The top career grade in Government, GS-18, pays $16,000 a year. Government is not a place to get rich except in terms of the many satisfactions that come from serving 170 million fellow citizens. In the lower grades, however, salaries are more comparable to those paid by private industry for similar work.

Pay, training, and career development are only a part of the story. Throughout his career, or period of service if he does not seek a full career in Government, the employee is offered special recognition and cash awards for superior job performance and suggestions that will save time, money, materials, and employee resources. During 1957 fiscal year alone, more than 41,000 employees were individually recognized and honored for superior job performance and more than 86,000 employee suggestions were adopted. For their accomplishments, which resulted in multi-million dollar benefits to the Government, the contributing employees received personal recognition and over nine million dollars in cash awards. These figures reflect the employees' keen interest in providing better government at less cost.

The Federal civil service is a true career service now celebrating its 75th anniversary. A continuing supply of well-qualified employees is needed. The search for talent is focused primarily on young people such as you who are entering the labor market for the first time and have real potential for successful careers. Tomorrow's managers, high-level technicians, and professional leaders must be found today in those who have the potential to grow, develop, and aim beyond the horizon.

You would do well to become acquainted with the broad career opportunities in the Federal service. The Civil Service Commission and other agencies issue factual information on the subject. Your own college placement office can help you get further information and let you know of campus visits by Federal recruiters.

As a final word, let me quote an admonition of Paul M. Herzog, Associate Dean of the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration:

"Unless a large number of educated, conscientious and dedicated men born since 1930 soon decide . . . to devote their lives to the public service, they will find those lives impaired, and perhaps destroyed, by the decisions of others, less well-equipped than they, who have seized the places of power that should—and could—be theirs . . ."

REWARDS IN MONEY AND PRESTIGE

continued from page 20

increased salary and prestige (by and large in American industry compensation is in proportion to contribution.) Since insurance is a big and growing business, there is always plenty of room at the top, and on the way up, for bright people who are willing to work.

My third contention—and the one which really distinguishes the life insurance business from some other important businesses—was that our industry performs a socially vital function for which there is no real substitute. We are concerned, not with the value of comfort or convenience or efficiency—we are concerned with the value of life. I do not mean to minimize the contribution to our high standard of living made by men who manufacture and market cars or refrigerators or television sets. Nor would I minimize their effectiveness—they are our biggest competitors. But no material possession on earth is worth more than the knowledge that, whatever unexpected contingency may arise, the really important things—food, a home, and education—will be taken care of. And few satisfactions in a job can match the feeling of having done something *really* worthwhile that comes with the realization that *you* have been instrumental in making that security possible for someone.

Because of the breadth and complexity of the insurance business, it is difficult to outline in a short article, in any detail, the varying kinds of jobs available. The list literally runs from "A" for actuary, agent, auditor or ad-man to "U" for underwriter or Univac. It includes doctors, lawyers, financiers, writers, experts in data processing, cost accounting, sales promotion. Jobs may be roughly divided into two classes —Field and Home office.

In the Field, we have agents, agency management people, investigators, and auditors. Particularly in the case of agents, the jobs provide considerable room for unusual individual initiative and virtually limitless opportunity both for doing good and for making money. The life of a successful life insurance agent is a rewarding one indeed.

At the Home Office, the work is done which makes it possible for the agent to have a service to sell. We write contracts and explanatory material, employing in the process underwriters, contract writers, lawyers, and advertisers. We collect money, invest it, and eventually pay it to policy owners and beneficiaries, requiring the skills of accountants, investors, actuaries, and claims experts. Recent developments in electronics have opened up a fascinating field for men with mathematical aptitudes who are interested in learning about the use and potential of electronic data processing equipment. New uses of life insurance have posed challenging problems to the field of actuarial science—another worthwhile consideration for mathematicians.

I hope that you do not find this wealth of variety discouraging. Many of you honestly do not know with any certainty what you would like to do or what you will do best. Joining a life insurance company may well be a constructive answer to your dilemma, because the breadth of its operation enables you to postpone the final choice until you have had some actual experience. In an insurance training program, you will have a chance to see whether you are really qualified to do data processing, or selling, or investment. Should you find your first choice was wrong you have an opportunity to try the second, and the experience, far from having been a waste, will serve to broaden your over-all understanding of the business.

Uncertainty about what you want is one of the problems; another is feeling that there is yet more to learn to be prepared to do any job. We could not hire you today and send you out with a rate book tomorrow, or give you a desk and say, "Go ahead and write a contract." But we ask no more than you already have— a broad education and a desire to learn. Here, as in many good businesses, you are about to get *paid* to learn.

I hope, as you consider the wealth of opportunities open to you in many wonderful businesses, you will look thoroughly into the life insurance industry.

COMMERCIAL AIRLINES

continued from page 19

With the growing competition on practically all routes, airlines will be fighting harder for business, and good job possibilities will certainly develop for young people who possess the ability to sell passenger and cargo space.

Traffic and sales personnel must demonstrate tactful and effective sales technique and good personalities. Usually, two years of college or at least two years of successful sales experience are required for applicants in this category. Specific training in English, public speaking, psychology and salesmanship are valuable. A knowledge of foreign countries is desirable for those interested in jobs relating to traffic activities outside the United States, such as foreign tours. Similar college or equivalent experience are required for traffic and sales managers and station agents or managers.

Other specialized fields offering good opportunities are public relations, personnel, statistical research and various professions. The latter include: architects, aeronautical research specialists, scientists, engineers, draftsmen, doctors, nurses, lawyers and instructors.

Many in this group require periods of intensive education and specialized training, with educational qualifications in the professional job categories the same as those required of professional people in other fields.

I have named only a few of the more interesting jobs offered by the commercial airlines. There are others, of course, and most offer good wages, working conditions and opportunities for advancement.

It is only fair to point out that, despite the current and expected growth of air travel, the total number of new jobs is relatively small compared to the number of applicants each year. This means that the best qualified and trained young men and women will be the ones chosen.

Full information on available jobs in the airline industry and how to apply for them may be obtained from the Air Transport Association of America, 1107 Sixteenth Street, Washington, D. C.

EFFECTIVE MINISTRY DEPENDS ON BASIC ATTITUDES

continued from page 49

His wife is as important as he is in the Ministry, and she should be fully prepared for criticism, fatigue, and heartbreak.

Should he become so consecrated to his cause that his convictions lead him to deny himself and live like Christ among the most despised of peoples the minister might even bring about his own martyrdom. The first advice then, to men contemplating the Ministry, is to stay out of it unless they are compelled by motivations bigger than themselves.

An effective ministry depends upon a few basic spiritual attitudes. Certainly no man can have all the talents and abilities that he may be called upon to exercise. Yet, if he seeks certain fundamental qualities he can do fine work and lead a constructive life.

1. He must desire to have a genuine love for all types of people and children. The candidate for the Ministry should first know his own heart and if people are not the basic interest he had best stay away from the ministry in pastoral capacity. He must love the unlovable as much as possible and try to forgive his enemies readily. Too many men have been intellectually capable but humanly intolerant with the result that they become unhappy and cynical.

2. He must be a man of prayer if he is to learn to love his enemies. He must believe that the grace of God is sufficient for every crisis and that it is obtainable through worship and Sacrament. Otherwise he may be unable to meet many of the demands that are made upon him, regardless of his intellectual achievments.

3. He must seek to be teachable and above all to want to know the whole truth about himself, unpleasant and otherwise. Again, this takes grace, for by man's own will he is quite incapable of deep self examination and continuous criticism.

4. He ought to be able to communicate in language that people can understand. He must study to translate theological jargon into the experience of the people. What has impressed me most in private conversation with Paul Tillich is his simplicity of expression. I was afraid to talk with him at first, lest I should seem too stupid, but he was so humble that he made me feel so at ease. His very attitude communicated what he was and is, as much as did his words. He communicated in both media, word and deed, which is the essence of effective message delivery.

5. The Minister must decide whether he is in the Church to please God or man. Of course he does not fully achieve his decision on this earth but at least he can decide to slant his life in God's direction: this will save him untold worries, fears and bad compromises. If his life's emphasis is on the side of being a "man-pleaser" he will suffer accordingly. Yet, in seeking to do the Will of God he must seek Wisdom and develop the spiritual art of timing, knowing when and where not to speak, act, and admonish.

Finally, the Ministry brings joys and satisfactions that can hardly be compared with anything I know. The privilege of entering into people's secret joys and sorrow of helping them to be freed from guilt, of teaching them the security that comes only from knowing God and of fighting a righteous cause for the persecuted defies all other types of reward. That is not our motive for entering into the Ministry but he cannot deny it as an automatic byproduct. The sacrifices are so amazingly compensated that the calling almost becomes selfish by comparison—providing the goals are kept clear.

POPULATION INCREASE NECESSITATES MORE DOCTORS

continued from page 43

eventually to embrace. Some decide while they are in medical school; some during internship; others, during a period of general practice and still others, during postgraduate education. The time when the final decision is reached is not the important point. It is more important that eventually a final and happy decision be made, because no one can do his best work in an occupation which does not satisfy the spirit. The great number of callings in the medical, surgical, educational, and research spectra of this great profession are almost limitless; the opportunities for service to mankind are unbounded.

Anyone who thinks that nearly all contributions to medicine have already been made, or who regards the practice of medicine as more or less routine, or who believes that vital problems are few and far between, should take the time to follow the daily practice of an active physician. Any physician known to you or your family will be more than happy to show you the truth of these words. Actually, we still know much less than we should, and surely much less than we will know, but assured progress will be dependent on a constant stream of younger, better-trained physicians following more capably in our paths.

It is folly to generalize about what makes one select any given career. Yet the thought does occur: what a horrible state of affairs it would be if all persons selected the same career, and so we have to be thankful for whatever motivating influence does exist. Certainly, a man does not simply drift into a career in medicine. I am sure that heredity is a minor factor; what the youth sees, hears, reads and observes must be dominant influences.

I have yet to hear a doctor of medicine express regret that he chose medicine as a career. But I have many times heard, directly and indirectly, persons in other fields express the wish that they had entered medicine.

To those who, for whatever reason, choose or have chosen medicine as a career, my congratulations. May true success follow you all your days. Our population is ever-increasing, and there is a mighty need for you. Do not be discouraged. What a man wills, he can do, and any of our recognized medical schools have more to offer than was ever before placed before the young man about to choose a career.

CHEMISTRY PROMISES DIVERSITY OF ASSIGNMENTS

continued from page 9

What is the nature of the work? Chemists and chemical engineers are a team within the profession. Chemists ordinarily work in laboratories with relatively small quantities of material and chemical engineers specialize in industrial scale processes. Those who receive advanced degrees specialize in some area within the field such as organic or nuclear chemistry.

A chemist or chemical engineer may be employed in research, development, analysis, testing, teaching, production, management, sales, technical service, and various other assignments. As a matter of fact, one of the strong talking points about a career in the chemical profession is the diversity of assignments open to those who are interested.

What about income? It is important to remember that most members of this profession will be salaried employees. There are a few, but relatively few opportunities for self employment. The income of chemists and chemical engineers has always compared favorably with other salaried groups. The table below gives the median starting salaries in the spring of 1957 for chemists and chemical engineers with various amounts of training. Because of the preponderance of industrial employees in this sample, the figures represent mainly salaries paid by industrial firms. Government paid somewhat lower salaries and educational institutions still lower.

Starting Salaries,
Dollars per month

	Chemists	Chemical Engineers
B.S. Graduates	435	460
M.S. Graduates	485	525
Ph.D. Graduates	650	675

Salary increases generally are about $15 to $25 per month for each year of service. These raises are not automatic and do not continue indefinitely. They usually continue for two or three years; thereafter great differences occur because of variations in individual abilities.

What about advancement prospects? Since chemistry is such a growing profession and because of the variety of opportunities available, advancement prospects are generally good. It is, of course, unrealistic to assume that everyone in the chemical profession advances as rapidly as he or she would like. As in any other field, differences in ability account for differences in rate of advancement. Furthermore, because of the changing nature of chemistry, it is necessary to keep abreast of recent changes. Those who fail to do so usually find themselves left behind when advancements are assigned.

What are the demands for chemists and chemical engineers? There always has been a good demand for well qualified chemists and chemical engineers. During the past few years the demand has been unusually high. While it is difficult to determine whether it will remain at a level comparable with the past couple of years, there are good reasons to believe the chemical industry will continue to grow at a rapid rate and that the demand for qualified people will continue high.

The sound growth of the chemical industry and the profession during the twentieth century and the prospects for a still greater growth in the future indicate that the demand for chemists and chemical engineers will remain at a high level. Those who wish to enter the field should prepare for it carefully because the best trained and most adaptable persons will be most satisfied and will be the leaders within the profession during the next generation.

PACKAGING

continued from page 37

out expert help, or too expensive to buy as separate items. They reach her in such form that they need a minimum of processing on her part. Often they don't even need cooking.

Of course, everything I have said about the housewife applies also to working girls, men with hobbies, or boys building model boats. Almost everyone now has more time and more money and consequently more things he wants to do. Modern packaging has made it easier for them to meet their needs and indulge their interests, using the same methods it has put to work for the housewife.

The same factors—high-income and full employment — have also been directly connected with the development of the supermarket and the related forms of convenience and efficient selling. Full employment has compelled retail stores to seek solutions to the problem of securing qualified help. The supermarket for example has been a partial solution — very few people are involved. However, they couldn't be successful without modern packaging.

The self-service operation would fail unless the goods it sells are packaged to satisfy at least three requirements. First, they must be easy to handle and put on the shelves and they must be designed to fit the shelves without wasted space—since space is at a premium. Second, the goods must be packaged in sizes and forms that the purchaser can use as they are offered. Weighing and measuring on the scene would defeat the whole purpose. And, third, specific packages must sell themselves, because there is no one around to do the job.

The third factor in the packaging industry's growth has been its own development of new and more useful forms of packaging. Recognizing the willingness of the consumer to spend extra pennies for built-in services and conveniences, both makers and users of packaging have taxed their ingenuity to develop completely new packages, and packaging techniques.

Of course, today's college men and women are more interested in what lies ahead than in past accomplishments. Has the packaging industry "arrived," and will it stop growing? My answer is that the prospects of future growth are greater now than ever. We're standing on the thresholds of such exciting new fields as radiation preservation of foods, extrusion of aluminum containers in many sizes and forms, and packaging products that never before have been packaged. Some of these products haven't even been conceived—but we in the packaging industry know they're on their way.

continued from preceding page

My company, like other progressive companies in this new packaging field, is in need of technically qualified men and women who have the vision and foresight necessary to develop and produce the new packages of the future which will maintain our position of leadership in this expanding industry.

WALL STREET

continued from page 45

Street worth your while. Even a modest patrimony or small savings can be built up handsomely through intelligent investment, and we believe your judgment will be much improved if you occasionally taste the medicine you prescribe for others.

Naturally you will want to have some idea of the salaries for various jobs. The current starting salary for a trainee who is a business school graduate is about $5,200 or $6,000 annually. This may be less than is offered by some businesses, but is more than offset by the chances for rapid advancement and the opportunities to augment it. Junior analysts make between $6,000 and $8,000 a year, senior analysts, administrative assistants and executives earn up to $25,000. This does not include bonuses, which in good times are substantial, or the rewards for special initiative and creative ability. It is also the usual practice in Wall Street to allow employees to share in the profits which they produce, whether in security sales, underwriting, or special ventures. Finally there are the prerequisites, if also the added responsibilities, of a partnership —but this is a few years away.

A career in Wall Street is one of the few which, within the framework of the most up-to-date features of the peoples' capitalism, offers ample reward for outstanding individual performance. The rate of promotion and the extra remuneration which comes from individual effort and contribution follows no standard pattern. Individual progress is not hemmed in by any fixed scale, nor is it subject to an arbitrary ceiling.

EDUCATION

continued from page 5

portant non-pecuniary rewards of academic life. If one is to find the life congenial and deeply satisfying, he must have a pervading sense of dedication and must be motivated by a keen awareness of the manifold ways in which higher education contributes to individual and social welfare.

Most young people contemplating a life devoted to higher education think primarily of creative scholarship and teaching, and it is well that this is so, for in those two areas the threatened shortage of talent is most crucial.

In a university, the three interdependent functions of research, graduate guidance and teachings, and undergraduate instruction, are paramount. All other specializations exist to serve these three, for it is the university's purpose to preserve, create, and impart knowledge in a continuous process.

The creative scholar contributes mightly to this purpose. By systematic exploration, he helps constantly to push back the dark walls of ignorance. He is imbued with an insatiable hunger for truth. He has a profound love of learning. Early in the history of the true university in this country, it was realized that the first task of a community of scholars is to advance knowledge. "Investigation," said Daniel Coit Gilman, "is the duty of every leading professor." Nicholas Murray Butler emphasized this later when he said that universities were "brought into being primarily to satisfy . . . . the restless search of the human spirit for truth."

Most of our distinguished research scholars, knowing the thrill and value of learning, also benefit from association with promising young graduate students who are exploring the higher realms of learning. They find real joy in helping fertile young minds expose themselves to the dis-

continued on next page

MAKE LIFE WORTH LIVING...

The Sun Life of Canada, one of the world's great life insurance companies, offers men of ambition and integrity an outstanding professional career in its expanding United States field force. If you feel that there is room for improvement in your business life, and if you are interested in a dignified career where you are limited only by your own efforts and ability, then Sun Life might provide the answer. There are excellent opportunities for advancement to supervisory and managerial rank.

EXPERT TRAINING • IMMEDIATE INCOME WITH COMMISSION AND BONUSES
HOSPITALIZATION AND RETIREMENT PLANS

To learn more about the advantages of a Sun Life sales career, write to J. A. McALLISTER, Vice-President and Director of Agencies, who will be glad to direct you to the branch nearest your home. Sun Life maintains 45 branches in the United States from coast to coast.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA

***Head Office:* Sun Life Building, Dominion Square, Montreal.**

EDUCATION

continued from preceding page

cipline of creative study—to what Whitehead called "intellectual adventure."

Gilman extolled the scholar-teacher: The best teachers, he said, are those who are willing to make original researches in the library and the best investigators are those who also engage in instruction, and are thus not only stimulated by their colleagues but encouraged by the curiosity of their students.

The undergraduate teacher, too, must have an unswerving love of learning. He must also have something more: a sincere enthusiasm for helping less mature minds seek knowledge and wisdom. It was a distinguished Harvard professor, the late George Herbert Palmer who, in discussing the ideal teacher, wrote: "A teacher does not live for himself but for his pupil and for the truth which he imparts."

Professor Palmer set interesting standards for teachers. A teacher must have first, he said, an aptitude for vicariousness; second, an already accumulated wealth of intellect, personal power and wisdom; third, an ability to invigorate life through knowledge; and fourth, a readiness to be forgotten. We may permit Professor Palmer some poetic license in his thought, but I am sure he did not intend to be whimsical, for he went on to say that "having these, any teacher is secure; lacking them, lacking even one, he is liable to serious failure."

Certainly we can all agree with his view that teaching is a high and serious calling. And there indeed must be for the undergraduate teacher a sense of dedication which transends more material desires. He, more than others, must be aware of the fact, mentioned by the founder of the university where I serve, that: "The object of a university is to develop character . . . for it misses its aim if it produces learned pedants or simple artisans or cunning sophists. Its purpose is to . . . whet the appetite, exhibit methods, develop powers, strengthen judgment and . . . invigorate the intellectual and moral forces."

The true teacher finds deep satisfaction and real adventure in performing this important task.

Obviously, whether you prefer creative scholarship or teaching or, ideally, both, you must be a person possessing depth and breadth ot knowledge and true wisdom. You must have an educated mind, which, to my way of thinking is one that is able to reason critically, objectively and creatively within a framework of moral commitment. This is the essence of education.

It is impossible for me to be more specific than I have been, for each individual will find his own desires and talents coming into play as he seeks to make a decision about a career. I can only say that in higher education, for me, the work is hard, but completely satisfying. More than that, one cannot ask from a career.

POLITICS OFFERS SATISFACTION OF FIGHTING FOR IDEALS

continued from page 33

ever, too many of our politicans act and vote on the basis of government by Western Union and Gallup Poll. Too many of them sit in municipal, state, and national legislative bodies representing not the public interest primarily, but the interests of selfish pressure groups, powerful enough to determine to a great degree—so at least too many of these politicians think—the results of the next election.

Let me enter a word of warning. Do not, I beg of you, if you decide to seek public office, be afraid of defeat. Never let the thought that your re-election is more important than the public interest color your judgment. If you do, you will cease to be a true representative. It is this type of representation in public office, that weakens the ethical standards of government because it constitutes placing politics above principle. There is no virtue in political expediency, and intellectual honesty can never constitute a handicap to you.

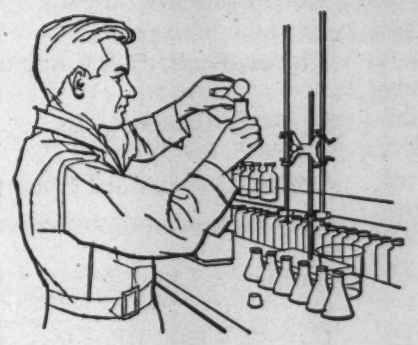
When I first ran for the Senate in 1944, we started a political experiment in keeping with the principles of political science which I not only studied as a law student, but tried to put into application in my teaching of law. Thus, I said to the voters of my State in 1944, and I repeated in 1950 and 1956: "Do not vote for me for the Senate unless you want to send me to the Senate a free man."

By a free man, I mean free to exercise an honest independence of judgment on the merits of issues. Also, I said to them in that first campaign: "Remember if you elect me to the Senate from Oregon, I want to sit there not as a Senator from Oregon for Oregon, but I want to sit there in keeping with the true meaning of representation in the Senate of the United States intended by the writers of the Constitution, namely, I want to sit there as a Senator from Oregon for the Nation. I want to be free to put into practice the sound principle of political science that one best represents the people of a State when he places the national interest first."

By the same token, if you want to enter the great arena of politics as a contestant, and there is no more important field of service to which you can dedicate yourself, no other arena in which you as an individual can have a greater impact for good or evil, then I urge that you go in as a free man and do the best that lies within your powers. It is not an easy life. Among the high professions it takes perhaps more in energy and time than any other, but the benefits are rewarding—benefits that are not money and the things that money can buy, but the true rewards of an easy conscience, and the satisfactions of having fought and fought effectively for the ideals you hold to be right.

You will have walked with great men in history and you will be conscious of their unseen presence in debate. You will weigh your words against the standards that have been set over the centuries from Pericles through Cato to Hampden, Burke and Webster. Lincoln and Churchill were legislators—men who molded the history of their times. Should you come into the arena you also can fight the good fight and at the conclusion look back upon a full and fascinating life.

Firestone
A World-Wide Organization



OPPORTUNITIES IN RESEARCH, ENGINEERING, ADMINISTRATION AND SALES . . . . . .

Better Rubber

FROM START TO FINISH

THE FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO. • Akron 17, Ohio

U.S. Government Employs Most Geologists

continued from page 11

that there are more than 25,000 geological scientists.

Let us take a geologist apart to see what makes him tick—To understand geological problems, he must be thoroughly schooled in the basic sciences and mathematics, for geology is the application of chemistry, physics, biology and engineering principles to the study of the earth. He has probably gone on to obtain a masters or a Ph.D. degree in geology or geophysics, for nearly half of all geologists hold advanced degrees and the trend continues upward. He could be a graduate of one or more of more than 200 colleges and universities granting degrees in geology.

Assuming that our geologist has these academic prerequisites, what are other traits and capabilities which contribute to his career? Geology is primarily an out-of-doors science, so the geologist should have a love for nature. It is a science of observation, so he must be an alert and accurate observer. Geologic thinking must continually project beneath the surface of the earth and millions of years into the geologic past in dealing with problems of the science. In this connection, the geologist has been viewed as a scientific Sherlock Homes who fits the often tenuous clues of geologic evidence together in order to solve his geologic problems.

There are many specialized areas in the geological sciences, and most geologists, rather than being specialists in a limited area, draw on interrelated knowledge of a number of geologic subjects such as structural geology, stratigraphy, sedimentation, petrography, and others. Statistics indicate that over 60 per cent of all geologists are engaged in exploration for petroleum and another ten per cent are employed by the mineral industries. There are relatively few engineering geologists, but there is a growing recognition of the importance of geology in various engineering fields.

The largest single employer of geologists is the U.S. Geological Survey. State and federal government agencies employ about 20 per cent of all geologists, while about 10 per cent are engaged in teaching and research in our colleges and universities.

The geological scientist is a man of the world. His work may take him to far corners of the earth, where he must adapt readily to strange surroundings, customs and people. It is not uncommon that one week he may be in the field sharing humbly the meagre bill of fare of a poor, isolated native family and the next week be equally at home in top executive offices as he reports to management on his geologic investigations. The geologist with good scientific background and capabilities, the appreciation of the investment dollar, and a certain taste for travel and adventure will find before him a fascinating world of unique opportunities.

A large number of geologists and exploration geophysicists are engaged in exploration for petroleum and minerals to meet the needs of our industrial economy. These resources are vital to industry, so it is not surprising that there are many geologists and geophysicists in the top executive ranks of industry. There are geologist-presidents of about ten major U.S. oil companies and geologist-vice presidents of oil and mining companies too numerous to mention.

Salaries of the geological profession rank near the top among all scientific disciplines. And, as one might expect, geologists who attain top positions in industry are paid commensurate with the high responsibilities of their work. Geologists and exploration geophysicists outrank all other scientic groups in the $25,000 and over salary bracket. Starting salaries for raw recruits are in line with average salaries prevailing in the sciences. The 1957 graduating senior entered the petroleum industry at an average salary of $442 per month. The entering salary for the inexperienced 1957 Master's graduate averaged $483 per month and the Ph.D. $612 per month.

As our population grows and the raw material demands of our great industrial economy continue to mount, the need for geologists may be expected to rise. The geological sciences will afford career opportunities in basic research and applied science. The American Geological Institute, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington 25, D.C., can supply additional information upon request concerning careers in the geological sciences.

Index to Advertisers

The Firestone Tire and Rubber Company 59

International Business Machines Corporation 16

Jordan Marsh Company 50

Kidder, Peabody & Company 47

Koppers Company, Inc. 18

Libbey Owens Ford Glass Company 8

Arthur D. Little, Inc. 14

Carl M. Loeb, Rhoades & Company ..... Inside Front Cover

McDonnell & Company 32

The Martin Company 6

Smith, Barney & Company 30, 31

Socony Mobil Oil Company 4

Sun Life Insurance Company of Canada 57

J. Walter Thompson Company 22

Union Carbide Corporation Inside Back Cover

Wertheim & Company 52

Yes, we want engineers,

BUT

. . . we don't want just any engineer. We want engineers with ideas, engineers with drive, engineers who can stick with a job and work with other people to get it done. Scientists, business and liberal arts graduates, too.

Union Carbide has a marvelous potential. It's a top producer of many things, from petrochemicals to titanium, from molecular sieves to flashlight batteries. Its sales have soared from a half a billion in '47 to one and a third billion in '56.

And we plan to keep on growing. That's where you come in.

We need creative people. We spend a good portion of sales profit on research, but it takes creative people to make research effective.

We need people with initiative. They are the key to opening up new markets and to get production rolling. We introduce new products at the rate of two a month, and the rate is accelerating.

Representatives of Divisions of Union Carbide Corporation, listed below, will be interviewing on many campuses. Check your placement director, or write to the Division representative. For general information, write to V. O. Davis, 30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, New York.

BAKELITE COMPANY Plastics, including polyethylene, epoxy, fluorothene, vinyl, phenolic, and polystyrene. J. C. Older, River Road, Bound Brook, N. J.

ELECTRO METALLURGICAL COMPANY Over 100 ferro-alloys and alloying metals; titanium, calcium carbide, acetylene. C. R. Keeney, 137—47th St., Niagara Falls, N. Y.

HAYNES STELLITE COMPANY Special alloys to resist heat, abrasion, and corrosion; cast and wrought. L. E. Denny, 725 South Lindsay Street, Kokomo, Ind.

LINDE COMPANY Industrial gases, metal-working and treating equipment, synthetic gems, molecular sieve adsorbents. P. I. Emch, 30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY Industrial carbon and graphite products. PRESTONE anti-freeze, EVEREADY flashlights and batteries. S. W. Orne, P. O. Box 6087, Cleveland, Ohio.

SILICONES DIVISION Silicones for electrical insulation, release agents, water repellents, etc.; silicone rubber. P. I. Emch, 30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

UNION CARBIDE CHEMICALS COMPANY Synthetic organic chemicals, resins, and fibers from natural gas, petroleum, and coal. W. C. Heidenreich, 295 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

UNION CARBIDE INTERNATIONAL COMPANY Markets UNION CARBIDE products and operates plants overseas. C. C. Scharf, 30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

UNION CARBIDE NUCLEAR COMPANY Operates Atomic Energy Commission facilities at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky. W. V. Hamilton, P. O. Box "P", Oak Ridge, Tenn.

VISKING COMPANY A pioneer in packaging—producer of synthetic food casings and polyethylene film. Dr. A. L. Strand, 6733 West 65th Street, Chicago, Ill.

GENERAL OFFICES—NEW YORK Accounting, Electronic Data Processing, Operations Research, Industrial Engineering, Purchasing. E. R. Brown, 30 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Levy, Rev. Wm T.

February 10, 1958

Dear Sir:

Thank you for your very nice letter of January 24th.

Your idea for a television program may, perhaps, have merit, but I am sorry to have to tell you that I have no authority or control over any programs other than my own.

If you care to pursue this further, I suggest you write a letter to Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs' programs.

Thank you again for taking the time to bring it to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

The Reverend William
Turner Levy
3103 Fairfield Avenue
New York 63, New York

mcc

THE REVEREND WILLIAM TURNER LEVY

3103 FAIRFIELD AVENUE
NEW YORK 63

page new
P Gm

24.i.58

My dear Mr Murrow:

Ever since your brilliant attack on the late Senator McCarthy I have — myself having valliantly essayed the same from the pulpit — had a sense of personal indebtedness to you.

I am 35 years old, an Episcopal priest (All Angels' Church) and an instructor in English (The City College). My first book, on William Barnes, the Dorset poet, is to be published in England this year, and I am working on a book on F.D.R. as churchman. I write monthly for The Churchman, etc.

Watching Person to Person last week I got the idea that perhaps a more interesting and vital and — oddly enough — more important and popular show could be done by selecting "unknown" persons! It might be a second show, or you might alternate from week to week, or have one known person, one unknown each week.

My reason for saying this is that you have, I believe, judging from my friends and colleagues, lost the eggheads. Of course, numerically, that is no loss! But I think you may feel otherwise.

The truth as I see it is that many persons I know are far more exciting to talk with than the guests you have. My students, for example, have long maintained that a visit to our apartment (with its collection of F.D.R.'s miniature books, etc.) is far more interesting than seeing the Windsors play jacks! Among my own acquaintance: Frederick Mortimer Clapp, Padraic Colum, James Johnson Sweeney, Guy Emery Shipler, and several teachers, clergymen, and even students, would have something perceptive or biting or important to say about either their work or America as they see it. You need persons with less at stake, with both ideas and the courage to express them. That cross-section of our people would be exciting and accurate and reveal the strength still operative in our society; your present approach gives us what we already know, and it generally is bland and therefore — in 1958 — depressing.

Because of my dear friend Mrs Roosevelt's high regard for you I have taken the liberty of writing a frank letter. If it has no value, please ignore it. If it has merit, I'd be glad to talk it over with you.

With real thanks, sir, for all you do,

Faithfully yours,

William Turner Levy

It occurs to me 1.) that many persons who do not tune in when the name listed has no interest for them, might do so if every program contained its element of originality 2.) viewers might well feel sympathetic toward the 'unknown' — thus gaining for you some of the advantages of Matt type of appeal.

Levy, U.

NTA
NTA
1959 · CHRISTMAS GREETINGS · 19

ACCOLADE TO OAK OF AGES

By Undine Levy

Thus spoke yon oak,
To our delight, as a bright zoetrope:
Live thy life, young and old,
Earth-rooted, crown-fruited, manifold."

The oak that lifts spires of inspiration
Is now a CHAMPION OF THE NATION,
Thriving- thrilling the watchers of space,
This old oak wins with vim his race.-

A dash from "Dark-Age" to "Sun-Embark" stage.
After centuries of turning leaves, a new page-
Today he stands, best serving, awaiting
Incorporation in the "City of Good Abode", anticipating -

Anti-dating Memphis, this pilgrim tree,
A new wide street, complete, does he foresee.
"To thee, Fair tree, strong, full of song and shade,
We, Memphians, tender thanks and offer accolade."

I wrote this poem and dedicated to The President. Sent him, got a letter from the White House, so his birthday brought me joy also.

ACCOLADE TO OAK OF AGES

By Nadine Levy

Thus spoke you oak,
To our delight, as a bright aestrope:
Live thy life, young and old,
Earth-rooted, crown-fruited, manifold."

The oak that lifts spires of inspiration
Is now a CHAMPION OF THE NATION,
Thriving- thrilling the watchers of space,
This old oak wins with vim his race.-

A dash from "Dark-Age" to "Sun-bmbark" stage.
After centuries of turning leaves, a new page-
Today he stands, best serving, awaiting
Incorporation in the "City of Good Abode", anticipating -

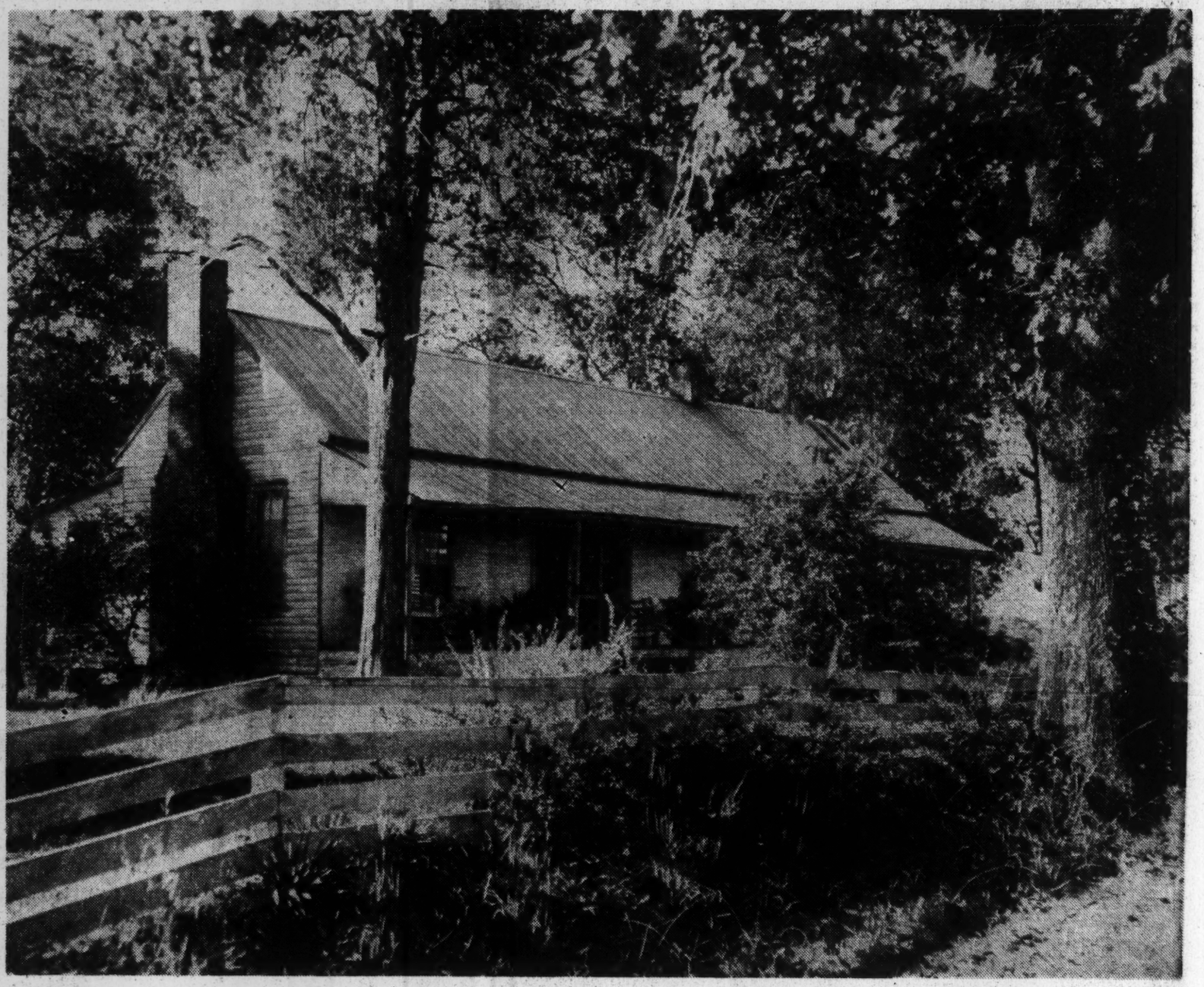
Anti-dating Memphis, this pilgrim tree,
A new wide street, complete, does he foresee.
"To thee, Fair tree, strong, full of song and shade,
We, Memphians, tender thanks and offer accolade."

Insert this poem and dedicate it
to the President. Start from out
a tree from the Jackson Purchase to his
birthday through the Jay color.

Merry Christmas

and a

Happy New Year



—Photo by Tom Anderson, Collierville.

This age-mellowed building is the "Old Anderson Home" at Dumas, Miss. It was built shortly after the War Between the States.

Full lives, upon the rim of distant years,
Graced this old house, and loved familiar fields
From spring to harvest, with its well-won yields;
Knew family tales soft-footed Time endears.

And when bone-hungry winter winds awoke and gnawed
At frost-rimed rafters, all the kissing-kin
Drew close around the blessed fire within
Or dressed the tree and hung the Christmas gaud.

All seasons knew that close-drawn priceless love
That walks with duty, well and ably done,
That rests with homefolk with the setting sun,
Does not forget to honor Him above.

Cement that makes a well-loved Nation stand,
Staunch in its bastions, came from homes like these.
Here grew a people noble as their trees,
Their souls forever bonded to their land.

—By DEAN M. STEWART
Staff, The Commercial Appeal

Commercial Appeal Nov. 22

lerville.

ART

22

Lewin, Al

NEWARK, N. J.

LEWIN, WILLIAMS & SAYLOR
INCORPORATED
130 EAST 59TH STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

LONDON, ENG.

A. W. LEWIN
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

April 21, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I was very delighted to have your letter of April 10 following your reading of my speech on the subject of the advertising man.

I am endeavoring to set up a meeting to cover the subject with a few people like Rosser Reeves, Chairman of the Board at Ted Bates & Company; and Rolland W. Taylor, President of Foote Cone & Belding, and perhaps a few other advertising agency principals who expressed interest in organizing a better public relations job for the advertising man.

If any new ideas flow from this meeting that could interest you in any way, I would like the privilege of bringing them to your attention.

Sincerely,

Al Lewin

AWL:hf

April 10, 1958

Dear Mr. Lewin:

I found your speech most interesting. It may be that we will one day be trying our hand at a piece on the whole subject of advertising.

The SEE IT NOW schedule is committed for the remainder of this season, so we will have to put off active consideration of it until the summer.

Thank you again for sending me your stimulating speech.

Sincerely,

Mr. A.W. Lewin
130 East 59th Street
New York 22, New York

fa

NEWARK, N. J.

LEWIN, WILLIAMS & SAYLOR
INCORPORATED
130 EAST 59TH STREET, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

LONDON, ENG.

A. W. LEWIN
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

April 4, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I hope you will have an opportunity to read this speech which I gave to the Kiwanis Club of New York a few weeks ago. It stirred up quite a bit of interest. Whether you saw the editorial comments on it or not, I can't say.

My purpose in sending this reprint to you, however, is to point out that in this speech I mentioned your name, and, I hope, without too much presumption. I am quite serious about this proposal, and if you feel that you would like to pursue this approach, I think there are very many of us in the advertising agency business who would be deeply grateful to you for the illumination which you can bring to a subject.

I will be meeting with Mr. Rolland Taylor, President of Foote, Cone & Belding, and several other principals in an endeavor to establish a committee, and at the present time some ideas are beginning to focus, at least in my own mind.

If I can be of any further service to you, I would be most happy.

Sincerely,

AWLewin

AWL:hf
Enc.

WHO IS THE MAN IN THE GRAY FLANNEL SUIT?

A Speech Given by
A. W. Lewin, *Chairman of the Board*
LEWIN, WILLIAMS & SAYLOR
To
The Kiwanis Club of
New York City, Inc.

GENTLEMEN, I AM DELIGHTED to be here. I am an old friend of Kiwanis, both here and throughout New Jersey, and to continue this acquaintanceship is indeed a pleasure.

I think I should warn you at once, however, that I am going to speak English today, as opposed to the jargon which advertising men reputedly use.

I hope I won't disappoint you if I do not use such phrases as "Let's run it up the flag pole and see who salutes", or "Let's bait it and see what we catch", or "Let's toss the sponge out the window and see if it gathers humidity". Frankly, gentlemen, the only time I have ever heard these remarks is in fictional stories or in news columns, and never at meetings of advertising men—but perhaps I don't get around enough.

Columnists say we advertising men talk gobbledegook, novelists say we talk in words of burning passion, while the movies film us as wolves in gray flannel suits.

Well, let's see what this is all about.

On the 5:25 to Westport one day last week, I sat down with three advertising men I know. Conversation was brief, and before the train was out of Grand Central, everyone of us had his briefcase open and was hard at work. I glanced up once and found my three friends shared an air of studious concentration. Widespread opinion would have had us six cars ahead in the bar car, tossing down the bourbon, comparing our neuroses and the little blonde we met the week before in Chicago.

But no, my companions, mature, seasoned professionals, were working on such mundane business problems as drafting a market research report on a new machine tool, and studying a confidential analysis of the pulling power of test ads for a new $2,000,000 campaign, and another was working on a client's advertising budget for next year, seeking ways to insure that the client will get the best results of his invested dollar.

Hardly the popular image of the Madison Avenue type. Hard-working instead of hard-drinking, they were dealing with decisions and problems affecting the future of some of the biggest business firms in the nation.

And they are all family men returning to wives and children, homes with faucets needing attention and TV sets requiring repair. They are, as Mary Martin sang in "South Pacific", "normal as blueberry pie."

Few businesses suffer from so many misconceptions. It almost seems as though advertising sells everything but itself. Advertising over the years has done great community and civic service. It has helped encourage saving; it has helped to make our country insurance-minded; it has immeasurably bettered our housing and health standards; it has made us a better-read nation. And at the same time, of course, it has contributed to better products through the competition of brand names and brand advertising.

As an advertising man for 30 years, I believe I know something about research. So I took the first step to find out who is the man in the gray flannel suit.

I wanted to check the observations I've personally made in the past three decades.

I was interested primarily in the adman as a human being, not in statistics about his spending habits, cars owned, number of radios in the house, and so forth. I wanted to fill in the personal details of a profile to make the picture clear and completely true to life.

What did I find? By and large, this study produced a picture of a man with extraordinary diversity of experience and talents. We found experts in everything from art to atoms, men who have written books, sailed ships across the ocean, managed factories—yes, men like McElroy, who now heads our vital Defense Department.

The advertising executive serves the PTA, the Boy Scout Council and the Community Chest Campaign Committee. He is a member of Kiwanis, Rotary and the Lions. In short, he is a joiner.

To give a few among hundreds of examples—our survey showed the advertising man is qualified in department store merchandising, industrial design, automobile styling, public relations, stockholder relations, banking, packaging, investment counseling, food display, electronics, plastics, utilities, all types of research. We found men who are expert at running a furniture manufacturing company, a savings and loan association, a mail order house . . . men who have recruited and trained a large staff of salespeople, who have been personnel directors, who have been professional management consultants.

In addition, the survey turned up other advertising men who were skilled in promoting the use of

electric power, the sale of frozen foods, industrial supplies, metal alloys, shoes, office equipment, electronic instruments, synthetic yarn, plumbing, printing, photography. There were still others who were virtuosos at mass selling of proprietary drugs, cigarettes, apparel, jewelry, home furnishings, home appliances, garden supplies, liquor, soft drinks, cosmetics, musical instruments, paint, silverware, sporting goods, toys, airplane equipment, farm equipment, fertilizer, automobile parts, dairy products—the list is almost endless.

What impressed me just as much was the huge sum of money these executives of advertising have managed in behalf of their clients. I thought I knew this business, but I was honestly astonished. When I looked over the reports from these men, I thought: These aren't advertising men; they're investment bankers.

For in cold fact, many of them manage more money for clients than the average investment man. Here's one man, in the advertising agency business 28 years, who has kept a careful record of the spending he's supervised and it comes to $141,500,000. All invested for his clients, and the position he holds today is proof that he invested wisely.

Here's another, a younger man who has specialized in proprietary drug accounts during his 16 years in the business, and he has been responsible for some $100,000,000. The figures run anywhere from $5 million, for the young men coming up, to almost $200 million for those who have been in long enough to remember the advertising business in the twenties.

We've come a long way since those days, and the facts shown by the Lewin, Williams & Saylor survey prove it. In the twenties, some of you may remember, an agency man did little more than write copy and place it in some publication. But today, this advertising man is an all-around management consultant. He is highly skilled in sales promotion, in direct mail promotion, in merchandising, in marketing research, in marketing strategy, in media, in public relations, in diversification—in the whole broad range of mass salesmanship. The survey points up what we've long suspected: that the advertising executive has become a diagnostician and ranking problem-solver for business and industry.

And frankly, we are pleased with this role. We are flattered that the client brings us his latest problems of personnel policies, community relations, diversification plans, and so on—along with his bedrock problems of sales and merchandising. And there's a good reason for this. It's experience—

people with experience. Any good agency in this country is brimming over with experience. These men sell a product because they've been selling products all their lives. They are experts on merchandising because they've been working at it and working at it.

Among the advertising people we questioned was a man who had been an executive in one of the nation's biggest department stores. His specialty is, sensibly, products sold in department stores. Another was a magazine publisher, another a chain store marketing executive.

But whether he's ever run a business before or not, the survey shows that the advertising man is fully capable of handling the responsibility now.

We asked them to list the business in which they felt, with a little boning up, they could take over the top executive position. All but one named at least one top job he could handle. The background of each of them is solid evidence they could succeed. When you learn how to advise a corporation president on how to invest his money to make his business bigger and better, then you have gone a long way toward knowing how to run his business.

Let's stand back for a moment now and look at what we have sketched, so far, of our advertising executive's portrait. He looks like a solid, respectable citizen. Responsibility has given him something of a grave and studious look. Maturity shows in his face. If there is a suggestion of inner tension, it comes from concern about the success of the client he serves. Remember, most of his working hours are devoted to helping his client.

Suppose we sketch some of the personal details into our picture. It may come as a surprise to you that the advertising man is often a teacher and a student. Almost half of them have taken university courses in marketing, advertising, public relations, personnel management, and the like since they left college. Some have taken part in seminars on such diverse subjects as nuclear energy, psychology and economics. And the majority of advertising executives in our survey have done some post-graduate teaching. They have lectured at Rutgers, Columbia, City College, the Wharton School, N. Y. U., Radcliffe, George Washington and at other universities. They are, moreover, constantly speaking to civic groups, trade associations and business meetings. In this connection, ADVERTISING AGE recently carried a story by a friend of mine, Harry E. Foster, which showed that in Canada there is only one advertising man per 4200 of that country's population. But advertising people are 1 in 10 on the

active committees of Canada's biggest charitable organizations. I believe the percentage is even greater here in the United States.

Don't get me wrong: I'm not for a moment trying to picture the advertising man as without faults. Like every other business, we have our share of those who don't measure up. And, as in any other business, those who don't measure up get the notoriety. Advertising men, despite the lampooning and lambasting they take, are proud of their profession. Proof of this is the fact that every single executive in our poll would be happy to have his children go into advertising, if that proved to be their bent. Some were eloquent about what their profession means in economic and social worth. One told us: "Advertising is an absolutely essential part of mass selling, which is in turn the vital element that makes mass production possible—and without the low costs made possible by mass production, our entire standard of living would be impossible."

The more I find out about my colleagues in advertising, the more highly I regard them—and the more fed up I get when I hear them called hucksters. But I didn't come here to stand in front of a wailing wall for my allotted time and then depart —there's been enough of that already. No, I have a positive, constructive suggestion to make to my colleagues in the advertising agency business. Action is called for. I therefore propose the formation of a volunteer steering committee, composed of all interested advertising men in New York or elsewhere. This committee would be charged with these specific duties: First, it should map out a plan of action—a precise goal of what we think could be accomplished; 2) it should pledge among its members and among other firms a campaign chest to carry on this campaign thousands and thousands of dollars in services. I see this committee as a catalyst only, for I would hope that it wouldn't need to work longer than two or three months. Others would then carry on the job. But I think we owe a responsibility, not only to ourselves, but to our profession, to stir ourselves and take action now.

We advertising men should invite the public in to look at us. Two years ago, before Hollywood made the movie, "A Face in the Crowd", Budd Schulberg and Elia Kazan did spend a great deal of time in several agencies here in the city. But they were disappointed. They told Sigurd Larmon, president of Young & Rubicam, that in all their lunches they hadn't met a single three-martini man. The conferences they sat in on were interesting, but nobody pulled any crazy stunts or said "let's football

it." The moviemakers' biggest complaint was that the advertising people were too serious, too business-like. I say let's welcome others into our offices, let them see how we work and what we do. Let's persuade someone like Edward R. Murrow to do a TV documentary on the advertising industry. The advertising profession should bury, once and for all, the hard-drinking cynic in the gray flannel suit. We should make certain the public knows the truth about us.

I say to my colleagues that advertising must tell its own story! Advertising must improve its own public relations. There was a time when we looked on public relations as a stepchild. But now it's our ally, and I think we ought to ask our PR allies to come to our aid. Together, we should build this new image of the American advertising man.

The advertising man is, above all else, responsible. The sheer burden of the money he is called on to manage makes him responsible. His constant worries about a client's success or failure make him so. He proves his responsibility by the extra hours he spends on that train with the briefcase—finding out everything there is to know about his client's sales and merchandising. He proves it by going far beyond the call of contract clauses to help industry grow and prosper.

You hear a lot of talk nowadays about "The Hidden Persuader." I don't want to be a hidden persuader; I want to be an open persuader on the merits of the advertising man. He is performing a service for every citizen of this country. The fact that this has been said often does not make it any less true.

Our higher standard of living is measured by more than modern conveniences—it means healthier children, more leisure for adults, longer lives for us all. It means better homes, more jobs; it means prosperity and progress.

Let me leave you with this thought:

Life itself is a process of constant communication. Without communication we die, we are meaningless. Advertising has done more than improve the communication between seller and buyer; we have, in our totality of effort, helped every American to better understand his neighbor.

Because of advertising the neighbors who live in Canton or Peoria or Westport have more understanding, one for the other.

It pays to advertise. We should learn our own lesson. And I hope that my talk here today may be the start of a chain reaction to help us, in our business, to better communicate ourselves to you.

LEWIN, WILLIAMS & SAYLOR, INC.
Advertising
130 E. 59th Street
New York, N. Y.

•

11 Commerce Street
Newark, New Jersey

•

19 Buckingham Street
London WC 2, England

Affiliates in:

PHILADELPHIA
DENVER
CHICAGO
DETROIT
PROVIDENCE
PITTSBURGH
SAN JOSE
SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES
MINNEAPOLIS
SEATTLE
PORTLAND
SPOKANE
OKLAHOMA CITY
MILWAUKEE
ST. LOUIS
TORONTO

upc:
Lewis, Jerry

October 31, 1958

Dear Jerry:

I shall wait to hear from Ernest Gluckman, but I won't play unless I can sing.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Jerry Lewis
Jerry Lewis Productions Inc.
Paramount Studios
5451 Marathon Street
Hollywood 38, California

JERRY LEWIS PRODUCTIONS INC.

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
PARAMOUNT STUDIOS
5451 MARATHON STREET
HOLLYWOOD, 38, CALIF
HOLLYWOOD, 5-0564

October 23, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
501 Madison Avenue
New York City, New York

Dear Ed:

I have been on pretty much of a merry-go-round since my Person to Person appearance, which my family and I enjoyed tremendously.

I do want to remind you of your very generous offer to help us with the Muscular Dystrophy telethon which takes place in New York City on November 29th and 30th. A personal appearance by you, I am sure, will prove to be important.

Ernest Glucksman, my producer, will contact Jesse Zousmer within the next two or three weeks just to double check. By the way, I was just kidding when I asked if you would dance on the show...I really expect you to juggle.

With warmest personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

Jerry Lewis

JL:d

PERSONAL MANAGEMENT:
ERNEST D. GLUCKSMAN

PRESS RELATIONS:
JACK KELLER

REPRESENTATION: M.C.A. ARTISTS LTD.

Lewis Powell
F

March 23, 1959

Dear Judge:

Thanks for yours of March 4.

I hope to spend some time traveling in the South during my year off, and I am determined to spend the time "receiving rather than transmitting". And in any event, I will be somewhere in the Middle East or in India during November of 1959.

Would you please say my thanks to the Virginia Women's Forum.

At some point, when I don't know, I want to spend three or four weeks just driving around the South, listening and talking to people who are wise and tolerant. Would there be any chance at all of your joining me for at least part of the time?

As ever yours,

Mr. Lewis Powell
Hunton, Williams, Gay,
Moore & Powell
Electric Building
Richmond 12, Virginia

ERM:jmi

Powell, Lewis F.

February 3, 1959

Dear Judge:

Belated thanks for your gracious note of January 23. The reaction in Norfolk was restrained and, by and large, favourable.

My brief visit to Richmond was enough to persuade me that this country is not being adequately reported to itself. We must talk about this when next you are in New York.

As ever yours,

KHM:skh

Mr. Lewis F. Powell, Jr.
Hunton, Williams, Gay, Moore & Powell
Electric Building
Richmond 12, Va.

7.

THOMAS BENJAMIN GAY
EPPA HUNTON, IV
GEORGE D. GIBSON
ARCHIBALD G. ROBERTSON
LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.
PATRICK A. GIBSON
H. BRICE GRAVES
H. MERRILL PASCO
RALPH H. FERRELL, JR.
JOHN W. RIELY
FRANCIS V. LOWDEN, JR.
B. WARWICK DAVENPORT
LAWRENCE E. BLANCHARD, JR.
T. JUSTIN MOORE, JR.
JOSEPH C. CARTER, JR.
ROBERT P. BUFORD, JR.

E. MILTON FARLEY, III
HARRY FRAZIER, III
WILLIAM J. WILLIAMS
LEWIS T. BOOKER
GEORGE C. FREEMAN, JR.
JAMES A. HARPER, JR.
WALTER J. McGRAW

HUNTON, WILLIAMS, GAY, MOORE & POWELL
ELECTRIC BUILDING
RICHMOND 12, VIRGINIA
MILTON 3-0141

E. RANDOLPH WILLIAMS
(1901-1952)
HENRY W. ANDERSON
(1901-1954)
T. JUSTIN MOORE
(1932-1958)

January 23, 1959

FILE NO.

PERSONAL

Dear Ed:

Your program was superb!

I understand that some of the "extremists" on both sides, think that the presentation was objective. I believe it will do considerable good in any event, as it dramatized the seriousness of closed schools.

I have been keenly disappointed that the Governor is still waging "war" against the Supreme Court decision. It would have been smarter, even from his own viewpoint, to have taken advantage of the decision of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia to abandon the hopeless posture of defiance.

I appreciate so much your telephone call.

As ever,

Lewis

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

24/119

Since dictating the above, I've lunched with V. Dabney and he shares my enthusiasm for your program — as he has written you.

Powell, Lewis

LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.
ELECTRIC BUILDING
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

January 9, 1959

PERSONAL

Dear Ed:

It was indeed good to have a brief glimpse of you on Wednesday. I am only sorry that my evening commitment prevented me from extending the pleasure to having supper and seeing you off.

Having in mind the exhortations of Kilpatrick to be fair to the "massive resisters", I would like to make the following brief and possibly obvious comments:

Jack is right in saying that an overwhelming majority of the people in Virginia oppose enforced integration. I personally do not think he is right in believing that a majority of our people, if given a fair choice which they understood, would abandon the public school system rather than have some integration. I hope that your important program will help clarify opinion on this latter issue.

Only one point of view has been effectively presented in Virginia -- that of bitter-end massive resistance linked with calumny of the Supreme Court. The political leaders whom a large majority of the people follow (Byrd, Almond, the entire Congressional delegation, etc. -- most of whom are my long-time personal friends), and nearly all of the influential newspapers (paced by Kilpatrick), have led a majority of Virginians to believe that it is possible to evade the Supreme Court decision and also continue public education. Thus, the vote in Norfolk was not a clear-cut test in any sense between public education and acceptance of some integration. It merely reflected the indignation of the majority and the continued hope that massive resistance will somehow cause the Supreme Court decision to "fade away".

A climate of intolerance now exists in the South which, in my opinion, far exceeds, both in intensity and danger to our country, the type of intolerance which came to be known as McCarthyism. You made a major contribution in restoring perspective and balance in the latter situation, and I hope your forthcoming program can help to some extent to solve the present, and much more acute, problem in the South. I fully appreciate the difficulties in accomplishing this. Criticism would only arouse resentment. I am sure that most of our people are deeply conscientious in their views and do not consider themselves to be intolerant. The problem, obviously, involves elementary emotions and these make reasoning very difficult.

LEWIS F. POWELL, JR.
ELECTRIC BUILDING
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

But I do think you could help a great deal by clarifying the basic issue which Virginia is about to face. This issue is whether the public school system will be abandoned or emasculated (with catastrophic results in my opinion) or whether there will be some integration, such as has occurred in every state which borders us (North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and Delaware). Our people will regard this as a choice between "evils", but up until now they have not been told by the political leaders or the press that actually this is the only choice.

Thus, the first problem is to bring out the truth and dispel the illusion that the Court decision can be circumvented. The second, and more difficult problem, is to restore reason to the point where we do not in effect abandon public education for most, if not all, of our children.

As you heard Jack Kilpatrick say, he favors abandonment of the public school system rather than have any integration; the organizing of private schools by the whites; and the leaving of the Negroes to shift for themselves. The obvious result of this will be serious deterioration in the education of the whites, and virtually no education of the Negroes, with consequent major increases in crime and in the economic burden resulting from illiterate and unskilled Negroes.

In short, the South is in deep trouble -- at the very time when the entire Nation should be united against the Soviet enemy. One who lives here feels quite helpless to do much about this, as all citizens are arbitrarily classified into only two groups: "Massive Resisters" or "Nigger Lovers" -- neither of which actually fits thousands of us who in a sense have been forced "underground". As your roots stem from the South, I am sure you understand this situation better than most.

As ever,

Lewis

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

My best to Janet and Casey.

24/119

Powell, Lewis F.

November 24, 1958

Mr. Lewis F. Powell, Jr.
Hunton, Williams, Gay, Moore & Powell
Electric Building
Richmond 12, Va.

Dear Judge:

How I envy you the Russian trip. Your report was precise and penetrating and I am grateful to you for sending it to us. Please let us know when you are going to be in town again.

As ever yours,

EBM:skh

Libby, W.F.

April 6, 1959

Dr. W.F. Libby
United States Atomic Energy Commission
Washington 25, D.C.

Dear Dr. Libby:

I am just back from a quick trip to Europe and find your letter of March 20, for which I say you my thanks. I shall discuss with my colleagues the possibility of examining the subjects you suggest in greater detail.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March 20, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I heard "The Day Called X" the other night and I thought it was very good. This type of coverage is very important to the civil defense effort and I wish we could have more of it. There were several points referred to briefly which are so important that fuller coverage would be desirable if it could be managed.

One of these is to discuss the practicality of one's making a fallout shelter in one's own house and to give some details about how to do it. We now believe that a very great deal can be done to protect people in this way and one immediate matter of considerable importance is that the new houses now under construction should have fallout shelters built into them. We think this can be done at the minimal extra cost.

Another point is that if we can get transistorized equipment with a cheap meter everyone can have a combination radiation meter and communications instrument for a small additional cost. People are buying transistor radios in great numbers and the Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization and the Atomic Energy Commission are working here to try to develop a radiation instrument which will be a cheap enough accessory.

It was a pleasure to hear another of your excellent programs. It has been nice to know you and I hope you have a good and profitable trip next year.

Sincerely yours,

W. F. Libby

cc: Honorable Leo A. Hoegh, Director
Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization

Brigadier General David Sarnoff
Chairman of the Board
Radio Corporation of America

Libby, Dr. Willard

November 3, 1958

Dr. Willard F. Libby
United States Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D.C.

Dear Dr. Libby:

I am delighted you found SMALL WORLD acceptable and, far from being embarrassed, I am in your debt for having raised the matter of population control. You will be interested to know that our mail on that particular subject was intelligent and restrained. Normally, even a mention of the subject strikes sparks, so I think we made a small contribution in that area. Again, many thanks.

Yours very truly,

KKM:skh

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

October 21, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I enjoyed seeing "Small World" on Sunday. I was particularly pleased to note that you left in the material on the population control. It was very amusing and I am sorry if I in any way embarrassed you with my remark.

It certainly is a strange experience to see oneself on film. I believe I would not have recognized myself if I had not known about the program.

With regard to the kinescopes for the "See it Now" program last March, I am very sorry that we cannot locate the leather bound package which you mentioned in your letter. However, I have learned that Mr. Elton Lord in our Division of Information Services, received from Mr. Friendly a kinescope of this program and, since it is on file here, it can be shown at any time. Thank you very much for your trouble.

Sincerely yours,

W. F. Libby

W. F. Libby

Libby, Willard F.

September 29, 1958

Dear Dr. Libby:

I was distressed and astonished when you told me on the 'phone today that you had not received the kinescopes of our previous programs. I find that we dispatched them to you, all nicely bound in leather, on April 29. If they don't turn up, please let me know and we will send you duplicates. Fred Friendly and I are very much looking forward to the conversation with Russell and Bhabha.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Dr. Willard F. Libby
Atomic Energy Commission
Washington, D.C.

A.T.P.C Libby, Dr.

UNITED STATES
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON

April 3, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your thoughtful "bon voyage" gift awaited me when I arrived in my stateroom on the Queen Elizabeth with Dr. Libby. It added immeasurably to the pleasure of the journey.

Dr. Libby and I regretted having to refuse your nice invitations for luncheon before our departure and for breakfast and a showing of the See It Now fallout film upon our return. I have heard only glowing reports about the film.

Thank you once again for your thoughtfulness.

Sincerely yours,

John M. Bodley

John M. Bodley
Special Assistant
to Commissioner Libby

Lieberson, Goddard

July 25, 1958

Dear Goddard:

Thanks for your note of July 9th.

I concur with the idea of doing a Truman Album, but do not know at this point, when we can start putting it together.

As ever yours,

Mr. Goddard Lieberson
President
Columbia Records
799 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York

mcc

COLUMBIA RECORDS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

799 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 19, NEW YORK · CIRCLE 5-7300

GODDARD LIEBERSON
President

July 9, 1958

Dear Ed:

I looked at the Harry Truman films and they are, of course, wonderful. Yesterday, I spoke to Fred and this is what I said to him, in which I hope you will concur:

I would like to do a Truman album, but on the same basis that you and Fred did the Churchill album, which is to say a more complete documentation - not one show. Fred tells me that you have a great deal more material than was, of course, presented in the show I saw, and that it would not be a very difficult matter to put together a thorough documentary on Truman. OK?

All best.

As always,

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

GL:ys
Copy to Messrs. Friendly and Oppenheim

Lincoln, John

1430 N Street, N. W.
Washington 5, D. C.

Abraham Lincoln's Birthday, 1958.

Hon. Dwight D. Eisenhower
President of the United States
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Hon. James Roosevelt
Congressman from California
House Office Building
Washington, D. C.

Director of Internal Revenue
Washington, D. C.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Hon. Dag Hammarskjold
Secretary-General of United Nations
New York, N. Y.

Carbon copy

Fellow-citizens of America and the World:

On October 4th, 1957 I directed a lengthy letter to my Fellow-Americans, addressees above, hoping that it would help to curb what our press likes to call "foreign gestapo methods" applied to the Sovereign Dignity of honest citizens of the Democracy -- so-called.

On this Abraham Lincoln's Birthday, this blood of Lincoln is driven to address the Secretary-General of United Nations, to inquire what it would cost me to have this letter and my previous letter printed in the UNITED NATIONS BULLETIN. This might give people throughout the world and America a good deal more accurate picture of present-day so-called "democracy in America. Someone may suggest or propose a plan to curtail our poppy-cock advertisements about democracy until we abandon the pattern of this Republican Oligarchy with all of its duplicity and actually apply our heritage from our high heroic forebears of true democracy in America. Perhaps we should drape our magnificent memorials in black crepe until some corrective steps are taken.

About two weeks ago my sister, with whom I shared the apartment then, received a telephone call for me to report in the Internal Revenue about 10:00 a.m. Of Course I was there and was ordered or asked to sign a form that I owed an additional $109.90 -- after I had been in for their professional guidance, and had declared double what I believe other cabdrivers declare on tips, so I was surely not criminally attempting to evade anything. They said only the Auditing Department could disclose the basis and I was not permitted to inquire there, so I asked for a letter of explanation , and said I would then pay it. Today I received notice from my bank that my bank account had been closed out to meet this Notice of Levy, of the Internal Revenue Department.

When we read Harvey O'Connor's lovely book: THE EMPIRE OF OIL, and see how our present Administration rolls out the red velvet carpet for the International Oil Cartelists, this practice to cabdrivers is INTOLERABLE!!

John Lincoln

Lincoln, Murray D.
f

AMERICAN BUSINESS AND WORLD LEADERSHIP

By MURRAY D. LINCOLN
President
Nationwide Insurance

Lincoln

NATIONWIDE INSURANCE

CALVIN KYTLE
VICE PRESIDENT - PUBLIC RELATIONS

COLUMBUS, OHIO

This pamphlet is based on an address delivered to the Office Management Conference of the American Management Association in New York City, October 24, 1958.

Besides being president of Nationwide Insurance, Mr. Lincoln is chairman of the board of CARE (Cooperative for American Remittances to Everywhere) and president of The Cooperative League of the USA.

American Business and World Leadership

By Murray D. Lincoln

IT WAS A fellow New Englander of mine, Calvin Coolidge, who said, as I recall it, that the business of America is business.

And it *is* true that America's is largely a business or industrial society. The American corporation probably exerts more influence on how Americans live—on their economic, political, social, and ethical customs and habits—than any other single institution, including even the church.

A Cornell University professor of government — Andrew Hacker — declared the other day that the corporation is changing the basic structure of American politics. "Corporate citizenship", he says, "is arising to replace local or regional citizenship. The middle-class employee is in no position to be active in politics. He is dependent on his corporate employment; and independent political behavior, he is led to believe, might jeopardize his corporate career."

Adolf Berle, corporation specialist and former State Department official, points out that insurance and financial executives control vast billions of what he calls "masterless" money—money that belongs to other people—and that the way in which those executives use that money can well determine the fate of this nation, if not of civili-

zation itself. Investments in the Middle East are a case in point.

And let me read you a few challenging statements from an article in the September issue of Fortune magazine:

"The U. S. businessman is preoccupied chiefly with gain, coasting on the spiritual momentum of the past . . . History shows that when we become success-dominated, we lose sight of our real reasons for living."

"No institution", the article continues, "will survive if it is dedicated *only* to self-preservation. A business is not a biological organism whose survival is a virtue in itself. Rather, it is a man-created institution, an integral part of our culture, and as such must make a contribution of service to society (as well as a profit for itself) if it hopes to survive. It cannot do this out of a focus on self-gain or pride."

Those words were written for Fortune magazine by a Jewish rabbi, Dr. Louis Finkelstein; I urge you to read the whole article. You may disagree with some or all of it, but I guarantee that it will excite your mental processes. And I think that before it is too late we must do a lot of thinking and reasoning together.

Need for Concern

Now if I have added all this up correctly —and I'm pretty sure I have—what it says is that the era of business isolation from human affairs, like that of national isolation from world affairs, is gone forever. What it says is that we management and business leaders today form an important current in the stream of civilization. We have a lot more to be concerned about than our own profits and losses. We have acquired tremendous responsibility.

We live in a world foolishly busy spending manpower and money and time figuring out ways to destroy itself, a world in which we leap from brink to brink with the greatest of ease. Our country and Russia continue to build stockpiles of nuclear weapons even though almost everyone agrees that nuclear war would be the start of mankind's Last Countdown. Russia and the U. S. now know how to destroy each other in a couple of weeks, but the new objective is to be able to do it in a couple of days.

Spending of 47 billion dollars for war preparations in a single year has quickened the pace of a creeping inflation which many fear will break into a gallop and ride roughshod through the economy. We seem unable, so far, to have developed the labor-management statesmanship necessary to break up the vicious wage-price spiral, to the benefit of both labor and business, as well as of the forgotten Third Man in the economy, the consumer. So wages and prices keep on with their game of leapfrog.

Let me repeat. All of this puts a terrible burden of responsibility on us businessmen as pacesetters and trailblazers in our American way of life. For, to my way of thinking, it is literally up to us to save the world. Times have changed drastically since the days of Calvin Coolidge, only a short 30 years ago. A number of revolutions have occurred and are occurring.

THE BUSINESS OF AMERICA IS NO LONGER JUST BUSINESS; IT IS ALSO NOTHING LESS THAN WORLD LEADERSHIP.

Somehow, I'm afraid we haven't got that into our heads yet. I'm afraid we haven't quite caught on to the real nature of the crisis that is upon us.

This big, good-natured country of ours

has been much too busy making money, living luxuriously, playing games, watching games, and just having itself one big ball of fun.

It becomes plainer and plainer that this is not just a military crisis we have by the tail. The Soviet Russian dictator, Khrushchev, continues to proclaim that Russia will lick us without firing a single intercontinental ballistic missile or dropping a single H-bomb. Russia, he says, will conquer us on the battlefields of education, of science, of industry and trade, and of culture; Russians will win the vital race for world public opinion by proving they are better scientists, better industrialists, better and more helpful neighbors than Americans are.

So the Soviets have shot their sputniks into orbit. They have reduced adult illiteracy from 75 per cent to less than 10 per cent. They have made scientists and professors—eggheads, we call them—a privileged class. They stress the teaching of foreign languages to facilitate the penetration of propaganda into other countries. They have entered foreign markets with aluminum, tin, wheat, asbestos, and other products. They have launched their own foreign aid program, notably in India where a big made-in-Moscow steel plant is being constructed at cut-rate terms. They have mounted a 15-year program to catch up with the U. S. in electric power production. They are making headway in plans to exceed the per capita production of the U. S. for milk, meat and butter.

This is a different kind of cold war, a kind we don't seem to know exactly how to meet. Too often we seem to set the course of our national policy by the false light of the Soviet moon instead of by the true light of our own heritage—our own democratic prin-

ciples. Too often we seem to concern ourselves with what will hurt Moscow rather than with what will help people.

We can, of course, test more H-bombs and more missiles with atomic warheads. We can send our military power into the Middle East and the Orient. We can continue to install nuclear bases in Europe and elsewhere. We can go catwalking on the brink with Red China.

But in so doing we fail to demonstrate that life is better in a democracy than in a dictatorship. We do nothing to help us win the friends we so sorely need throughout the world. Even in England and Western Europe we are disliked because people fear the consequences of our nuclear base program more than they fear communism.

Communism vs. Exploitation

Colored people all over the world—and remember that two-thirds of the world's population is non-white — are struggling for independence from colonial or dictatorial control, and for higher standards of living. They want to be heard and listened to. They want never again to have to feel inferior, especially racially. To Prime Minister Nehru of India, "colonialism and racialism are worse than communism."

Furthermore, most non-white people remain undecided about the U. S. and Russia. And they make up almost all of the neutral nations in the world.

Yet we seem not to understand the problems and emotions of people of other lands. Time after time—in Africa, in the Middle East, in the Far East—we have taken sides with the status quo, and against the people. They see little reason to regard us as other than rich and selfish exploiters, out primarily

to feather our own nests from the resources that belong to them. This is being said about us: "You sent the Marines when it was a question of Middle East oil. But in Hungary, you wouldn't do a thing when it was a matter of human freedom."

Yes, I'm afraid we've been missing our entrance cues to the stage of world leadership. *Meanwhile, Ivan is stealing the show.*

It's your job and mine—it's the job of everyone who can help—to start turning this thing around. We've got to sweep back the waves of anti-Americanism in various parts of the world. We've got to pin our hopes for world peace and plenty not so much on a program of missiles as on a program for mankind.

The "Conformity" Disease

It seems to me we've got to do a Paul Revere. We've got to wake the people out of their apathy. Unthinking conformity has become a national as well as an organizational disease, to the point where the cartoonist-philosopher Robert Osborn suggests that instead of the eagle our national symbol might more accurately be a flock of sheep. Drew Pearson and Jack Anderson, in their new book, "USA — Second Class Power?", insist that one reason we've been falling behind in the race for world leadership is the hatred by those in authority for new and original ideas. They claim that America's complacent conformity explains why most of our big recent break-throughs in nuclear power and modern weapons have been the work of immigrants and first generation citizens like Admiral Rickover.

Democracy today is in danger of defeat by default. Do-nothing-ism and know-nothing-ism are in the saddle. We hear much

about the "indifferent" generation. Ignorance is becoming smart. We shrug off corruption as "something everybody deals in." We throw up our hands and refuse to bother about issues which affect our own and our children's lives. "There's nothing *I* can do about it," we say. Actually, little power of economic decision remains to people. They have little or no say as to what their tax money is used for, nor what the billions of dollars they put in banks and insurance companies are used for.

People at all levels seem to be shucking off their democratic responsibilities, letting Big Government or Big Labor or Big Business run things to suit themselves.

Nothing could be better calculated to lead to some form of state-ism. Nothing could be worse for government, *or* labor, *or* business, *or* people.

Democracy is valuable and good because it can do something for the individual citizen. It persuades him to take responsibility, to get the facts, to form his own opinions, to make decisions. When the citizen is NOT so persuaded, democracy is violated; it loses by default.

We must remember that democracy is not *inevitably* destined to grow in our society, and that we cannot export democracy and freedom to other lands unless first it flourishes here at home.

TO MY WAY OF THINKING, WHAT THIS COUNTRY NEEDS IN THIS WORLD CRISIS MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE I CAN THINK OF IS A MASSIVE DOSE OF DEMOCRACY, APPLIED ECONOMICALLY, SOCIALLY AND POLITICALLY.

I suppose that each of us has come to where we are by our own long and winding road. I know my path to understanding has been a slow one. But all my life I've worked

with groups of people—urging them to organize themselves to help themselves, egging them on to solve their own problems instead of running to Uncle. I've said over and over that people have within their own hands the tools to fashion their own destiny—if they'll only use them.

I think we've been demonstrating the truth of that statement to a large degree in our own organization, for it is based primarily, not on the profit motive or the power motive, but on the cooperative motive. I've seen this people's organization grow large and fulfill the needs of the people who use it. Likewise, I have seen cooperative forms of business grow throughout the country, though not so fast as I think they should. We've made mistakes; maybe one of them was not hiring some of you to help us run our business. We have the right ideas, I'm sure, but maybe we need better techniques to translate those ideas into practice. Nevertheless, more than four million farmers are running and have invested some $2 billion in their own purchasing, marketing and supply enterprises. More than 13 million U. S. families—rural and urban—are engaged in some form of cooperative business activity—electrical power, oil, farm supplies, food, credit, housing, insurance, medical and dental care, even burial associations. And these cooperative businesses are, I might add, paying taxes on exactly the same basis as are other corporations.

Cooperatives are Democratic

All this growth has been achieved, mind you, through democratic methods. People have been involved in the ownership and control of their own economic affairs. A cooperative, you know, has something no

other legal institution has; it is the only form of legal entity that can't be controlled by a few people at the top. That's because the principle of one-man, one-vote—regardless of the amount of stock owned—prevents one man or one little group from running away with the thing. A cooperative, too, is the only legal device with a built-in program for returning to patrons or customers a proportionate share of the earnings.

Cooperatives, you see, make it unnecessary for people to turn to the government for economic handouts. After grape farmers took over the Welch Grape Juice Company, they got $150 a ton for their produce instead of $90. With that price they don't need government subsidies.

One of the ouchy areas in the world today is oil. I think the democracy of cooperatives can help here, too. When I spoke one time at the Harvard School of Business, I said that if I were an oil man I wouldn't sleep nights for what I was going to make society go through in the next ten years. Well, it's turned out that the peace of the world is in jeopardy because the major countries are engaged in a critical struggle for control of the great oil resources in the Middle East. American oil companies have poured a vast amount of money — much of it insurance money — into Middle East oil reserves and facilities. Sixty per cent of American oil companies' reserves are there.

Personally, I think that before we get through, we're going to lose those foreign investments. They'll be taken over by the people there, who will kick out whoever has tried to take over. The loss of money doesn't concern me so much as the prospect that we may have to send our army and navy in to protect resources that don't belong to us. To me there's only one way to protect those

investments and help save the world from burning up in its own oil—and that's to get in there and help those people set up a co-operative organization to exploit their own resources for their own good. Until they acquire a real stake in their own oil enterprises, our investments there will remain in peril. Europe and ourselves must be their market.

I have had on my desk a proposal to go into business with some Filipinos to develop oil facilities. We would provide capital and technical aid and after we were paid off, we would get out, and the oil development would belong to them. One of the most important businessmen in the Philippines is back of that project. He came to this country looking for help and somebody in Washington told him to talk to me. He didn't know who I was but he told me what he was up to and asked, "Have you got any answer?" Well, I said at least I have an idea and then I suggested that we help them get going and then pull out or just provide management services. He looked at me and he said, "Now you know what you're saying, do you?" I said yes, because I've been at it for 30 years.

"Well," he said, "nobody else has put up that kind of a proposition." I said no, and I don't believe you'll find anybody else who will. I'll never forget his reply. "Mr. Lincoln," he said, "if you'll help us make this one experiment, then we who are brown can go to our brothers who are yellow or black and say now here's a new way that has never been tried before."

And he told me something else. He said, "You know, Mr. Lincoln, you fellows are never going to lick communism *for* us. You've got to help us lick it if we want to. I happen to be one of those who wants to, but a lot of others there don't know yet,

because they don't see that you folks have done much different than others to exploit them, and unfortunately we haven't had this kind of an example to point to."

I've had the privilege for the last year or so of meeting some of the top bankers of the United States. That came about because of my acquaintanceship over the past ten years with one of the great industrialists of this country. This man, after having been in big business and in government and then in big business again, went round the world and saw some things he apparently had never seen before, even in his capacity as vice president of one of our biggest corporations. Anyway, he came to me awhile back and said, "Murray, when I first heard about you and what you and your cooperatives were doing, I just didn't know whether you knew what you were doing or not. But now," he said, "I'm of the opinion that if you can do what you're doing in a big enough way, it *could* be—*could* be, remember—the most important thing going on in the world today."

Well, at least that's his opinion, and I can't cross it off.

The "Third Man"

Now I tell you these things not with any idea that all business should be organized cooperatively. I don't believe it should; a lopsided economy of any kind tends to be harmful. What *is* important is that all business, whether profit or non-profit in character, should concern itself with the interests of people as a whole.

In Sweden and Norway, today, this concept of the public interest is playing an important role in wage negotiations between labor and management, and it is stopping inflation there. The "third man"—the con-

sumer—is represented officially at the bargaining table, for it is recognized that he has a stake in the inflationary effect of the wage-price spiral fully as great, as far as he is concerned, as the respective stakes of labor and management.

And it is interesting to me to learn from a series of articles in the Christian Science Monitor that the reason this concept has taken hold is that the Scandinavian cooperative movement has given the consumer a dignity and identity far beyond anything that exists in other countries.

Ashley Montagu, the anthropologist, says that a basic discovery of modern science is that "man is born for cooperation, not for competition or conflict," and he points out that this is simply confirmation of a discovery made 2,000 years ago by one Jesus of Nazareth.

We must learn to put this powerful truth to work. "How vain," someone has written, "to have the power of God and not to use it Godlike."

Key to World Leadership

I'm convinced that we're never going to provide world leadership until we set about seriously and humbly to share our American abundance and the fruits of our technology and science with other peoples. I'm convinced that cooperation, applied economically and spiritually, can help us achieve that goal, for cooperatives can help people regain their democratic rights of discussion, decision and action.

At Nationwide we've been supporting a number of cooperative projects overseas. It has been my great privilege to work with CARE, in getting food and self-help tools to people in other lands. Since 1946, CARE,

incidentally, has delivered over 23 million packages valued at $275 million in over 50 countries. We've invested some money to help people in other countries help themselves by organizing banks, stores and even newspapers. We're ready to show Korean people how to use rice straw to make a low-cost building material we call Tec-Pan. I look forward to the day when we will set up an international trading corporation to be owned by people's organizations in different lands. We want to make everybody—everywhere—a capitalist—give each and every one a share, an investment, in what makes the world go forward.

Finally, we need most of all an informed and enlightened citizenry who will care enough, who will be concerned enough, to do all they can to lift standards of living as well as standards of knowledge and of human relationship throughout the world. To me, that's the most human, the best business answer to the world's problems.

The times call for a bold program of co-operation, an intellectual, moral and spiritual rebirth, a dedication to the development and execution of a program for mankind; a program to lift people out of the muck of hunger and poverty and ignorance, up to their rightful position of human freedom, equality and dignity.

To my way of thinking, the life or death of our culture and our civilization is the people's choice and the people's business. The responsibility is yours and mine. Let us strengthen the democratic process throughout America and throughout the world and let us all be of a mind to work at this task together.

NATIONWIDE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

NATIONWIDE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

NATIONWIDE GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

NATIONWIDE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Home Office • Columbus, Ohio

FOR ADDITIONAL COPIES WRITE:

PUBLICATIONS DEPARTMENT
NATIONWIDE INSURANCE
246 NORTH HIGH STREET
COLUMBUS 16, OHIO

PRL—182

Linden, H. E.

VIA AIR MAIL
CORREO AEREO
PAR AVION

THE OIL SHALE CORPORATION
9489 DAYTON WAY
BEVERLY HILLS, CALIFORNIA
BRADSHAW 2-4421

January 19, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Your interview with the chairman of our board, Mr. Huntington Hartford, on "Person to Person" last Friday night was indeed interesting and brought to mind a letter which I wrote you on November 25, 1957, to which you replied on December 3, 1957. At that time I attempted to make you acquanited with the manner in which our company is trying to solve the problem of producing crude oil on a competitive basis from the tremendous deposits of oil shale in Colorado.

Should you care to know more about what we are doing, including economic results up to date, I will be most happy to supply such information at your request.

Sincerely yours,

H. E. Linden

HEL:mgo

H. E. LINDEN
President

Lindley E.K.

January 9, 1958

Dear Ernest:

Thanks for taking time to send the note about the Marian Anderson show.

We were very proud of it and the response encourages me again to believe at least for a little while that people are willing to look at something other than westerns and quiz shows.

Thanks again for writing.

Sincerely,

Mr. Ernest K. Lindley
NEWSWEEK
1229 National Press Building
Washington 4, D.C.

fe

Newsweek
1229 NATIONAL PRESS BUILDING
WASHINGTON 4, D. C.

December 31, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Heartiest congratulations on the Marian Anderson show! It was excellent. I found it almost as moving as her Easter concert at the Lincoln Memorial.

All good wishes for 1958.

Sincerely,

Ernest

Ernest K. Lindley

Linford, Ernest H.

Copy

Salt Lake City, Utah

February 14, 1958

Mr. Louis M. Lyons
Curator, the Nieman Fellowships
44 Holyoke House
Harvard Square
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Dear Louis:

You certainly "capped the climax"--reached the pinnacle of "The Press and the People" series with the Edward R. Murrow "double spread."

Several friends agree with Lala and I that your exchanges and relaxed commentary with Murrow were the most thrilling thing we have seen on television. I believe it will go down as one of the really superb interviews of the decade, throwing new light on the problem of getting the real story to the people. It was a play with two great stars--an engagement of the giants. It was especially notable, even nostalgic, to me because it reminded me of the first time I saw Murrow in the flesh. It was at a Nieman seminar in the winter of 1946-47, and the "old maestro" put the questions to him then. The talk was relaxed and easy and it had to do mostly with the London blitz and, I recall, there were several good "shaggy dog" stories related.

The series has been good. The camera man is treating you better now. In the interviews with Murrow you sounded like the digging reporter of old.

Best regards,

Sincerely,

Ernest H. Linford

Editorial Page

The Salt Lake Tribune

Linn, Leon

January 16, 1959

Dear Leon:

Thanks for the kind words about the piece in TV Guide. I feel more strongly than I said that big business and big television are both falling down on the job. Do let me know when you come to town again.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

Mr. Leon Linn
P.R. Mallory & Co., Inc.
Metallurgical Divisions
Indianapolis 6, Indiana

P. R. MALLORY & CO. INC.
METALLURGICAL DIVISIONS
INDIANAPOLIS 6, INDIANA

MALLORY

LEON LINN
GENERAL MANAGER

December 15, 1958

Dear Ed:

My congratulations on your essay in the current issue of TV Guide. I am glad you wrote it, and hope it will inspire some of your colleagues to take heed and use the tool more profitably for the influence of people's minds.

When people are given the opportunity to exercise their rights -- as they were during the recent elections -- it seems rather frightening to me that five of the six states did not choose to work without paying dues.

I think some of the responsibility goes into the management group as well since, certainly, most of us are more balance sheet conscious than in future security. It rather seems to me there are going to be many tough days with such guys as the Hoffas, Reuthers, and the Supreme Court. It appears everybody is willing to trade their future for a book of Green Stamps.

My best to you, Janet, and Casey; and I hope you have a Happy Holiday.

Sincerely,

Leon

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

rf

Linn, Leon

November 7, 1958

Dear Leon:

Very many thanks for your cordial note of November 3.

I wish very much that I could join you sometime during the goose season, but unfortunately, once again I am pretty well tied to New York, particularly now that we have SMALL WORLD going on a weekly basis.

Janet and Casey join me in sending best wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Leon Linn
P. R. Mallory and Company
Indianapolis 3, Indiana

mcc

P. R. MALLORY & CO. INC.
METALLURGICAL DIVISIONS
INDIANAPOLIS 6, INDIANA

MALLORY

LEON LINN
GENERAL MANAGER

November 3, 1958

Dear Ed:

The goose season opens the 5th in Cairo. I don't know what your schedule is, but maybe with the advent of tape you will be able to find some loose time. We have several open dates down there and would be most happy to have you out if you can get free.

I hope the summer treated you well; and give my best to Janet and Casey.

Sincerely,

Leon

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

rf

Lion, Eugene

B-F-B COMPANY
315 EAST 24TH STREET
NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
MURRAY HILL 4-4762

April 6, 1959

SEYMOUR LITVINOFF
ATTORNEY
545 FIFTH AVENUE
YUKON 6-4655

Dear Mr. Murrow,

Your vigorous ideas and distinguished work causes me to believe that the forthcoming production of Ugo Betti's "The Burnt Flower-Bed" will be of particular interest to you.

At his death in 1953 Betti was Italy's leading dramatist. France and England have since hailed him as one of the world's great playwrights, and his drama, "The Burnt Flower-Bed," published posthumously, made its English debut in London in 1955. Concerning an 'exiled' leader who is pursued to a mountain retreat by former colleagues intent on his assassination, the drama exposes six people struggling with the demands of truth and the claims of love, while engulfed in the tragedy of societal and personal cynicism and brutality. "The Burnt Flower-Bed" forcefully probes the violence committed against the individual by totalitarian philosophy, and affirms a shattering of those walls that alienate and divide people. Published in English by both Samuel French and Grove Press, the play has been greeted as one of the most important dramas to have been written in Europe since the war.

In the United States Betti has had two unfortunate starts: Alfred Drake's "The Gambler" in 1952, and "Island of Goats" in 1955. However, excitement about Betti has begun again. This renewal of interest and the rising authority of the off-Broadway stage, plus the growth of its audience, lead us to the confidence that a reputable off-Broadway theater will ideally house and support the singular intimacy of "Flower-Bed."

The prevailing enmity and confusion that pains contemporary life and often seems to empty it of meaning compels me to write to you of Betti's stirring call for sanity, love, responsibility and hope. "The Burnt Flower-Bed" has enormous meaning for our moment while being at the same time sound drama. Because of your concern for, and eminent participation in, matters of consequence, I am enclosing a prospectus of our plans and our needs for your kind consideration.

I can easily forward a copy of the play and any additional information you may request. Thanking you for your generous attention I am

Respectfully yours,

Eugene Lion

Eugene Lion

Edward R. Murrow
c/o C.B.S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.
jl

EUGENE LION is proud to announce the American professional premiere of "THE BURNT FLOWER-BED" by UGO BETTI at an off-Broadway theatre during the 1959-1960 season.

THE BURNT FLOWER-BED, one of Europe's great post-war plays, is a powerful three-act drama which was produced at the Arts Theatre in England in 1955. The London Times and the Manchester Guardian reviewed the play as a "remarkable, high-powered drama."

THE AUTHOR, UGO BETTI, Italy's most celebrated dramatist since Pirandello, has been termed by Philip Toynbee of The London Observer, a "genius"; by J. A. Scott as a "master of the playwright's craft" and one of Italy's most important writers; by G. H. McWilliams in the British publication, Act, as a "rare genius...a powerful, original world dramatist with something new to say."

THE TRANSLATOR, HENRY REED, author, poet and playwright, was awarded the International Radio Italiana Prize in 1953. The London Times wrote of "The Burnt Flower-Bed" translation, "Mr. Reed's translation has two advantages: it suggests fidelity to the original text and is itself English prose that can be listened to with pleasure."

THE CAST: LEUEEN MacGRATH has expressed a deep interest in the female lead of THE BURNT FLOWER-BED and negotiations have commenced. The renowned British actress was introduced to American audiences in EDWARD MY SON opposite Robert Morley, and repeated her role in the film version with Spencer Tracy. While hailed for her portrayals in TIGER AT THE GATES with Michael Redgrave and in Giraudoux' THE ENCHANTED, Miss MacGrath also co-authored with George S. Kaufman SILK STOCKINGS, THE SMALL HOURS and FANCY MEETING YOU AGAIN in which she also played a leading role. Miss MacGrath last thrilled audiences and won thunderous critical acclaim as Lucy in MAIDENS AND MISTRESSES AT HOME AT THE ZOO at the Orpheum Theatre, and again as Princess Nieou-Chi in the City Center's revival of LUTE SONG. In addition negotiations have commenced for the services of other notable actors.

THE PRODUCER AND DIRECTOR, EUGENE LION, writer, actor and director, has acted both in the United States and Mexico. Student of Jose Quintero, Etienne Decroux and Mme. Tamara Daykarhanova, Mr. Lion has most recently written, produced and directed adaptations of Akutagawa's short stories in Mexico City.

FINANCIAL ORGANIZATION: The production is capitalized at $16,000.00, with no overcall. For each investment of $320.00 investors will be entitled to 1% of the net profits of the partnership. In addition to the profits from the stage presentation the partnership will share in sales to the motion pictures, television, radio and play albums of records. The producers will be happy to arrange syndicates for individual investors who wish to contribute amounts under $320.00

It is anticipated that the production will open at a theatre with a potential weekly gross of $4000.00. Weekly operating expenses are estimated at approximately $2800.00. Projecting capacity business, based upon the estimates presently available, the production can earn profits of approximately $1200.00 per week and would therefore be able to recover its production costs within seven weeks and thereafter earn for investors over 3½% per week on their investment. The following is an estimate of Pre-Production Requirements.

PRODUCTION COSTS:		
SETS & COSTUMES	$1250.00	
REHEARSAL EXPENSES	1400.00	
ADVERTISING & PUBLICITY (Pre-Opening)	1875.00	
OTHER PRODUCTION COSTS	2925.00	
		$7450.00
RECOVERABLE THEATRE ADVANCE & UNION BONDS		4250.00
CASH RESERVE FOR CONTINGENCIES		2800.00
RESERVE FOR POST-OPENING ADVERTISING		1500.00
TOTAL PRE-PRODUCTION		$16,000.00

The production will be organized as a limited partnership pursuant to the laws of the State of New York under the standard form of theatrical limited partnership agreement used in the theatrical industry and used by SEYMOUR LITVINOFF, attorney for the partnership. EUGENE LION is the general partner. For more detailed information examine the limited partnership agreement.

All funds will be placed in a special bank account and will be returned unless the entire $16,000.00 is raised.

All checks are to be made payable to THE B-F-B COMPANY and should be mailed to THE B-F-B COMPANY, c/o ARTHUR B. GREENE, C.P.A. 545 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.

We will be pleased to answer any questions that you may have concerning the production.

EUGENE LION

STAFF FOR THE B-F-B COMPANY: ATTORNEY: SEYMOUR LITVINOFF;

ACCOUNTANT: ARTHUR B. GREENE, C.P.A.

PRESS AGENT: BETTY LEE HUNT

EXCERPTS FROM REVIEWS OF BETTI AND "THE BURNT FLOWER-BED"

American: Epoch -Anthony Caputi

"The Queen and The Rebels and The Burnt Flower-Bed are serious plays of a kind almost never met today outside classical repertory. Unlike so many recent plays that linger in that amorphous penumbra called 'serious drama,' these plays are emphatically tragedies, if by that term we mean works capable of moving an audience to fear and pity for the fundamental insecurity of the human condition. Yet unlike even those recent plays that qualify in this respect, these are tragedies in an older and richer sense in that they also question the justice of this insecurity and abundantly affirm that through it something rare and beautiful is both lost and won....With all the confidence of a neo-classicist, Betti has taken extremely simple action and has developed them very slowly and very deliberately, illuminating only gradually, but distinctly, their relation to all human action. Rarely in recent drama does one meet, not only this economy and clarity of outline, but the sheer expertness with which these actions are controlled for symbolic value....The simplicity of these actions as well as Betti's aim to achieve massiveness through meaning have never been conspicuous features of American dramatic tradition....But the power of these plays cannot be denied....Betti was a man of beliefs--He sought the heart of the human condition and found it in human responsibility and its role in a universe meaningless without it."

British: The Spectator -Anthony Hartley

"Truth and the responsibility of the individual human being alone in history--these are the ideals that this play (The Burnt Flower-Bed) proposes, and it is a relief to find them stated in a form which is at once clear and subtle. The Burnt Flower-Bed is a melodrama. The action is very rapid, and there are peripeteia almost in every scene. This play of ideas is as gripping dramatically as anything to be seen on the London stage for a long time. Betti has something of the primitive quality common to the best Italian writers, and this passionate simplicity enables him to get away with scenes... which might otherwise be accused of sentimentality. At times (as in Giovanni's great statement of his ideals in the second act) the language has a poetic surge to it....This complex and beautiful play received excellent acting and production at the Arts. Alexander Knox made a fine Giovanni, veering between the dynamic and the fatalistic and, at moments, putting his lines across with a strength which is too often missing on the English stage. It is true they were good lines for a change....I hope that the Arts have it in mind to do some more Betti. As it is, they have...put London in their debt."

EXCERPTS FROM REVIEWS OF BETTI AND "THE BURNT FLOWER-BED"

American: Epoch -Anthony Caputi

"The Queen and The Rebels and The Burnt Flower-Bed are serious plays of a kind almost never met today outside classical repertory. Unlike so many recent plays that linger in that amorphous penumbra called 'serious drama,' these plays are emphatically tragedies, if by that term we mean works capable of moving an audience to fear and pity for the fundamental insecurity of the human condition. Yet unlike even those recent plays that qualify in this respect, these are tragedies in an older and richer sense in that they also question the justice of this insecurity and abundantly affirm that through it something rare and beautiful is both lost and won....With all the confidence of a neo-classicist, Betti has taken extremely simple action and has developed them very slowly and very deliberately, illuminating only gradually, but distinctly, their relation to all human action. Rarely in recent drama does one meet, not only this economy and clarity of outline, but the sheer expertness with which these actions are controlled for symbolic value....The simplicity of these actions as well as Betti's aim to achieve massiveness through meaning have never been conspicuous features of American dramatic tradition....But the power of these plays cannot be denied....Betti was a man of beliefs--He sought the heart of the human condition and found it in human responsibility and its role in a universe meaningless without it."

British: The Spectator -Anthony Hartley

"Truth and the responsibility of the individual human being alone in history--these are the ideals that this play (The Burnt Flower-Bed) proposes, and it is a relief to find them stated in a form which is at once clear and subtle. The Burnt Flower-Bed is a melodrama. The action is very rapid, and there are peripeteia almost in every scene. This play of ideas is as gripping dramatically as anything to be seen on the London stage for a long time. Betti has something of the primitive quality common to the best Italian writers, and this passionate simplicity enables him to get away with scenes... which might otherwise be accused of sentimentality. At times (as in Giovanni's great statement of his ideals in the second act) the language has a poetic surge to it....This complex and beautiful play received excellent acting and production at the Arts. Alexander Knox made a fine Giovanni, veering between the dynamic and the fatalistic and, at moments, putting his lines across with a strength which is too often missing on the English stage. It is true they were good lines for a change....I hope that the Arts have it in mind to do some more Betti. As it is, they have...put London in their debt."

Lippmann, Walter

February 24, 1959

Mr. Walter Lippmann
3525 Woodley Road N.W.
Washington 16, D.C.

Dear Walter:

I say you my thanks for your most gracious note. Not the least pleasing prospect for the next year is the hope and desire to bask more frequently in the sunshine of your countenance and absorb the wisdom of your words.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

(signed in Mr. Murrow's absence)

NEW YORK
Herald Tribune
3525 Woodley Road, N.W.
Washington 16, D. C.
February 17, 1959

Dear Ed:

I read the news of your sabbatical without surprise and with the feeling that it showed how well you know the facts of life.

First class creative work like yours cannot be done as an endless routine. It demands time to lie fallow and to become renewed. So I congratulate you and rejoice over you.

As always,

Walter Lippmann

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, New York

Lippmann, Walter

November 13, 1958

Dear Walter:

I note in the Herald Trib that you are still able to put one word behind another, and Ray Swing tells me that you are going to spend a little time in this city of steam, scurry and scamper. What about lunch on the 24th or 26th?

As ever yours,

KRM:skh

Mr. Walter Lippmann
3525 Woodley Road, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg November 13, 1958

One of the dates which you suggested for lunch with Mr. Walter Lippmann is Thanksgiving Day, 27th November. Do you wish to suggest 24th or 26th November, instead of 26th and 27th November, or would you like the 27th to stand?

No! Thanks

Lipscomb, Willi

July 16, 1958

F

Mr. Willis G. Lipscomb
Vice President - Traffic and Sales
Pan-American World Airways System
Chrysler Building
135 East 42nd Street
New York 17, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Lipscomb:

Mr. Murrow is at present away on vacation and in his absence I hasten to acknowledge the very fine framed certificate enrolling him in your Clipper Club. I know that when Mr. Murrow returns to New York, he will be delighted to know of all the amenities provided by membership in the Club.

Again, thank you very much.

Very truly yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

skh

PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS SYSTEM
CHRYSLER BUILDING, 135 EAST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

VICE-PRESIDENT
TRAFFIC & SALES

July 14, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

For some time now, we've felt that people like yourself deserve some recognition for doing so much to advance the development of commercial aviation in general and Pan American World Airways in particular. So we've done something about it.

As the enclosed certificate shows, you have been elected a member of the Clipper Club. And membership is restricted to people who have contributed to the advancement of air transportation.

Perhaps you'll like your certificate well enough to hang it on the wall. We hope so, for it's our public recognition of your invaluable support, as is the identification card also enclosed.

Backed by the interest of far-sighted people such as our Clipper Club members, Pan American will continue to offer more and more travelers the finest in fast, comfortable air transportation. And you, of course, will be especially welcome aboard. We hope to serve you again soon.

Cordially yours,

Willis G. Lipscomb

Willis G. Lipscomb
Vice President - Traffic and Sales

WGL md
Enc.

POCKET DIRECTORY OF

PAN AMERICAN Clipper Club Locations

Clipper Club
LOCATIONS

BERMUDA
Kindley Field

***CARACAS**
Puente Urapal, Candelaria

***FRANKFURT**
Rhein-Main Airport

HAVANA
Jose Marti International Airport

HONOLULU
International Airport

***LISBON**
Portela Airport

***LONDON (2)**
London Airport
PAA Office, 193 Piccadilly, W1

MIAMI
Miami International Airport

***NEW YORK**
East Side Airlines Terminal
645 First Avenue, at 38th Street

***PARIS**
Orly Airport

***ROME**
Ciampino Airport

***SAN FRANCISCO**
San Francisco International Airport

SAN JUAN
Isla Verde Airport

***SYDNEY**
Mascot Airport

**Limited exclusively to Clipper Club members and their guests.*

PAA

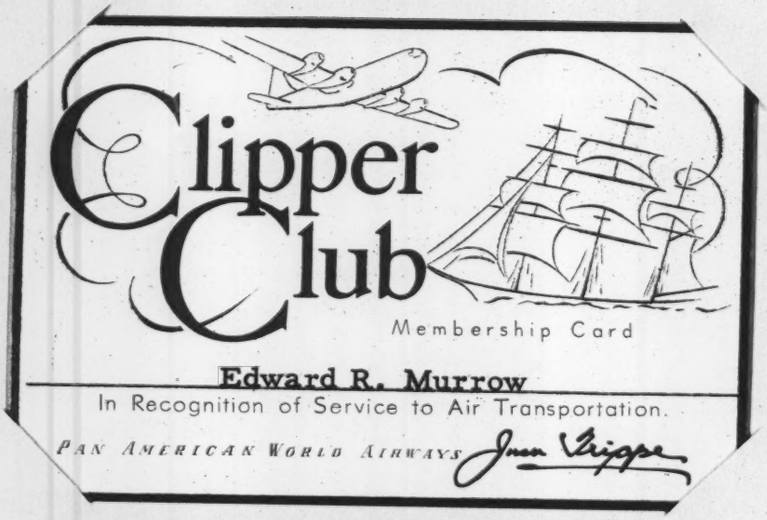
PAN AMERICAN WORLD AIRWAYS

World's Most Experienced Airline

Here is your

Clipper Club

Membership Card



PAN AMERICAN

Liss, Dr. Edw

April 22, 1958

Dear Dr. Liss:

I have your letter of April 1st.

Your idea for a television program may, perhaps, have merit, but I am sorry to have to tell you that I have no authority or control over any programs other than my own.

Thank you for taking the time to bring it to my attention.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Edward Liss
130 East 39 Street
New York, New York

mcc

EDWARD LISS, M. D.
130 EAST 39TH STREET
NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

April 1, 1958

Page
Sugg.

My dear Mr. Murrow:

It occurred to me, following one of your many round table discussions which I have witnessed, that it would be timely for you to organize a group discussion on education, present and future. There has been so much wild talk about it that it is time for some organization to formulate the current criticisms and future plans in this area.

I would suggest that the panel be representative of all those fields which go under the heading of education: education, sociology, anthropology, psychology, psychiatry, and a parent representative. I thought of you because I remember with a great deal of pleasure your address to my daughter's graduating class at Smith College. If I can be of any help, it would give me pleasure to do so.

Sincerely yours,

Edward Liss

Edward Liss, M.D.

Mr. Edward Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Liss, Ronald

January 9, 1958

Dear Mr. Liss:

Many thanks for your cordial note about the Marian Anderson show. Fred Friendly and I are very proud of it and feel that in many ways it is the best thing we have ever done.

Certainly the response both by mail and in print was overwhelmingly enthusiastic.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ronald Liss
Production Assistant
"Captain Kangaroo" Show
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

mec

CBS TELEVISION

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK · PLAZA 1-2345

2 January 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am not very gifted at writing fan letters, but I was so moved after watching your Marian Anderson show Monday night, I wanted to express my appreciation to you.

After spending all day earning a living in this very commercial medium, it was thoroughly enjoyable and very reassuring to watch your program, not only for what was said, but also for the excellent taste with which it was filmed and edited.

I hope that it will be rebroadcast again soon, and that you will continue to make history with many more shows as rewarding as this was.

With best wishes,

Ronald Liss

Ronald Liss

Production Assistant
"Captain Kangaroo" Show

Littler, Robert
F

April 2, 1959

Mr. Robert Littler
Littler, Mendelson & Saltzman
593 Market Street
San Francisco 5, California

Dear Mr. Littler:

As Mr. Murrow is away in Europe at present, I am writing to thank you for your letter to him of March 25. The Bohemian Grove Encampment sounds very pleasant indeed. As yet, he has not made any plans for his year's leave, but perhaps your detailed letter will serve as an inducement to do so. Thank you so much for taking the time and trouble to write at such length.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

LITTLER, MENDELSON & SALTZMAN
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
593 MARKET STREET
SAN FRANCISCO 5

ROBERT LITTLER
ARTHUR MENDELSON
WARREN H. SALTZMAN

TELEPHONE
EXbrook 2-5188

March 25, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York
New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Recently I had dinner with Tom and Patsy Neblett in Los Angeles. Tom told me that he had invited you to be his guest at the Bohemian Grove Encampment this Summer, and particularly to visit us at the camp of which he and I are members. He suggested that if I felt moved to second the invitation that I might write a letter urging you to come; and I do so herewith.

I think you will enjoy the Encampment. I know that our campmates and other Bohemians will enjoy knowing you. We who are members of the Club are quite prejudiced. I have sometimes referred to the membership as the "over-privileged Bohemians". I do think that attending an Encampment is an experience that you will enjoy and might long remember. In 1951 I had as my guest John R. Steelman. I picked him up at the airport and brought him to San Francisco. We stayed all night at the clubhouse. Then I took him to the Grove next morning. All the way from the airport to the clubhouse and from San Francisco to the Grove he kept talking and worrying about problems he had left behind him on his desk at the White House. Then we entered the Grove, changed our clothes, had dinner, and saw the evening show. On the way back to the camp he suddenly turned to me and said, "Bob, you know all those problems I was talking about; they somehow seem remote and unreal."

It is in the tradition of the Grove that everyone does what he wants to do. If you want to stay out late at night and listen to the entertainment perpetually going on in other camps, as Tom Neblett usually does, you do so. If you do not want to stay out late at night, and I usually do not, you do not do so.

Every evening there is some entertainment at what we call the Campfire Circle. I suppose you might describe most of it as somewhat in the nature of variety shows. Traditionally, the show on the second Saturday night is run by John Charles Thomas. It is always known as the John Charles Thomas Revival Hour. Members of the chorus usually sing. John Charles himself does not usually

sing on his own program; but he does sing on others.

The Club has an orchestra of about 50 pieces, a band of about the same size, and a chorus of about 100 voices. Collectively and in various groups these musicians perform at the Campfire shows and often at the various camps. I shall explain about the camps in a moment. One of my favorite groups calls itself the "Dixieland Jazz Band". They are all former professional musicians. One of them is now a lawyer; one is the Assistant City Manager of Oakland; one owns a large firm of building supply houses in Oakland and Berkeley; and one is a dentist. I have heard some of the better Dixieland bands in New Orleans, Las Vegas, on the radio, and on television. I have never heard any in the same class as this Bohemian group.

On the second Saturday night there is always a very ribald musical comedy which we call the "Low Jinks". This is written, directed, sung, and performed by members of the Club. Usually, some of the performers are professionals and some are amateurs; sometimes all the performers are amateurs. On the last Friday night there is an excellent musical and variety show. It is upon this occasion that we permit our guests to perform if they want to. On the last Saturday night there is a very serious allegorical play, which is always written, directed, sung and performed by members of the Club.

All of these shows are performed outdoors. In fact, at the Encampment nearly everything is outdoors.

The only semi-serious activity at the Grove is what we call the "Lakeside Talks". Each noon at the Lakeside there is an organ concert. Then at 12:30 there is a talk. The talk may be on any subject from international relations to one very excellent talk we had a couple of years ago by the composer George Antheil on "How to Compose an Opera". I noticed in the paper that George Antheil died of a heart attack a couple of weeks ago. Traditionally, the talk on the last Saturday is given by Mr. Hoover. The only work I do at the Grove is in connection with these Lakeside Talks and my present assignment is to be the liaison with the Hoover family. Mr. Hoover always gives me a bad time before he consents to talk; but he always does consent. And some of the best talks he has ever given have been at the Lakeside. I should warn you that if you come, the Lakeside Committee will be after you to give a talk; but, privately, I can say that you are perfectly free to accept or reject as you choose.

Incidentally, it is the tradition and common understanding that nothing that is said in the Grove is ever repeated publicly outside the Grove. The Encampment this Summer will be

about the sixtieth annual encampment; and so far as we can discover, this understanding has never been violated. The understanding even extends to the point that one is not supposed to say publicly that he is going to or has been at the Grove. I must say that this has not been universally followed; but a few years ago John Daly was a guest at the Grove, and a very pleasant guest; but he referred to this fact on his next television series and a good many Bohemians were quite unhappy about it.

I referred to the fact that Tom and I belong to the same camp. Most of the Club members and their guests stay at what we call private camps. Each camp is a bit like an informal college fraternity. Some are quite elaborate. Some are quite simple. At our camp we sleep in tents, although we do have a fireplace inside the cabin for very cold nights.

Perhaps I should introduce some of the members of our camp. Our Captain is Emanuel Fritz. He is a retired Professor of Forestry at the University of California. Perhaps he is the leading authority in the world on Redwood trees. About eight times during the Grove Encampment he conducts what we call a "walkie-talkie". He leads groups of Bohemians and guests around the Grove and talks about the Redwood trees. In my years of acquaintance with him I have heard, if not learned, more about trees than I ever knew existed in the sum total of human knowledge on the subject. There is George Harris. From Roosevelt to Roosevelt he was a member of the Washington photographic firm of Harris & Ewing. He has presented the camp with about 300 photographs that he personally took of the great and near great of Washington. The one photograph of which he is the most proud is of a woman who he says was the most beautiful he ever met, and I acquired an unearned reputation as a historian by identifying her. She was the Countess Dumba. There is Freddy Foy, who is President of Koppers Company. There is Wendell Stanley, who was handed the Nobel prize for his work on virus and who is the advocate of the point of view, of which you may have read, that some cancers are caused by virus. There is Clark Kerr, who is President of the University of California. There is Guy Crump, a well known Los Angeles lawyer, at the Encampment a serious drinker and teller of ribald stories; but his talk on the Dead Sea Scrolls is commonly considered one of the best ever given at the Lakeside. There is Ralph Moody, whose principal occupation is executive of the B-G organization which runs a chain of sandwich shops throughout the country, but whose avocation is writing fiction, of which the best known is probably Little Britches. Then there is Oscar Lewis, the author of historical books.

My own tent mate is Ronald Button, who was formerly Treasurer of California and was written up by Business Week as having saved the State of California about sixty million dollars

in his first year as Treasurer of the State because of his novel method of financing state bonds; then he was defeated for reelection by a narrow margin because he was a Republican.

We have a number of other characters around the place. Several of them are expert domino players and they would be delighted to entice you into a game and take some of your money.

We usually have some interesting guests. I understand that Ralph Moody is inviting Bennett Cerf, but I have not heard for sure whether he can come.

Now this next point you will scarcely believe, but it is true nevertheless. When you come you must bring some relatively warm clothes. To those who have become inured to the steaming latitudes of the mid-Atlantic it is difficult to believe that in July, at near sea level, you may need long underwear and a heavy sweater or a leather jacket. I stress the point even though I understand that you originally came from the Northwest; and so did I. But I do not recall any coastal valleys in the Northwest which during the Summer get as cool as it sometimes does at the Bohemian Grove.

It is part of the tradition of the Grove that we are relatively isolated. Communications in and out by telephone and telegraph are not encouraged, but they can be had at some expense of time and effort. If a telephone call comes in for you they will write your name on a blackboard down at the center of the Encampment. If you happen to pass by and see your name you will know that you have a phone call. If one of your friends sees your name he may remember to tell you. Or maybe he will decide you should not be bothered and he will just erase your name. There are no radios, television sets, or automobiles allowed within the Grove. Yet transportation in and out is quite easy.

I find that writing about the Grove in generalities is highly inaccurate. I have to use specific instances. So have I tried here. I could keep this up for some pages more but I could really sum it all up in what I first said: I do now second the invitation. I hope you can come. Recently at the clubhouse I was having dinner with some of the other members of our camp. They join me.

Very truly yours,

Robert Littler

ROBERT LITTLER

RL:lg

cc: Mr. Thomas Fair Neblett

Liva, Henry

May 7, 1959

Dear Mr. Liva:

Many thanks for your letter of April 17th.

Thank you for sending me a copy of your letter to Senator Lyndon B. Johnson. I appreciate your thought in sending it to me.

Unfortunately, I do not have ample time to comment on it, since my desk is piled high with correspondence. I am sorry.

Sincerely,

Mr. Henry Liva
182 Graham Avenue
Brooklyn 6, N. Y.

Int for letter etc

HENRY LIVA

182 GRAHAM AVENUE
Brooklyn 6, N. Y.

April 17, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am taking the liberty of submitting for your consideration a copy of a letter of mine to Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, concerning the conquest of outer space.

Being sure that interplanetary travel is impossible beyond any doubt, I am submitting to legislators that the scores of billions of dollars that are being wasted for the conquest of space would produce beneficial results if they were spent for improving and augmenting dependable means of defense, for more and better schools, for more adequate teachers' salaries, for the advancement of teachers' scientific knowledge, for the teaching of factually and experimentally proved scientific truths instead of imaginary theories, for more housing buildings, and for other necessities.

So far everything seems to indicate that what I am submitting is being ignored.

Your personality has inspired me to convey this information to you because I think that within ten years the taxpayers of this country, that are not interested in the rocket business, are bound to become aware that the conquest of space is a harmful and very questionable business; and persons of your standing may feel interested in expressing their objections to it.

If you will grant me your acknowledgment of this letter, I shall appreciate it very much.

Sincerely yours,
Henry Liva
Henry Liva

March 20, 1959

The Hon. Lyndon B. Johnson
United States Senate
Office of the Democratic Leader
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Johnson:

On May 1, 1957, I took the liberty of forwarding to you a letter of mine enclosing for your consideration two pamphlets on the need of legislation in behalf of science.

You acknowledged that letter on May 8, 1957. Other legislators who received my pamphlets did the same, but no development followed, nor any action of any kind was taken.

You may not agree with me, but from the point of view of what I know in physical astronomy, I foresee that this inaction is bound to have serious consequences, in the long run, if not in the not distant future. I foresee also that these consequences may disquiet legislators, executive officials, and scientists much more than undistinguished people.

In the light of Kepler's laws of planetary motion, of the laws of motion, and of the law of universal attraction, the statements that scientists have put in orbit artificial satellites around the earth and artificial planets around the sun can be seen as nothing but untrue statements. These statements are untrue because they are based on the principle of inertial motion; whereas, in physical astronomy, all the facts prove that in spatial vacuum

there is no movement that is not due to acting and resisting forces. In other words, in spatial vacuum, there is not such a thing as inertial motion.

It is a grave misfortune that the imaginary existence of artificial satellites and planets is proclaimed real by an imposing array of scientists. And the consequence is that the truth I am endeavoring to make known is being ignored by those who are influenced to believe what they cannot,or do not think they should, ascertain for themselves.

Fortunately, what I am submitting is so solidly based on the well known aforesaid laws that, however imposing and influential, no array of scientists will succeed in suppressing this truth permanently.

But the certainty that what is not true cannot stand the test of time does not dispel my fears for the future of this country. Because the Russians have succeeded in making the leaders of this country believe that the conquest of space is possible.

The infusion of this fallacious belief into the mind of the people of this country cannot but be one of the most harmful maneuvers of the cold war. It is evident to me that this maneuver is intended to cause us economic troubles through waste of scores of billions of dollars, and military weakness through misuse of defense appropriations. It might even be intended to show to the world, at the time the authors of the maneuver may deem right, that we are so inferior to them in scientific knowledge as to accept as

a great scientific achievement what is nothing but an evident hoax.

Our opponents might also be trying to cook us in our own rugged individualistic juse. And they might succeed in this intent if we do not stop the economically destructive business of the fallacious conquest of space.

Old and recent examples show that when military authorities and producers of armaments exert predominant influence upon the political authorities of a people, the peace, the civil liberties, the economic welfare, and the future of that people are in danger.

In this lunatic era in which even children are out to conquere the whole universe that is in existence in spatial vacuum, the added influence of scientists has aggravated the situation. This is the only logical conclusion at which I can arrive, considering that these gentlemen have suggested "that politicians should perhaps turn the reins of government over to them." — God forbid! — And they have begun to speak on "The Road to Scientific Supremacy".

The activities concerning the conquest of space give an idea of what an inauspicious event it would be for mankind should these overinflated minds achieve their purpose.

We are now in a position in which unilateral advice in military and in scientific matters is very dangerous.

I wish earnestly that another world war be avoided. But there is so much misunderstanding, insincerity, egoism, greed, and corruption in the world that mankind may be pushed into a war far more destructive than the recent ones. If this misfortune befalls mankind

there will be no victory on either side.

One should bear in mind, I think, that present day communism is a grown child of a period of largely destructive wars; initiated by overambitious militarists. In this period, the producers of armaments and the military, having miscalculated their expectations, have caused more harm to their own countries than they have inflicted, with their arms, to their designated victims. If this period will continue with the feared intensified destructiveness, the grown child, as a natural result of intolerable circumstances, will become a strong man.

The peoples of the world have been kept too many years under constant fear of being destroyed, in an era that professes to be civilized. If now there are peoples more interested in being given peace of mind than in being given the political system they would prefer in the realm of reason is not their foult.

I hope that men of courage, endued with foresightedness, may perceive that we are undermining ourselves and will act to eliminate the peril before it is too late.

I shal much appreciate your courtesy if your acknowledgment of this letter and of the enclosed pamphlets will be granted.

Yours respectfully,
Henry Liva
Henry Liva

Enclosures (4) 1- Space Travel Fallacy
2- Scientific Knowledge and the Knowledge of God
3- Need of Legislation in Behalf of Science
4- Summary - Little Smatterers in Mathematics

D. Livingston

ACCOUNTING OFFICES
DONALD M. LIVINGSTON, C. P. A.
607 PUBLIC SERVICE BUILDING
93 PATTON AVENUE
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

MEMBER
PENNSYLVANIA & AMERICAN
INSTITUTES OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

TELEPHONE:
ALPINE 3-2181

August 31, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Attention: Miss Kay Campbell

Dear Miss Campbell:

Thank you for your letter of August 27.

When you forward my letter of August 11 to Mr. Murrow, you might like to enclose a copy of a manuscript which I have recently submitted to the Saturday Evening Post. This is merely for information and not for publication until I have heard from the Post.

It might also be informative to send Mr. Murrow a copy of the report of American Bar Association Special Committee on World Peace through Law, which is a 12-page printed pamphlet, dated August 24, 1959. I haven't a copy other than my file copy, but I think you can obtain one from the office of Mr. Arthur H. Dean, 48 Wall Street, New York 5, New York, or that of Lyman M. Tondel, Jr., 52 Wall Street, New York 5, New York. These men are lawyers and members of the ABA Special Committee. Perhaps you will recall that Mr. Dean is a former law partner of the Hon. John Foster Dulles.

Sincerely,

D M Livingston

DML:tj

Enclosure

AN APPRAISAL OF THE CHANCE OF PEACE

By Donald M. Livingston

The peace with which we are here concerned is not the personal, individual serenity of mind and conscience which may develop through an intimate relationship between a man and his Creator; nor is it the social serenity of the complete absence of all conflict, unrest and violence in a world governed by love and understanding. The first is a fundamental goal which each must gain for himself; the second is the ideal, man's ultimate goal - attainable only through a complete unity of wisdom combining knowledge, feeling and will.

Our concern is with political peace among nations, the definite tranquillity of public order and security based on law, with compliance secured by the expression of world public opinion, rather than enforcement by armed might of a governing body. This definition of peace does not include such temporary expedients as armistice or treaty following war.

What are the obstacles in the way of achieving this world of peace, what are the advantages?

It is difficult, perhaps impossible, to find a man who will state publicly, for the record, that he is opposed to peace and in favor of war. Unless all men are arrant liars, we can accept the desirability of peace as a principle rather than a theory in international affairs. There is here no reason or disposition to question the sincerity of any advocate of peace.

One might begin a listing of the obstacles to peace with a philosophical discussion of the nature of man. During life he must work, struggle or fight for air, water, food, shelter, clothing, love, freedom, fuel, tools,

materials, education, transportation, conversation, recreation and salvation; he must fight against disease, decay, fire, flood, storm, marauders and damnation. Even sport is a contest; the fish, the game animal, the competitor must always win or lose. An increasing social awareness of the rights of others has modified the struggle to some extent and led to adoption of certain rules of conduct. The idea of abstract justice is a concept difficult to accept. No one goes to court for justice; each litigant seeks to win his case. Despite this fact, some form of the rule of law is generally accepted within nations, as a necessity in community life. Resistance to rules of conduct among nations is still a formidable obstacle to peace.

Inertia, acceptance of the status quo, complete immersion in the question or task of the day, act as barriers to peace. When disturbed by some external force such as another nation's warlike act, the normal reaction is to meet force with force. Lacking any institution for peace, war is almost inevitable.

The enormity of the task of obtaining agreement among nations on law, courts, jurisdiction and compliance leads to discouragement and inaction.

Leadership limiting itself to platitude and generality unconsciously presents peace as idealistic and unrealizable. It offers no specific plan around which public opinion may rally in support.

In summary, the obstacles to peace appear as the natural perversity of man, his inertia, the size of the task, and lack of leadership.

A multiplicity of factors is conditioning the mind of man to entertain seriously the idea of peace as an institution to eliminate war.

War has not proved to be a solution to world problems. Wartime political leaders are quickly removed from office at the end of hostilities. Military service is accepted, not as a patriotic privilege, but as a legal necessity. People want peace; they can easily be stirred to defense of their country, but are difficult to lead to invasion of another, unless there is great promise of relief from intolerable living conditions, and some neighbor state can be charged with denial of access to food and raw materials.

Education, in the broad sense of development of faculties and powers, has increased in pace and availability. An educated people will determine its condition and government, and the character of its participation in world affairs. Order and security will be welcomed.

The turbulence in newly self-governing states is followed gradually by stability if they are helped to education and industrialization, rather than propaganda and arms.

The United States budget for 1960 asks for $46 billion for major national security, $2 billion for international affairs and finance, $5 billion for veterans services and benefits, $8 billion for interest. These proposed expenditures, almost 80% of the total budget, relate directly to the cost of war, past, present and future, hot or cold. There is also a Federal debt of $285 billion, representing the unpaid costs of World Wars I and II, the Korean War, and the present cold war. It can be granted that some small part of these costs relate to peaceful accomplishments and objectives, while recognizing that these are only the by-products of a strategy of deterrence of enemies, and their defeat if war is thrust upon us. Public officials

of very high rank have said that this condition may continue for twenty-five or fifty years. The growing demands of state and local governments and school districts, plus the steadily declining purchasing power of money and the constantly expanding needs of the people, have started to apply an accelerating squeeze on the taxpayer which will eventually force a decision and a choice.

There is disgust with war, opposition to war, hatred of war, among former military men of all ranks, their families and civilians.

International diplomacy has a consistent record of failures to achieve peace as an institution. The Hague Peace Conferences of 1899 and 1907 did not prevent World War I. The League of Nations and the Pact of Paris of 1928 in which 60 nations of the world, including all of the great powers, renounced war and agreed to settle disputes by pacific means, did not prevent World War II. United Nations not only failed to prevent the Korean War, but divided on the question, with various members helping each active participant. The International Court of Justice, fifteen judges, is given a statutory mandate to decide disputes by applying international conventions, custom, general principles of law, judicial decisions and the teachings of qualified publicists of the various nations; if the parties agree the Court may decide a case by what is just and good. Progress in collection and codification of these guides to judgment has been minimal. There is no statutory law. There is no method of securing compliance with decisions. Only sixteen members of United Nations, including none of the great powers, have accepted the jurisdiction of the Court without substantive reservations.

The Security Council, which has the primary responsibility for peace, cannot act except with the concurring votes of the five permanent members, Nationalist China, France, Great Britain, Russia and the United States. The General Assembly can recommend, but cannot legislate. The Charter of the United Nations and the Statute of the International Court of Justice cannot be amended without the consent of the five permanent members of the Security Council.

Many individuals and organizations propose various plans and actions which they hope may attract support and contribute to the institution of peace. The plan with the greatest appeal to me, perhaps because it is my own, is the following:

- - - - - - - - - - - -

THE PLAN

Introduction in the General Assembly of the United Nations, by any member state or group of member states, of a resolution recommending for ratification by the member states through their established procedures, parliamentary or otherwise, the following:

(a) Simple basic laws to cover situations which most commonly lead to serious disputes between states.

(b) Compulsory judicial process through continental and inter-continental courts of original jurisdiction, appellate courts, and a court of final review.

(c) Compliance with the decisions of the court by declaration of such

intent, and agreement to sever all contacts with a state which will not comply with the decisions and orders of the court.

(d) Provision for complaint to the court by any state, or by the General Assembly of the United Nations, of any grievance under the law.

(e) Provision to make the courts available to any state in the world which has established a government, and whose language can be translated to one understood by the court, upon ratification in the same manner as a member state.

(f) Provision for submission to the court of disputes between states under any contract (treaty) which is lawful and not opposed to public policy.

(g) Provision for the recommendations to become effective following ratification by any three member states in each of the six continental areas, limited to the states which have ratified the proposals.

THE LAW

Basic international laws such as these:

(1) No state shall trespass upon the territory of any other state.

(2) No state shall divert or charge the character of any stream or other body of water bordering on any other state or flowing to or from such state.

(3) No state shall subject the person or property of any alien to state laws not equally applicable to its citizens.

(4) No state shall harbor persons or property assembled to overthrow the government of any other state by force.

(5) No state shall intrude in any manner in the domestic affairs of any other state.

(6) No state shall form any alliance with another state for invasions of any other state.

(7) No state shall supply military personnel or materiel to any other state except for its use for internal security and defense against external aggression.

(8) No state shall counterfeit the money or securities of any other state or its citizens.

THE CONTINENTAL AREAS

1. Africa, including Egypt but otherwise dividing Africa from Asia by the Red Sea and the Suez Canal.

2. Asia, the mainland, including the sub-continent of India, Ceylon and Asia Minor.

3. Australia and the island states of the Pacific, including New Zealand, The Phillipines, Indonesia, Formosa, Japan.

4. Europe, including Eire and the United Kingdom.

5. North America, including Central America, and the West Indies-Caribbean area.

6. South America.

THE COURTS

1. Original jurisdiction.

(a) Continental. Each ratifying state in the continental area to appoint one judge for a ten year term, the judges to choose a President Judge, appoint the necessary personnel, adopt rules of practice, state the requirements for admission to practice, provide for reports of cases, and submit

annual budgets to the states in the ares.

(b) Inter-continental. Consisting of an equal number of judges appointed by the President Judges from among the judges of the Continental Courts in whose jurisdiction the litigants are located, to serve for a term of court and to be suitably designated, as for example - The Intercontinental Court of Asia, Africa and Europe, Term of 1959.

2. Appellate. To hear appeals from continental and intercontinental courts. Three judges to be assigned by the President Judge from the court of original jurisdiction, and three each to be assigned by the President Judge from a continental court selected by each litigant from the continental courts not making assignments to the trial court. To sit whenever necessary for a specified court term.

3. Final review. Six judges, one assigned by the President Judge from each Continental Court, to sit whenever necessary, for a specified court term.

NATURE OF THE JUDGMENTS OF THE COURT

If judgment was for the complainant, the order of the court could direct the respondent to correct or remove the cause of the complaint, and pay compensation for personal injury and property damage.

COMPLIANCE

Failure to comply with judgments and orders of the Court to be followed by notice by the Court, to all states within its jurisdiction, of such non-compliance, appointment by the Court of one state through which the recalcitrant state can communicate with the Court, and direction by the Court

to all states within its jurisdiction to sever all other contacts with the recalcitrant state until such time as the state shall comply with the decision of the Court.

- - - - - - - - - - -

During the past three and one-half years this plan has been submitted to the Offices of the President and Vice-President, the State and Justice Departments, many Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, law school deans, officials of the American Bar Association, lawyers, business men, newspapers, magazines, the United States Mission to the United Nations and others. Despite the fact that it has attracted exactly no adherents, the resultant comments indicate clearly that peace as an institution won't be achieved by any form of world government, but through a world regime of law, an effective legal system including the four essentials of courts, jurisdiction, law and compliance.

Another effort is the current activity of the American Bar Association Special Committee for World Peace through Law. This committee has been in touch with 1400 state and local bar associations, 74 bar associations in foreign countries, 182 teachers of law, 2400 members of the American Society of International Law, the International Bar Association, and the Inter-American Bar Association. The American Bar Association has accepted a planning grant from the International Cooperation Administration, an agency of the United States "to consider and recommend means of developing and strengthening, within and among nations, legal concepts, standards, and institutions which will contribute, through facilitating the expansion of the flow of international investment and trade and otherwise, to the

economic growth of such nations and which will facilitate peaceful settlement of disputes within and among nations."; it has held five regional conferences of state bar associations presidents and leading lawyers in the United States; it plans four world regional conferences and a world conference of jurists, teachers of law and practicing lawyers; the Committee has a dynamic young Chairman who advocates the rule of law convincingly at home and abroad.

The aggregate of advantages for peace as an institution is impressive. War is not a solution of world problems. Education leads people to order and security. Economic aid is more effective than propaganda and arms. Rising taxes and inflation will influence a decision for the institutionalizing of peace. People hate war and desire peace. There is a yeast of interest in planning for peace. Plans are developed, perhaps not accepted, but not rejected without consideration, explanation and encouragement. Practicing lawyers, teachers of law and jurists are actively working under competent leadership for peace as an institution. The United States government has for the first time made funds available for examination of the possibilities in lawyer-to- lawyer exchanges of opinion which can be developed to lawyer-to-people-to-people public opinion support for a definite program. Diplomacy cannot achieve peace; United Nations and the International Court of Justice cannot function effectively for peace under present limitations. The cause of failure is known - the omission of essential enabling provisions to accomplish the stated purpose. The reason may have been an incredible naiveté, an unbelievable ignorance, a practiced cynicism, intransigence, a callous disregard of the lessons of history, or failure to realize that the problem of achieving a world of peace overshadows all

other problems. It may have been simply that the world was caught in a moment of history without great leaders wise enough to tell the Conference at San Francisco in 1945 to continue until an effective instrument of peace had been achieved. Now there may be little time to arrange life under the rule of law, before atomic death in some tomorrow; there are no other alternatives.

Balancing the advantages against the obstacles to peace, one is forced to conclude that the scales are weighted against peace, unless they can be tipped toward peace by one decisive weight. This is the leadership of the United States, expressed with positive clarity, not in platitude and generality, not in summit meetings, but with a concrete plan for achievement of peace as an institution, the rule of law with the four essentials, courts, jurisdiction, law, compliance.

The private organization or individual has no place in inter-nation affairs. Under our constitution only the President has the power to make treaties; the Senate may only advise and consent. If anything is to be done to institutionalize peace, the initiative must be taken by the President of the United States. The people cannot accomplish it by the weight of public opinion. Whether we like it or not, the United States is the leader of the free world. No other state is likely to propose the achievement of peace through an effective world regime of law. Actually we have nothing to lose. We still have our military power and can and will maintain it until there is proof of acceptance generally of the rule of law. It is not material whether or not Russia joins the legal system. The

advantages of a participant far outweigh those of an outlaw nation. There is no reason why the rest of the world cannot begin to reap the benefits. The possible absence of Russia can be only temporary; as her people acquire a more general education, communism as practiced will change greatly, or wither and die. There is no way to stop this process; it has long been established as a principle of human conduct.

Black Mountain, North Carolina
August 26, 1959

August 27, 1959

Dear Mr. Livingston:

Your very nice letter of August 11th arrived after Mr. Murrow had left the country to start ten months of extensive travel. I will send it on to him as soon as I have a forwarding address.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Donald M. Livingston
607 Public Service Building
93 Patton Avenue
Asheville, North Carolina

gw

ACCOUNTING OFFICES
DONALD M. LIVINGSTON, C. P. A.
607 PUBLIC SERVICE BUILDING
93 PATTON AVENUE
ASHEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA

MEMBER
PENNSYLVANIA & AMERICAN
INSTITUTES OF
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS

TELEPHONE:
ALPINE 3-2181

August 11, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I hesitate to suggest work to a man who has recently decided on a one-year vacation. I do so only because it may appeal to you as a new activity with new people and perhaps some places you haven't visited.

The immediate past president of American Bar Association, Charles S. Rhyne, spoke to a great many domestic and foreign bar association groups in an attempt to build acceptance and public opinion support for World Rule of Law. Following his term in office he was appointed chairman of the ABA Special Committee on World Peace through Law. The International Cooperation Administration made a grant for the work Rhyne had in mind, which I believe, was the first instance of large scale funds put up by the United States for work in the peace field. In April and May, 1959, this committee conducted five regional conferences at Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, San Francisco and Dallas. The participants were state bar association presidents and four or more leading lawyers of each state in the several regions. Four regional conferences are planned tentatively in the cities of Rio de Janeiro, New Delhi, Accra and Vienna. A world conference would follow. The committee has made a report to International Cooperation Administration, which will probably supply the necessary funds.

A little more than three years ago I got to thinking about taxes, which led me to seek a substitute for war. The only thing I could think of, which had any promise for success, was law. I have since been in rather close touch with all of the efforts which I can locate in this field. Rhyne's committee is moving fast in the right direction. I won't attempt to state the substance of their report. In my opinion it is practical. It makes good sense.

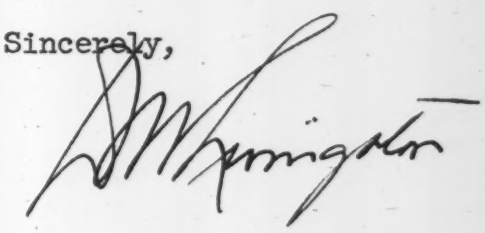
I wish you would look into the matter, and if it appeals to you, arrange to be brought up to date by Rhyne, informed about the ABA action at Miami Beach, Florida, August 24, 1959, and then arrange to attend these world regional conferences and the eventual world conference of lawyers.

The committee plan is to make it a lawyer-to-lawyer-to-people-to-people program, not to bring governments into the matter until the ground work is done.

You have the ability and following to report such a matter. I hope it will appeal to you. If it does, please call upon me for any background material which I may be able to supply.

The money for TV and radio programs, travel, etc. must come from someone. Any of our great American corporations which do a large volume of overseas trade should be sufficiently interested in the stability of their markets to buy the necessary time. I think I'd consider Standard Oil, Gulf Oil, corporations of that type which have large foreign investments and business.

Sincerely,



DML:tj

Lloyd, Comm. F. N.

F.

January 22, 1959

Commander F.N. Lloyd, USN
Staff, CINCLANTFLT
U.S. Naval Base
Norfolk 11, Va.

Dear Commander Lloyd,

As you know, the press of events in the Virginia school situation forced us to update THE LOST CLASS OF '59 virtually until air time last night. In the final trimming of material we deleted that paragraph of your remarks which pointed out that no individual could speak for the Navy, and that you were speaking only for yourself.

In view of the fact that you expressed no view regarding the segregation-integration question, but restricted yourself to the questions of inconvenience and expense, we did not feel that we compromised your adherence to naval regulations.

In the event that your superiors wish further explanation of your participation in the program, I will be happy to explain the deletion of the remarks.

Fred Friendly and I thank you very much for your cooperation. We have been much indebted to you for your past assistance on various projects involving the Navy and we look forward to future associations with you and your colleagues.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

American Foundation for Overseas Blind, Inc.

Lloyd, John D.

22 WEST 17th STREET, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

*HELEN KELLER, COUNSELOR
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

May 21, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The "Helen Keller World Crusade for the Blind" was opened last Tuesday with a meeting and reception at the United Nations. As soon as possible we shall send you a full report of the meeting in the form of a presentation that will be used in attempting to attract support from business corporations. Meanwhile, we enclose copies of the meeting agenda, a facts sheet about the Crusade and the Crusade mail appeal materials - the AFOB EXTRA, the letter signed by the Crusade Chairman, Miss Katharine Cornell, and the reply envelope. It should be noted that these are for mass distribution only. They are not being sent to our regular contributors or prospects such as corporations and grant-making foundations. 250,000 have been mailed and another 250,000 are to be mailed in the Fall.

We are happy to report that the first contribution to the Crusade has been received from Mr. John D. Rockefeller, 3rd in the amount of $1000.

Very truly yours,

John D. Lloyd

John D. Lloyd, Director
Information and Development

JDL:fe

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: EUSTACE SELIGMAN, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD JANSEN NOYES, JR., PRESIDENT RICHARD H. MIGEL, VICE-PRESIDENT *PETER J. SALMON, SECRETARY ALEXANDER M. LAUGHLIN, TREASURER
JAMES S. ADAMS *COL. E. A. BAKER, M.C., O.B.E. PRINCESS MARGARET DRAPER BONCOMPAGNI BERNARD S. CARTER *JOSEPH F. CLUNK KATHARINE CORNELL DR. GABRIEL FARRELL DR. GEORGE A. FITCH
VICE-ADMIRAL C. S. FREEMAN DR. C. L. HSIA GARFIELD D. MERNER *GEORGE F. MEYER STEPHEN L. PORTER FRANK K. SANDERS, JR. GEORGE C. SUMNER LOWELL THOMAS, SR. CHARLES TOREM
WILLIAM ZIEGLER, III
*M. ROBERT BARNETT, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR *ERIC T. BOULTER, FIELD DIRECTOR *BLIND

HELEN KELLER WORLD CRUSADE for the blind

22 WEST 17 STREET, NEW YORK 11

Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Honorary Chairman

Miss Katharine Cornell, Chairman

My good friend:

The enclosed bulletin, AFOB EXTRA, is an appropriate way, we think, to bring you news of Helen Keller, who has been news most of her life.

The distinguished author, Zona Gale, once put it that Helen was "news from God concerning the God in man." She has been a constant inspiration since the day over 70 years ago when her beloved teacher, Anne Sullivan Macy, entered her life and set her on the road back to the world from which she had been banished in infancy by an illness that left her incurably blind and deaf. That day marked the beginning of a life devoted to helping others.

"Humbly I rejoice," she has said, "that the Lord has accepted whatever abilities I have for the liberation of the blind of the world." That statement reflects Helen Keller's concern for the more than 12,000,000 blind men, women and children - nine-tenths of the world's total - living overseas in countries ravaged by war, poverty and disease. It expresses, too, the breadth of compassion motivating her work with the American Foundation for Overseas Blind, the only agency for the sightless whose program is completely world-wide in scope. She helped to establish it over 40 years ago, and strives constantly for its expansion - not only to rebuild lives broken by blindness, but to extend international understanding and world peace.

Helen will be 80 years old in June 1960, and it is my hope - a hope I share with the outstanding Americans whose names appear on this letter - that, as a birthday tribute to her, all Americans will join with us in the "Helen Keller World Crusade for the Blind" and contribute towards the fulfillment of her dream. Checks should be made payable to "Helen Keller Crusade" and mailed to Miss Keller with the coupon on the back of the AFOB EXTRA. Please give as generously as you can.

Very sincerely yours,

Katharine Cornell

Katharine Cornell
Chairman

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

James S. Adams
Hon. Leona Baumgartner
Van Wyck Brooks
James F. Brownlee
Miss Pearl S. Buck
Hon. Joseph S. Clark, Jr.
Norman Cousins
Gardner Cowles
John Daly
Miss Jessica Daves
Mrs. Lucy Jennings Dickinson
Hon. C. Douglas Dillon
Walt Disney
Miss Irene Dunne
Hon. James A. Farley
Henry Ford II
Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick
Mr. & Mrs. Bruce Gould
Rev. Billy Graham
Dr. A. Whitney Griswold
John Gunther
Hon. Lister Hill
Rev. John Haynes Holmes
Hon. Herbert Hoover
Hon. Amory Houghton
Walter Hoving
Eric A. Johnston
Dr. Wilbur K. Jordan
H. V. Kaltenborn
Hon. John F. Kennedy
Miss Eva Le Gallienne
David E. Lilienthal
Hon. Henry Cabot Lodge
Guthrie McClintic
George Meany
Edward R. Murrow
John M. Olin
Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam
Edward M. Queeny
Walter P. Reuther
Victor Riesel
Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt
Howard A. Rusk, M.D.
Hon. Dalip Singh Saund
Igor I. Sikorsky
Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver
Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.
Ed Sullivan
Miss Allene Talmey
Lowell Thomas
James Thurber

THE HELEN KELLER WORLD CRUSADE FOR THE BLIND

Sponsored by the American Foundation for Overseas Blind

OPENING MEETING

Tuesday, May 19, 1959
4 P. M.

U. N. General Assembly Building
Conference Room Number One

OPENING REMARKS AND INTRODUCTION OF HONORED GUESTS
Mr. Eustace Seligman, Chairman of the Board
American Foundation for Overseas Blind

MY FRIEND, HELEN KELLER
Miss Katharine Cornell, Chairman
Helen Keller World Crusade for the Blind

HELEN KELLER - HEART OF A WORLD PROGRAM
Mr. M. Robert Barnett, Executive Director
American Foundation for Overseas Blind

IN HELEN KELLER'S FOOTSTEPS
Mr. Eric T. Boulter, Field Director
American Foundation for Overseas Blind
Secretary-General - World Council for the
Welfare of the Blind

INTRODUCTION OF FOREIGN STUDENTS TRAINING TO BECOME
TEACHERS OF THE BLIND IN THE FOLLOWING COUNTRIES:
Vietnam, Lebanon, Jordan, Indonesia, Haiti,
India, Ethiopia, Japan and Costa Rica

CONSERVING HUMAN RESOURCES - A WORLD GOAL
Mr. Andrew W. Cordier, Executive Assistant to
The Secretary-General of the United Nations

HELEN KELLER'S MISSION TO THE WORLD
His Excellency Mr. Ali Sastroamidjojo
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the Republic of
Indonesia to the United Nations

THE TRUE STRENGTH OF A NATION
His Excellency Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of the United States
to the United Nations

RECEPTION

5:00 P. M. - 6:00 P. M.
West Terrace Room - 4th floor

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR
OVERSEAS BLIND, INC.
22 West 17th Street
New York 11, N. Y.

John D. Lloyd, Director
Information & Development
WAtkins 4-0420

THE HELEN KELLER WORLD CRUSADE FOR THE BLIND

PURPOSE: To extend the services of AFOB - the American Foundation for Overseas Blind.

RELATIONSHIP WITH HELEN KELLER: Helen Keller helped to establish AFOB in 1915 and, as its International Relations Counselor, plays a leading part in planning and conducting its activities. The board room of the Foundation, where many mementoes of her illustrious career are exhibited, is named the Helen Keller Room.

AFOB SERVICES: The aim of AFOB is to help blind people overseas achieve full independent lives. It does this by providing guidance, expert consultation and material as well as financial assistance towards the improvement of programs for the blind in all parts of the world and the inauguration of such programs where they have not already been established. These include programs for the education of blind children and for the rehabilitation, vocational training and employment of blind men and women. Educational and training equipment is supplied - machinery, tools and materials - braille publications, presses and "Talking Books" in many languages. Scholarships are also provided for teachers of the blind, rehabilitation workers and vocational instructors.

Three regional offices are maintained - the Europe-Middle East office in Paris, the Far East office in Manila, the Latin American office in Santiago, Chile.

NEED: More than 12,000,000 blind men, women and children, said to represent nine-tenths of the world total, are found overseas in countries ravaged by poverty, disease and war. Only a small proportion of them are as yet receiving the assistance they need.

GOAL: Helen Keller will be 80 years old on June 27th, 1960. As an 80th birthday tribute to her, the Crusade will seek to raise $1,250,000 in this country for developing services to which she herself has assigned top priority.

LEADERSHIP: A National Committee is being formed under the honorary chairmanship of Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower and the chairmanship of Miss Katharine Cornell. It is expected that regional committees will also be organized. A list of the National Committee is attached.

####

A.F.O.B. EXTRA

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR OVERSEAS BLIND — 22 West 17th Street, New York 11, N. Y.

HELEN KELLER CRUSADE

Helen Keller's friends and admirers – millions of men, women and children throughout America – are planning a mammoth 80th birthday celebration in her honor.

The birthday "present" will cost $1,250,000. It will take a year to wrap. And while it will honor Miss Keller, the real beneficiaries will be the 14,000,000 sightless people of the world.

The year-long observance will take the form of the "Helen Keller World Crusade for the Blind" – a national campaign to raise funds for expanding services and establishing new projects for the education, training and employment of the blind in areas to which Miss Keller, herself, assigned top priority in her historic survey tours.

The Crusade will be conducted by the American Foundation for Overseas Blind – the voluntary organization through which Miss Keller has worked for the world's sightless since its founding more than forty years ago.

Chairman of the Crusade is Katharine Cornell, America's first lady of the stage, for more than 20 years a close friend of America's "first lady of courage." Miss Cornell who has been active in support of many national and international activities for the blind, is an AFOB board member.

The projects will provide enduring recognition of Miss Keller's life-long service to the blind.

For, as she herself has repeatedly told the world and demonstrated in her own life: *"the blind do not want charity; they want the kind of help that will give their lives a goal."*

Miss Keller's life has a goal – to bring new hope and joy to a world she has never seen or heard.

When the world celebrated Miss Keller's 75th birthday, Katharine Cornell said in a congratulatory message:

"In congratulating you, I am congratulating all of us fellow-creatures who have been lucky enough to have had contact with you."

This is the spirit of the "Helen Keller World Crusade for the Blind." Through it, every American who has drawn courage from Helen Keller's example can share in honoring her.

Sam Vandivert

HUMBERTO MARENCO, AFOB fellow from Costa Rica, reads a braille map of the New York subway system with Aaron Pincus, Supervisor at the Long Island Rehabilitation Center of the Industrial Home for the Blind.

Blind Latin American Teacher Studies Training Methods Here

"Suffering and privation are everywhere," wrote Helen Keller, "but in their complicated insecurity, the blind need education more than others, because it is only through special instruction that they can be taught to support themselves."

The example of Helen Keller in proving, with the help of an exceptional teacher, that mind and will could triumph over the handicaps of blindness and deafness, has inspired thousands of men and women to become workers for the blind, as teachers, rehabilitation workers and vocational instructors. Typical of these dedicated individuals is Humberto Marenco of San Jose, Costa Rica. Now in New York on an AFOB fellowship, Marenco has been a leader in the development of services for the blind in his small Central American republic.

Humberto Marenco was fourteen years old when he was struck by blindness. Protected by a loving family, he spent the following ten years going from doctor to doctor, undergoing every conceivable treatment that might restore his sight, coping as best as he could with his new handicap. His older brother and two younger sisters would read to him so that he could keep up with his studies, but these were bad years for Marenco.

The turning point in his life came in 1949 when he was twenty-four.

"A Red Cross 'gray lady' told me about the school for the blind where blind people had fun, played the guitar and learned braille," Marenco says. "I first went to the school to get rid of my spare time. I had lots of spare time to get rid of in those days."

(continued on page 3)

EDITORIAL

A.F.O.B. EXTRA

A Birthday Tribute

It may seem premature to begin preparing for the observance of a birthday over a year before the event, but when it's an eightieth birthday, and the person who will be eighty happens to be Helen Keller, who will not agree that the observance should be even more noteworthy than any that has gone before? Who will not also agree that some exceptional kind of tribute should be paid to the renowned humanitarian who, against the odds of her own deafness and blindness, became the world's acknowledged leader in work for the deaf and the blind?

Helen Keller's friends do agree. Under the name of "Helen Keller World Crusade for the Blind," they are asking all Americans who share their admiration for Miss Keller and their belief in the value of her work to join with them in helping to expand the work of the American Foundation for Overseas Blind. Miss Keller has been closely associated with the Foundation since it was established forty-four years ago to assist blinded soldiers of the 1st World War, and has played a leading part in its subsequent development as an international organization dedicated to promoting the economic and social well-being of sightless people in all parts of the world.

In her extensive travels as International Relations Counselor of the Foundation, and as emissary to the handicapped people of the world under the auspices of the U. S. Department of State, Helen Keller has found that the development of services for the blind has been most neglected where most needed — in impoverished areas of the Middle East, Asia, Africa and Latin America, where over 12 million sightless people — nine-tenths of the world's total — are concentrated. The Crusade, it is hoped, will enable the Foundation to expand the services already established in those areas and create others where they are urgently required.

Everyone in America is invited to celebrate with Helen Keller her eightieth birthday, and to join with the rest of her friends in providing a fitting birthday tribute by giving to the "Helen Keller World Crusade for the Blind." In our judgment, the money so given will do more than merely promote the well-being of those blind persons immediately concerned; it will also serve as an unmistakable demonstration of world brotherhood in action and will contribute abundantly to international understanding and peace.

You can help further Helen Keller's work by sending your contribution to the "Helen Keller Crusade," 22 West 17th Street, New York 11, N. Y.

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR OVERSEAS BLIND, INC.
22 West 17th Street, New York 11, N. Y.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

Eustace Seligman, *Chairman of the Board*
Jansen Noyes, Jr., *President* · Alexander M. Laughlin, *Treasurer*
Richard H. Migel, *Vice President* · *Peter J. Salmon, *Secretary*

James S. Adams, New York, N. Y.
*Col. E. A. Baker, M.C., O.B.E., Toronto, Canada
Mme. Draper Boncompagni, New York, N. Y.
Bernard S. Carter, Paris, France
*Joseph F. Clunk, Philadelphia, Pa.
Miss Katharine Cornell, New York, N. Y.
Dr. Gabriel Farrell, Rochester, Mass.
Dr. George A. Fitch, Taipeh, Formosa
Vice Admiral C. S. Freeman, New York, N. Y.
Dr. C. L. Hsia, New York, N. Y.
Garfield D. Merner, San Francisco, Cal.
*George F. Meyer, Newark, N. J.
Stephen L. Porter, White Plains, N. Y.
Frank K. Sanders, Jr., New York, N. Y.
George C. Sumner, Cambridge, Mass.
Charles Torem, Paris, France
Lowell Thomas, Sr., New York, N. Y.
William Ziegler, III, New York, N. Y.

*Helen Keller — *Counselor, International Relations*
*M. Robert Barnett — *Executive Director*
*Eric T. Boulter — *Field Director*
Paul J. Langan — *Far East Counselor*
Clara Langerhans — *Latin America Counselor*
F. Abbott Ingalls — *Director, Europe-Middle East Region*
D. Ronald Bridges — *Director, Far East Region*
M. Antonieta De Taeschler — *Director, Latin America Region*

John D. Lloyd — *Director, Information and Development*

* Blind

AFOB AIM: Productive Lives For The World's Sightless

"I am agreed it is good to turn our adult school to be a rehabilitation center to help those poor handicapped people to have the chance to earn their own living, and not begging on the street. They will be very grateful to you if you could bring their lifes into happiness and independent."

The young Vietnamese woman who wrote this to AFOB is the head of a small school for blind children in Saigon. She started it herself a year ago, after training in the United States. Until then, there had been virtually no facilities for the education of blind children in her country, and no adequate facilities for adults. The school she refers to was originally intended for blind boys, but has become little better than an alms-house in which all but a few of the inmates are over eighteen, and many are mature men.

AFOB has a plan for correcting this situation. Training centers would be established for the older inmates of the school, the children transferred to the school, the school properly equipped and furnished, the enrollment of the school increased.

This is but one of many proposed AFOB projects whose early implementation is regarded as essential in the countries concerned. The projects vary as do the conditions found in those countries and the stages of development achieved in their services for the blind. In Chile, for example, a demonstration center is needed for training rehabilitation workers throughout Latin American — in Greece, an agricultural training center to serve the northern provinces — in France, expanded facilities for the "Talking Book" program, serving fifteen countries in Europe and the Middle East. All are designed to meet immediate needs. All, it is hoped, will be brought into being by the generous response of the American public to the Helen Keller World Crusade for the Blind.

Founded over forty years ago, AFOB provides guidance and material as well as financial assistance in the development of services for the blind in other countries throughout the world. In addition to its world headquarters in New York, the Foundation maintains regional headquarters in Paris, serving Europe and the Middle East — in Santiago, Chile for Latin America — in Manila for the Far East.

EDUCATION: During a two and a half year mission completed in 1957, AFOB field representatives promoted the formation of the Advisory Committee on International Aid to the Blind of Korea. Aided by AFOB, the Committee now maintains teacher training courses and coordinates the work of twelve schools, three training centers and a braille publishing center. Ten additional schools are planned. Here a class of Korean children is shown at the National School for the Blind in Seoul.

FARM TRAINING: The blind farmer above is being trained to raise and care for poultry at the new agricultural training school in Formosa where the Committee for the Blind with AFOB help and guidance, had already established four industrial training centers and a braille publishing plant. Brailled scale is part of the machinery and equipment donated by AFOB.

TO HELEN KELLER

You are one of our great spirits.
You have explored open ways into realms of darkness,
And by your high example of achievement
Brought emancipation to myriads of fettered souls.
But more than this —
You have brought light to those
Who have eyes and will not see,
And truth to those who have ears and will not hear.
In visions of a better day of justice,
Peace and brotherhood for mankind,
And in serene determination to speed
The coming of that great day upon the earth,
You are among the great leaders of our generation.
I salute you with reverence and gratitude
As I think of the clearness of your mind,
The love of your heart
And the valor of your spirit.
Alike in your thought and life,
You are a flaming beacon for us all.

John Haynes Holmes

U.S.I.S. — Paris — Photos L. Falquet

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING: At the AFOB Industrial Training Center in Paris sightless French citizens learn to operate drill presses in preparation for employment in open industry. Cost of the program is shared with French Ministry of Labor and the National Association for Professional Rehabilitation, a French voluntary agency. Other activities in Paris include business and professional training courses; the "Talking Book" program serving 15 countries in Europe and the Middle East and publication of the French language braille magazine, "Et la lumière fut."

Studies Training Techniques

(continued from page 1)

Spare time presents a very different problem to Marenco now. He doesn't have any.

He teaches at the school for the blind in San Jose, tutors six blind students who are the first to attend high school in Costa Rica and works as a volunteer instructor at the Centro Helen Keller, the rehabilitation and vocational training center that he helped to establish five years ago. A board member of the Centro, Marenco also serves as its representative in the National Commission for the Blind, recently created under legislation he helped to formulate.

Married in 1953 to the former Dora Santisteban, herself founder of the Division for the Blind at the state-operated School for Special Teaching, Marenco is the father of two handsome boys — Jose Humberto, four, and Francisco Xavier, three.

These days Marenco is a student, too — a special kind of student. Under AFOB sponsorship he arrived in New York in February for intensified training in adult rehabilitation. While his work has mainly been with blind children, he will on his return to San Jose help adults and train other rehabilitation workers.

He is now, as he explains it, "observing and being observed." His course includes work in rehabilitation, placement, counseling, workshop methods, recreation and public education, all of specific value to Marenco, since, as he says, "in Costa Rica one person is called upon to do practically everything."

The granting of training scholarships to qualified candidates such as Humberto Marenco is one of AFOB's most important services. By demonstrating the potentialities of sightless people an experienced worker or teacher of the blind effectively encourages the officials of his country to assume the responsibility of training its sightless citizens.

Sam Vandivert

MARENCO with trainee at the washing machine in model apartment (not for rent) at the Long Island Rehabilitation Center. The apartment, completely furnished and equipped with every modern appliance, duplicates usual hazards as well as conveniences to which blind people living in the city must become accustomed.

Sam Vandivert

ON RETURNING HOME Marenco will help inaugurate Costa Rica's first industrial workshops for the blind. Here he helps a blind trainee learn how to operate a drill press.

AFOB LEADERS:

THE world celebrated Helen Keller's 75th birthday in June 1955. Shown with her at the high point of that celebration are two of her leading co-workers in her worldwide efforts to help others who are blind. M. Robert Barnett (left) Executive Director of AFOB, who lost his sight at the age of 15, worked for two years as a reporter for Florida newspapers and the Associated Press. In 1944, when he joined the Florida Council for the Blind as a placement officer, he learned the basic techniques of some 90 industrial occupations. Later he served as the Council's Executive Director. When he was named to his present post in 1949, he was the youngest official of that rank in a national institution for the blind. Eric Boulter, AFOB Field Director, who was blinded in World War II, met Helen Keller in 1947 in Greece where he was directing a master rehabilitation plan for the blind commissioned by UNRRA and the Greek Government. Miss Keller persuaded him to join the AFOB, first in 1948 in Paris as Assistant Director of the European-Middle East program and two years later in New York as head of its global program. As the AFOB International Relations Counselor, Miss Keller takes an active part in the planning and development of AFOB work.

WORKERS FOR BLIND PLAN WORLD MEETING

Development of new employment opportunities for the world's blind will be the major topic when more than 200 workers for the blind meet in Rome, Italy this summer.

The event will be the Third General Assembly of the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind, to be held July 21–30 at the headquarters building of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization.

Delegates will hear major addresses from nine top leaders in the field from various parts of the world and will discuss rehabilitation and training programs to help the blind become economically independent.

The President of the Council, Colonel E. A. Baker will preside. Colonel Baker, who is managing director of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, is also a director of AFOB. Mr. Eric Boulter, AFOB Field Director, serves as Secretary-General of the world organization.

The World Council was formed as the result of a unanimous resolution adopted at an international conference in 1949 sponsored by AFOB and the Royal National Institute for the Blind, London. One of the first acts of the Council when it was formed was to elect Helen Keller to honorary life membership. Previous assemblies were held in Paris in 1951 and 1954.

We make every effort to avoid duplicate mailings, but it costs more to eliminate some duplications than the savings justify. If you receive a duplicate copy of our material perhaps you would be good enough to share it with a friend.

HELEN KELLER, as she appears today, with her braille Bible in the library of her Connecticut home. "I love it as I love no other book," Miss Keller says. Reading from the Scriptures is a daily morning ritual.

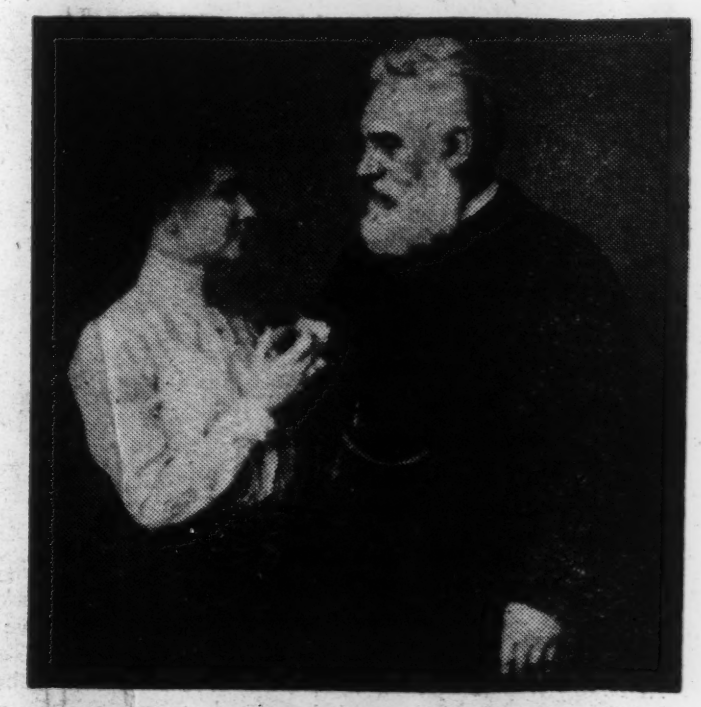
Helen Keller– "FIRST LADY OF COURAGE"

Because her conquest of both deafness and blindness proved that human faith and courage could transcend all known boundaries, Helen Keller is beloved and unique in the world. In her unceasing work to help others achieve what she has — to prove, without limit of nation or race, that she is not unique — lies the measure of her achievement.

IN 1887, at the age of seven — an old photograph captures a pensive mood. It was in this year that beloved "Teacher," Anne Sullivan, came into Helen Keller's life and "began to reveal all things to me."

HELEN KELLER, as she appeared in the 1920's, pictured here with "Teacher" Anne Sullivan. Her book, "Teacher," published in 1955, is a tender, revealing account of their nearly half-century together.

DESPITE her tremendous handicaps, Helen Keller determined she would go to college. She did, entering Radcliffe in 1900. With the help of Anne Sullivan, she was graduated cum laude in 1904. It was during this period, she commented later, that she first became conscious of the fact that there was solid work for a blind and deaf person to do.



HELEN KELLER with the famous inventor Alexander Graham Bell, through whose friendship Anne Sullivan was brought to teach her. She said of him later, "He was a compassionate man whose very touch made me love him immediately."

"HELEN KELLER IS NEWS FROM GOD CONCERNING THE GOD IN MAN." *Zona Gale*

"YOU SEE AND HEAR WITH YOUR SPIRIT; YOU SPEAK WITH YOUR SPIRITUAL TONGUE LIKE A STAR" *Yone Noguchi (Tokyo, Japan)*

WITH George Bernard Shaw and Lady Nancy Astor.

SHE has known every President since Calvin Coolidge. She said of President Eisenhower, "I felt the courage and thought that carried him through such great years of the world's history."

IN 1955 she conferred with Prime Minister Nehru on the massive problem of founding programs for the 2,000,000 blind people of India. The Indian press called her "America's greatest gift to India."

WITH Eleanor Roosevelt before she left on a world tour in 1955.

ONE of the great "thrills" of her life — meeting Sir Winston and Lady Churchill.

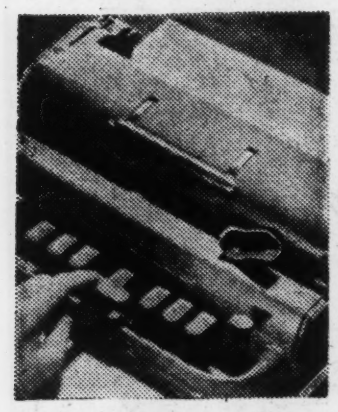
AN ARDENT music lover, she captures the rhythm of music from 'Tristan and Isolde' from the throat of Lauritz Melchior.

HELEN KELLER is greeted by a delegation of young admirers on her visit in 1948 to the New Zealand Institute for the Blind. Her travels all over the world have been an inspiration to the handicapped and have spurred the development of rehabilitation programs everywhere.

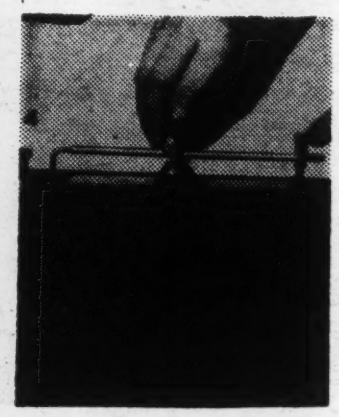
"THE BLIND should no more feel sorry because the good Lord has given them Louis Braille for one eye and Helen Keller for the other," said Sheik Shaalau in his speech to Miss Keller when she visited Egypt in 1952.

HELEN KELLER toured the United States after World War II to visit wounded combat veterans in service hospitals. The hospitalized veterans took her to their hearts as a "comrade in arms." Standing with her is her constant companion Polly Thomson.

AIDS TO INDEPENDENT LIVING



Perkins brailler $90.00



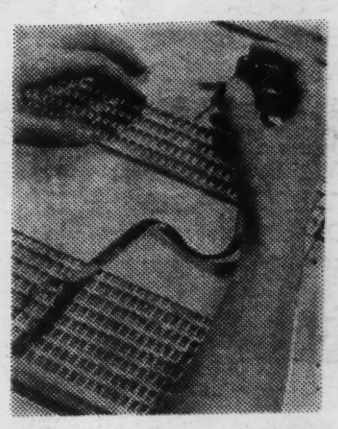
Carpenter's level $ 6.15

"The blind don't want charity; they want the kind of help that will give their lives a goal."

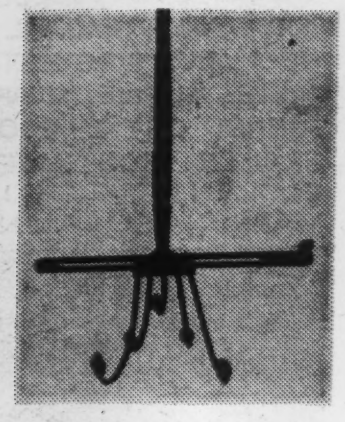
Who knows better than Helen Keller, lifelong friend of the blind, the kind of help which will mean most to a blind person, somewhere in the world, struggling for dignity and self-reliance?

She has written, "Blindness . . . is to sit helpless, staring at the dark with nothing but the dark staring back, while one's spirit tugs at its fetters, and one's hand aches for the tools it used to wield."

Your gift to the HELEN KELLER WORLD CRUSADE FOR THE BLIND will honor that great woman and put into the hands of a sightless person the tools he needs for a productive, useful life.

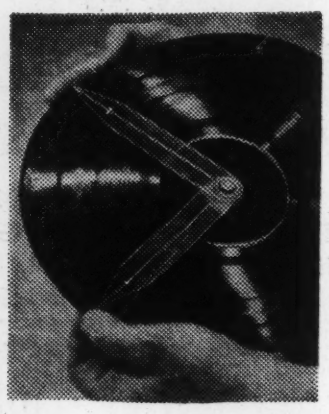


Braille slate $ 4.00

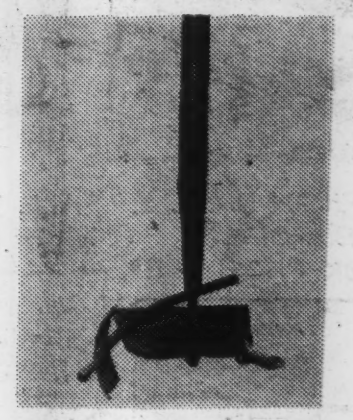


Weeder ..... $ 7.00

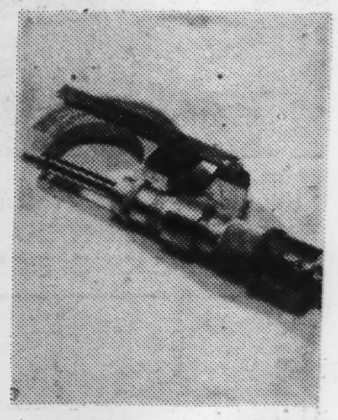
Embossed map ..... $ 8.80



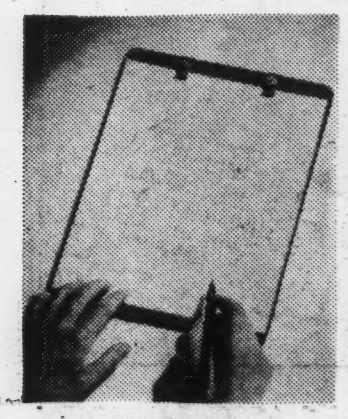
Slide rule ..... $ 2.50



Hoe ..... $ 7.00

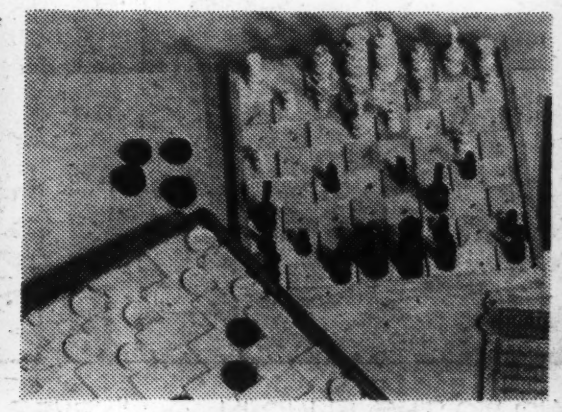


Micrometer $25.00



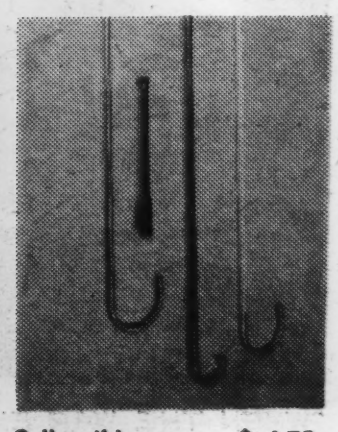
Raised line drawing set
$ 4.15

Lady's 17-jewel wrist watch
$16.20



Chess set ..... $ 3.50
Checker set ..... $ 2.00

Tellatouch communicator
for the deaf-blind .. $42.50



Collapsible canes $ 4.75

Letters from one hand manual alphabet used by deaf-blind people

"Humbly I rejoice that the Lord has accepted whatever abilities I have for the liberation of the blind of the world."
— HELEN KELLER

Won't you join the Crusade by sending your gift today to the HELEN KELLER CRUSADE, 22 West 17th Street, New York 11, N. Y.

To help you determine the amount of your gift, the subscription form below includes some typical needs and the cost of satisfying them. You may be sure that your gift will be used where it will do the most good in bringing new hope and new goals to the blind of the world.

Please make checks payable to HELEN KELLER CRUSADE.

CUT ALONG THIS LINE

Enclosed is my contribution to the HELEN KELLER WORLD CRUSADE FOR THE BLIND to expand the work of the American Foundation for Overseas Blind.

(please check or fill in amount)

☐ $2.50 which could mean a special slide rule for a blind mathematician.

☐ $5 which could mean a braille alarm clock for a blind worker.

☐ $10 which could mean a four-volume braille catalogue of music for a blind musician.

☐ $25 which could mean a tool kit for a blind piano tuner or brushmaker, or a braille micrometer for a blind engineer.

☐ $50 which could adapt a telephone switchboard for use by a blind operator.

☐ $100 which could train a blind person in Asia to become a self-supporting farmer.

☐ $500 which could train a blind placement officer to serve in Asia or the Middle East, where he will help thousands of blind men and women to find gainful employment.

or $ ..... to help the blind of the world to help themselves.

Name _____
PLEASE PRINT

Address _____

City _____ Zone ____ State ____

Please make checks payable to HELEN KELLER CRUSADE and send to
22 West 17th Street, New York 11, N. Y.

Contributions are tax deductible.

Above is clay model of famous Helen Keller bust by Jo Davidson

Lloyd, John D

F

May 11, 1959

Mr. John D. Lloyd
American Foundation for Overseas Blind, Inc.
22 West 17th Street
New York 11, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Lloyd:

Thank you for your letter about the meeting on May 19. I regret that I shall be unable to attend, as I already have one or two engagements during the latter part of that afternoon. In any case, that time of day is usually bad for me, as I have an evening news broadcast to prepare.

I am returning the "Consent for Use of Name" form, as you request.

Sincerely yours,

(signed in Mr. Murrow's absence
in Washington)

WAtkins 4-0420
CABLE ADDRESS:
RELIEFER, NEW YORK

American Foundation *for* Overseas Blind, Inc.

FORMERLY AMERICAN BRAILLE PRESS FOR WAR & CIVILIAN BLIND (FOUNDED 1915)
22 WEST 17TH STREET, NEW YORK 11, N. Y.

OFFICERS

EUSTACE SELIGMAN
Chairman

JANSEN NOYES, JR.
President

RICHARD H. MIGEL
Vice-President

*PETER J. SALMON
Secretary

ALEXANDER M. LAUGHLIN
Treasurer

~

*HELEN KELLER
Counselor, International Relations

~

*M. ROBERT BARNETT
Executive Director

~

*ERIC T. BOULTER
Field Director

~

F. ABBOTT INGALLS
Director, Europe—Middle East Region

~

REGIONAL OFFICES

EUROPE—MIDDLE EAST
14 RUE DARU
PARIS 8, FRANCE

FAR EAST
1260 PEÑAFRANCIA STREET
PACO, MANILA, PHILIPPINES

LATIN AMERICA
CALLE SANTA LUCIA 232
SANTIAGO, CHILE

~

*Blind

May 7, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I apologize for my delay in fulfilling a request from Miss Katharine Cornell to send you the plan for the "Helen Keller World Crusade for the Blind" as well as information about this Foundation's activities. The purpose of this letter, though, is to let you know that arrangements have been completed for the opening event on Tuesday, May 19th, at the United Nations. I hope you will be able to attend.

A meeting, lasting not longer than an hour, will begin at four o'clock in Conference Room Number One of the General Assembly Building, and will be followed by a cocktail reception from five o'clock to six o'clock. Speakers will include Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge, Ambassador Ali Sastroamidjojo of the Indonesian Delegation to the U.N. and Mr. Andrew W. Cordier of the U.N. Secretariat. The Chairman of our Board of Directors, Mr. Eustace Seligman, will preside.

At this writing it is not certain that Miss Keller herself will attend, being reluctant to appear without her companion, Miss Polly Thomson, who has recently been ill. I am anxious, however, to have you meet our Executive Director, Mr. M. Robert Barnett, and our Field Director, Mr. Eric T. Boulter, who is also Secretary-General of the World Council for the Welfare of the Blind. Being exceptionally articulate, as well as blind, they are convincing spokesmen for our program.

I enclose a list of the Crusade Committee, and will, within the next few days, send you the plan of the Crusade and information about the program of the Foundation. Meanwhile, I should be grateful if you would let me know whether or not we may have the pleasure of your company at the meeting and reception on May 19th.

I also enclose a "Consent For Use of Name" form, required by New York State law, and would appreciate it if you would execute and return it to me with your response to this letter.

Very sincerely your,

John D. Lloyd

John D. ~~Lloyd, Director~~
~~Information~~ and Development

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C. B. S.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

JAMES S. ADAMS
New York, New York

*Col. E. A. BAKER, M.C., O.B.E.
Managing Director, Canadian National Institute for the Blind, Toronto, Ontario, Canada

PRINCESS MARGARET DRAPER BONCOMPAGNI
New York, New York

BERNARD S. CARTER
Paris, France

*JOSEPH F. CLUNK
Managing Director, Philadelphia Branch, Pennsylvania Association for the Blind, Philadelphia, Pa.

MISS KATHARINE CORNELL
New York, New York

DR. GABRIEL FARRELL
Cambridge, Mass.

DR. GEORGE A. FITCH
Taipeh, Formosa

VICE-ADMIRAL C. S. FREEMAN
New York, New York

DR. C. L. HSIA
New York, New York

ALEXANDER M. LAUGHLIN
New York, New York

DR. JOHN P. MACNIE
New York, New York

GARFIELD D. MERNER
San Francisco, Calif.

*GEORGE F. MEYER
Executive Director, New Jersey State Commission for the Blind, Newark, N. J.

M. C. MIGEL
Chairman, Board of Trustees, American Foundation for the Blind, New York, N. Y.

RICHARD H. MIGEL
New York, New York

JANSEN NOYES, Jr.
New York, New York

*PETER J. SALMON
Executive Director, Industrial Home for the Blind, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FRANK K. SANDERS, Jr.
New York, New York

EUSTACE SELIGMAN
New York, New York

GEORGE C. SUMNER
Cambridge, Mass.

LOWELL THOMAS
New York, New York

CHARLES TOREM
Paris, France

* Blind

HELEN KELLER WORLD CRUSADE FOR THE BLIND

NATIONAL COMMITTEE

Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Honarary Chairman

Miss Katharine Cornell, Chairman

Mr. James S. Adams

The Honorable Leona Baumgartner

Mr. Van Wyck Brooks

Mr. James F. Brownlee

Miss Pearl S. Buck

The Honorable Joseph S. Clark, Jr.

Mr. Norman Counsins

Mr. Gardner Cowles

Mr. John Daly

Miss Jessica Daves

Mrs. Lucy Jennings Dickinson

The Honorable C. Douglas Dillon

Mr. Walt Disney

Miss Irene Dunne

The Honorable James A. Farley

Mr. Henry Ford II

Reverend Harry Emerson Fosdick, D.D.

Mr. & Mrs. Bruce Gould

Reverend Billy Graham

Dr. A. Whitney Griswold

Mr. John Gunther

The Honorable Lister Hill

Reverend John Haynes Holmes

The Honorable Herbert Hoover

The Honorable Amory Houghton

Mr. Walter Hoving

Mr. Eric A. Johnston

Dr. Wilbur K. Jordan

Mr. H. V. Kaltenborn

The Honorable John F. Kennedy

Miss Eva Le Gallienne

Mr. David E. Lilienthal

The Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge

Mr. Guthrie Mc Clintic

Mr. George Meany

Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Mr. John M. Olin

Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam

Mr. Edward M. Queeny

Mr. Walter P. Reuther

Mr. Victor Riesel

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt

Dr. Howard A. Rusk

The Honorable Dalip Singh Saund

Mr. Igor I. Sikorsky

Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver

Mr. Alfred P. Sloan, Jr.

Mr. Ed Sullivan

Miss Allene Talmey

Mr. Lowell Thomas

Mr. James Thurber

Lloyd, Trevor

March 19, 1958

Dear Trevor:

I am ashamed to confess that I didn't know you were at Dartmouth.

Please don't fail to let me know when you are going to be in this miserable city. We must arrange a reunion.

I am trying to lend Sam Berman a hand with his globes, but it isn't easy.

I hope you enjoy Dartmouth and that you share my high opinion of John Dickey.

As ever yours,

Mr. Trevor Lloyd
Dartmouth College
Hanover, New Hampshire

fc

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE
∴ *Department of Geography* ∴
Hanover, New Hampshire, U. S. A.

March 6, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

A letter from Sam Berman of Geo-Physical Maps Inc. reports the results of his efforts to draw attention to comparative figures on Geographic education in US and the USSR. Last spring I was fortunate in spending a month over there and in addition to visiting Arctic institutes and universities, called on schools whenever I could. I also spent some time at the Pedagogical Institution of USSR in Leningrad. One result of all this was quite a large collection of text books used at all levels and incidentally a fine group of books used in education in the various Arctic places of the USSR.

It occurred to me that the good work the Soviet authorities are doing in geographical teaching and research stems from two causes: (1) the simple fact that they are using what is basically the original European educational system in which geography has always played an important part. However in the USSR there is (2) the special characteristic of a need to develop the whole vast land and its resources, to improve transport, power development, the best utilization of labor, etc. This of course calls for geographical work at the university level. It so happened that I was in the country when the plans for decentralization of economic planning were announced. Geographers everywhere thought this a commendable idea for two reasons: that the local economic geographers and others knew far more about conditions in their area than too remote and theoretical economic planners in Moscow; and also that there would be lots more jobs for the boys, particularly for economic geographers with local knowledge. I don't know what you can do to further general interest in this country in the expansion of geographical work in schools, colleges and institutions, but it is most certainly our direst need.

On the way back from Moscow I stopped off in Budapest for a week, (This was in April, 1957) just to see how it looked so many years after CIE used to forgather there so long ago. It was all very depressing, except for the people. They were the same as ever. On their urging I visited Debrecen last seen when I helped drive your Ford car from Bucharest to Paris. The one week visit

to Hungary was so successful that I agreed to return to give lectures on the geography of Canada at all the university towns. So at the end of June I drove back to Vienna and spent more than two weeks on what amounted to a triumphal tour with overcrowded lectures devoted to the land to which something like 35,000 young Hungarians had escaped. The whole thing was extraordinarily stimulating and must have been pretty small consolation to Kadar's Government. I returned with the firm conviction strengthened by another visit to Poland and Czechoslovakia that it is in our best interest to flood these eastern European countries with travellers from the West. Fortunately as a Canadian I was able to enter Hungary without any State Department repercussions.

With best regards

Sincerely

Trevor Lloyd

TL:mbc

Lockwood, Roy

February 10, 1959

Dear Roy:

Many thanks for your kind letter of January 22nd and your nice comments on THE LOST CLASS OF '59.

We have had such excellent response to the program that we all feel the considerable amount of preparation entailed was well worthwhile.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Roy Lockwood
Thirty-One Beekman Place
New York 22, New York

mcc

roy lockwood | THIRTY-ONE BEEKMAN PLACE • NEW YORK 22, N. Y. • PLAZA 5-5211

January 22 1959

Dear Ed:

The Lost Class of 59 is by long odds one of the best you and Fred have ever done. Very moving. A brilliant piece of work. My heartiest congratulations.

Yours,

Roy Lockwood

Loeb, G.M.

June 19, 1959

Mr. G.M. Loeb
E.F. Hutton & Company
61 Broadway
New York 6, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Loeb:

I hope you are not unduly concerned about the shot we missed during our visit to your home. I really do not think it detracted a great deal from the content of the show, and it is one of those minor mishaps that is likely to happen at any time on a live TV program.

Will you please thank Mrs. Loeb for her patience with our crew and, indeed, with me. It was a most enjoyable visit.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
SIXTY ONE BROADWAY
NEW YORK 6, N.Y.
WHITEHALL 4-2100

LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO
CHICAGO

DALLAS
KANSAS CITY
NEW ORLEANS
ATLANTA

June 15, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
WCBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This is just to officially thank you for sending the handsomely boxed "Person to Person" 16mm optical sound film.

We ran it off on Friday and my personal opinion is that you showed great patience being so cheerful about it.

At the opening I was sorry to see that because Mrs. Loeb walked away ahead of time a very attractive shot which your boys had gone to a lot of trouble about into the forest behind the house was necessarily missed.

Sincerely,

G. M. Loeb

GML:JG

ALL PERSONS ARE INFORMED THAT ANY STATEMENT ON THE PART OF THE FIRM, OR ANY OF ITS EMPLOYEES, AS TO THE RESPONSIBILITY OR STANDING OF ANY PERSON, FIRM OR CORPORATION, OR AS TO THE VALUE OF ANY SECURITIES, IS A MERE MATTER OF OPINION AND GIVEN AS SUCH, AND SOLELY AS A MATTER OF COURTESY, AND FOR WHICH NO RESPONSIBILITY IN ANY WAY IS TO ATTACH TO THIS FIRM, OR ANY OF ITS EMPLOYEES.

Loeb, G.M.

E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
SIXTY ONE BROADWAY
NEW YORK 6, N.Y.
WHITEHALL 4-2100

LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO
CHICAGO

DALLAS
KANSAS CITY
NEW ORLEANS
ATLANTA

June 11, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
WCBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The film of the "Person to Person" show arrived beautifully boxed, and thank you so much.

We have no projector at the Waldorf but are looking forward to showing it Friday night and seeing just how amateurish we were.

Sincerely,

G. M. Loeb

G. M. Loeb

GML:JG

ALL PERSONS ARE INFORMED THAT ANY STATEMENT ON THE PART OF THE FIRM, OR ANY OF ITS EMPLOYEES, AS TO THE RESPONSIBILITY OR STANDING OF ANY PERSON, FIRM OR CORPORATION, OR AS TO THE VALUE OF ANY SECURITIES, IS A MERE MATTER OF OPINION AND GIVEN AS SUCH, AND SOLELY AS A MATTER OF COURTESY, AND FOR WHICH NO RESPONSIBILITY IN ANY WAY IS TO ATTACH TO THIS FIRM, OR ANY OF ITS EMPLOYEES.

Loeb.

E. F. HUTTON & COMPANY
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
SIXTY ONE BROADWAY
NEW YORK 6, N.Y.
WHITEHALL 4-2100

LOS ANGELES
SAN FRANCISCO
CHICAGO

DALLAS
KANSAS CITY
NEW ORLEANS
ATLANTA

June 8, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
WCBS-TV
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am attaching a gift copy of my book, just in case someone has not handed you one.

Mrs. Loeb and I enjoyed the broadcast but we enjoyed our luncheon with you better.

I want to compliment your crew on the way they left the house. The most critical person couldn't find anything but praise for everything they did the whole time they were there.

We are beginning to get a lot of comments about the show. Most of them were to the effect that it was "natural", which I suppose is a polite way of saying that we were amateurs.

Of course, I would have liked to have talked more about economics or the stock market. In fact, I think some of the questions you put to me at the Pierre were very suitable for the air.

We will be watching again next week and by all means let's have that "in person" visit before you go abroad. As I understood it, I thought you said something about preferring it in July. We would too, in a way, because the new swimming pool should be finished. As Mrs. Loeb said, it can be overnight or just for dinner, as you and Mrs. Murrow prefer. I never believe much in invitations that say "call me some time", but this is very sincere and if you can set a date we can, if you will give me a ring at the office, WH 4-2100, or have your secretary call John Garcia here.

Sincerely,

G. M. Loeb

G. M. Loeb

GML:JG

ALL PERSONS ARE INFORMED THAT ANY STATEMENT ON THE PART OF THE FIRM, OR ANY OF ITS EMPLOYEES, AS TO THE RESPONSIBILITY OR STANDING OF ANY PERSON, FIRM OR CORPORATION, OR AS TO THE VALUE OF ANY SECURITIES, IS A MERE MATTER OF OPINION AND GIVEN AS SUCH, AND SOLELY AS A MATTER OF COURTESY, AND FOR WHICH NO RESPONSIBILITY IN ANY WAY IS TO ATTACH TO THIS FIRM, OR ANY OF ITS EMPLOYEES.

Loeb, G. M.

CLASS OF SERVICE
This is a fast message unless its deferred character is indicated by the proper symbol.

WESTERN UNION
TELEGRAM

W. P. MARSHALL, PRESIDENT

1201

SYMBOLS
DL = Day Letter
NL = Night Letter
LT = International Letter Telegram

The filing time shown in the date line on domestic telegrams is STANDARD TIME at point of origin. Time of receipt is STANDARD TIME at point of destination

(03)

NA140 PD DL=WUX NEW YORK NY 19 201P= 1959 MAY 19 PM 3 03

ED MURROW=

DELR COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM 485 MADISON AVE=

THANK YOU FOR YOUR WIRE WE ARE ALSO LOOKING FORWARD TO THE FUN. IT WILL SEEM STRANGE BEING WATCHED INSTEAD OF WATCHING. KINDEST PERSONAL REGARDS=

G M LOEB=

June 5th

THE COMPANY WILL APPRECIATE SUGGESTIONS FROM ITS PATRONS CONCERNING ITS SERVICE

Loeb, Jr. James

March 17, 1959

Dear Mr. Leob:

The economics of this television business are so complicated that I am inclined to doubt that the project you propose is workable except on educational television stations of which I believe there are only some thirty-six in number.

I am sure that there will be no substantial improvement in the quality of television programming, unless the viewers can somehow make their voices heard. On the other hand, maybe there aren't very many who are really dissatisfied with the current fare.

I hope to try to find out a little bit about that in the course of the coming year.

As ever yours,

Mr. James Loeb, Jr.
Adirondack Daily Enterprise
74 Main Street
Saranac Lake, New York

ERM:jmi

PHONE, SARANAC LAKE 2

Adirondack Daily Enterprise

74 MAIN STREET

SARANAC LAKE, NEW YORK

ROGER W. TUBBY
JAMES LOEB, JR.
PUBLISHERS

March 4, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In line with the stimulating speech you made sometime ago, I enclose an editorial from last Monday which is self-explanatory.

It seemed to me that a substantial job could be done in enlisting an audience for good televiewing, even on weekday nights, if the support of some of our 21,000 high schools could be enlisted, perhaps through the National Education Association and the Congress of Parents and Teachers.

If you find a minute in your impossibly busy schedule, I will greatly appreciate any comment you might have.

Incidentally, you will undoubtedly not remember me from the conversation we had some years ago, but I count some of your colleagues as good friends, especially Blair Clark, Eric Sevareid and Winston Burdett. Needless to say, the news of your impending leave of absence was received with dismay by millions of people, including the Loeb family now in retreat in the Adirondacks.

Most cordially yours,

James Loeb, Jr.

James Loeb, Jr.

JL:at
Encl.

TV AND EDUCATION

Last week it was brought out at the Saranac Lake Parent-Teachers Association meeting that television is a serious handicap to the educational process, especially at the high school level.

It was pointed out that the fault lay with the parents as well as with the students themselves. Not only do too many students listen too long (as much as three hours per night) to programs which in no way contribute to their educational development, but too many parents expect their sons and daughters to do their homework while they, the parents, are listening to these same non-educational programs.

It would appear that all educational authorities are concerned with this problem, including the New York State Department of Education.

* * *

We would have no way of knowing what is being done to meet the problem in other communities or at higher levels. We hope that more constructive ideas are floating around elsewhere than were suggested at last week's P-TA meeting. As far as we could determine, the problem seems much like the weather, in that there is much talk about it but no one can think of anything to do about it.

It seems from this corner that any solution must be based on two premises:

(1) Television is here to stay, no matter what we may think of it.

(2) Most television programs are bound to be non-educational in character. This is true now because of the obvious commercial objective of obtaining the greatest possible number of viewers. And for the same reason it would be true if pay-TV were to be adopted.

In the light of these premises, we suggest a positive rather than a negative approach.

There ARE good programs on television, both directly educational and cultural. Most of them unfortunately are on Sunday morning and afternoon, a period which has aptly been called the "ghetto" of cultural television. But, in addition, there are from time to time fine programs during weekday evenings.

Now would it not be the path of wisdom for the schools to make a major effort to encourage the students to watch the GOOD programs? Such an effort might have a short-run educational effect, but it would also help develop, for the long-run, better taste among our citizens in relationship to what is bound to be a major communications medium for as long as we can foresee.

Finally, such an effort, if sufficiently widespread, might help build an audience for better programs which would even be of sufficient size to be more attractive to commercial sponsors.

* * *

To be precise, we think the teachers might well require students to watch, and even to comment on orally or in writing, specific television programs of educational or cultural interest. In the rare cases of students who do not have television available, exceptions could be made and alternative work assigned.

Just for example, we wonder how many students in the English classes of this area were encouraged to watch the Old Vic Company do Hamlet last week. Even though many of the critics were highly critical of the interpretation, the mere hearing of the language of Shakespeare was an experience for which we all should be grateful . . . and for free.

We think that such a positive approach should be taken not only by the administration of our schools and by the teachers, but also by the P-TA and all other agencies concerned with educational improvement. In fact, we shall send these thoughts—which are surely not original with us—to the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, the National Education Association, and any other agencies we can find.

So far as our local situation is concerned, we specifically invite our local P-TA to name a small but representative committee which, each week, would choose from the television listings the half dozen or so programs of greatest educational value. And The Enterprise will publish the committee's weekly recommendations in such a manner as to suggest to the teachers, the students and the parents a diet of televiewing which can be both entertaining and instructive. J.L.

AMHERST COLLEGE
Amherst, Massachusetts
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

East Dover, Vermont
June 30, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadvasting Corporation
485 Madison Avenue
New York City

Dear Ed:

I heppened to tune in to your farewell speech.
God's speed and good luck to you. Do not forget your
devoted friends, among them,

as always , yours

Karl Loewenstein

Karl

Loewenstein, Karl

March 16, 1959

Dear Karl:

How it warms the heart to hear from old friends, particularly in the wake of a decision which wasn't very important in itself, but which wasn't easy to make. One thing I hope to do in the coming year is to see a few old friends rather than just see the people I must see.

At the moment I have made no plans - don't know where I am going or what I will do, but I do hope, at least, to get my bearings and perhaps change my priority somewhat.

Should you be in New York before the 1st of July, it would give me the greatest possible pleasure to see you again.

As ever yours,

Mr. Karl Loewenstein
Amherst College
Department of Political Science
Amherst, Massachusetts

KHM/hl

AMHERST COLLEGE
Amherst, Massachusetts
DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE

43 Sunset Avenue
February 25, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Corporation
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

The announcement that you would withdraw for a year from broadcasting has saddened me, as most other people of your faithful audience. Trying to place myself, however, in your own position I think I can understand your decision. You have reached, after a steep ascent, a high plateau in broadcasting and television which, although some minor hills may lie ahead, will not offer a fundamental challenge. You may desire to turn to something new. I could imagine two things: one is gathering together the money and organization for the really high-grade television functions you have envisaged so plainly in your articles in the Reporter. This, of course, is primarily a financial matter. If you could accomplish it, you may render a tremendous service to this country. The other alternative would be a public career. Since we hate to see you in politics, I could imagine the presidency of a university or a large college as a desirable and constructive purpose.

In the meantime you will have a marvelous time relaxing in Europe. My favorite location would be Italian Switzerland, the Lake of Geneva, or the Provence. In the meantime, all good luck to you.

Cordially, as ever,

Karl

Karl Loewenstein

KL:en

Logan, 7

April 8, 1959

Dear Mr. Logan:

Your very nice letter of March 25th reached me just as I was about to leave London and go on to Paris, Berlin and Bonn.

My time in England was all too brief, and most of it was spent outside London. I am sorry that it was not possible for me to accept your very kind invitation.

Sincerely,

Mr. F. H. Logan
The Royal Institute of
International Affairs
Chatham House
10 St. James's Square
London SW1

mcc

The Royal Institute of International Affairs
CHATHAM HOUSE
10 St James's Square, London SW1
Whitehall 2233

25 March, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow,

We hear that you are over on this side of the Atlantic for a bit and wonder if there would be any possibility of your finding time to fit in a talk at Chatham House? It would be excellent if you could do so. A date to suit you could, I am sure, be arranged. The topic would be anything you like, though something on the current American political scene would be of interest to a lot of people. Both the Middle East situation and the forthcoming negotiations on Germany may perhaps put some strain on Anglo-American relations and any enlightment you could provide on American attitudes would certainly be valuable.

With apologies for worrying you if you are here on holiday and regards from your friends at Chatham House.

Yours sincerely,

Frank Logan.

F. H. LOGAN
Meetings Secretary

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.,
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
26, Hallam Street,
London, W.1.

Long, Donald W.

14733 Jetmore Avenue
Paramount, California
April 27, 1959

To: Mr. Richard M. Nixon

Copies to: Mr. Christian A. Herter
✓Mr. Edward R. Murrow

Dear Mr. Nixon:

Your recent speech on the World Court, and subsequent comments by my favorite news analyst, bring to mind a new approach for handling the Berlin and German reunification problems. I pass these suggestions along to you in the hope that they may be worth using in the coming negotiations. The main features are itemized below.

1. Berlin should become the capital of a reunited Germany, consisting of a confederation of the East German section and the West German section.

2. This confederation would continue the present communist methods of government and business in the East German section, and the democratic methods of government and business in the West German section, while making a deliberate effort to put everything else throughout the nation on as unified and common a basis as possible. Examples of things held in common between the two sections would be language, cultural matters, currency, and legal matters.

3. Germany would be demilitarized, in the sense that each soldier in East Germany and West Germany today would be replaced by one United Nations soldier.

4. The World Court would be established as the arbiter of any disputes between the eastern and western sections, and would be the supreme law of the land. Legal decisions handed down by the World Court would be enforced by the United Nations forces stationed in the country.

5. The U.N. forces would be responsible for defending Germany in case of aggression from outside her borders.

These suggestions are based on the view that divided Germany is in effect a small-scale model of a world divided into Communist and non-Communist camps. If the program outlined here would work out well in Germany, many of the principles and the lessons learned could be applied to easing the communist-democratic controversy in the world at large. It would also impress on people everywhere the value of a higher court in matters of nuclear concern, and that soldiering has become legitimately the job of the U.N. only.

Sincerely yours,

Donald W. Long

Donald W. Long

Look Award

LOOK

COWLES MAGAZINES INC. *Look Building, 488 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y., MUrray Hill 8-0300*

DANIEL D. MICH, *Editorial Director*

December 3, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may have already received the good news, but I would like to take this opportunity to congratulate you formally on behalf of Look on "See It Now" winning Look's annual Television Award for the Best Public Affairs Series of the year.

As you may know, the Look Awards are selected annually in balloting among newspaper TV critics and editors around the country. The Awards story will appear in the January 6, 1959 issue of Look, out December 23rd.

This year, the Look Awards will be presented on The Garry Moore Show of Tuesday, December 30th, from 10 to 11 p.m.

Our sincere best wishes for continued success.

Sincerely,

Daniel D. Mich

DDM:MM

PS - We'd appreciate your keeping this award confidential until December 23rd.

~~Salomon Henry~~ "Leah Hess"

WRC · WRC-FM · WRC-TV
NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
A SERVICE OF RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA
Sheraton-Park Hotel, Washington 8, D.C.
ADAMS 4-5400

February 18, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Thanks for sending me the copy of your note to Henry Salomon. His death was a great shock to all of us. He was a very able man, as well as a most decent and kind one. His place will be very hard to fill.

I do regret that you declined the projected interview. I think it would have been fun on a kind of "Greek meets Greek" basis. Your modesty becomes you, but I still think you would make a wonderful interviewee. I hope one of these days you'll change your mind.

I am, with cordial regards,

Sincerely,

Martin

Martin Agronsky

February 4, 1958

Dear Martin Agronsky:

I was sorry to learn of the death of Henry Salomon.

I had already dictated a reply to his letter inviting me to appear on LOOK HERE and instructed a carbon copy be sent to you so that you would be informed.

I attach a copy of the letter I had intended to send to Mr. Salomon.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Martin Agronsky
NBC
Washington, D.C.

fc

PROJECT TWENTY

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

HENRY SALOMON, PRODUCER — VICTORY AT SEA — DONALD HYATT, ASSISTANT PRODUCER

January 20, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I wonder if you have seen our new show LOOK HERE featuring Martin Agronsky which is on the NBC Network Sunday afternoons from 3:30 to 4:00? I hope so, and I hope you like it because I am writing to ask if you will be our guest on the show Sunday, April 27. We would be honored to have you on the NBC Network and I believe your appearance would be of benefit to all concerned.

I assure you that if you consent to be our guest we will make the appearance as easy and pleasurable as possible for you. Hoping you will accept our invitation, I remain

Yours sincerely,

Henry Salomon

Henry Salomon
Director, Special Projects

P.S. I was delighted to read that SEE IT NOW was given a Sylvania award last Thursday night. Will you please accept my congratulations and pass them on to Fred Friendly.

Lorentzen, R. P.

December 22, 1959

Dear Mr. Lorentzen:

Thank you for your letter of December 3rd, which was received here in Mr. Murrow's absence. I regret that since Mr. Murrow is on a year's leave of absence and is traveling abroad, he will be unable to read your enclosed paper.

I am indeed sorry to disappoint you.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner

Mr. R. P. Lorentzen
421 E. Eastern Avenue
Janesville, Wisconsin

P.

December 3, 1959
421 E. Eastern Ave.,
Janesville, Wis.

CBS Inc.,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Gentlemen; (att E.R. Murrow)

The enclosed paper for your personal evaluation. Communication of ideas your work, wisdom on how best to handle these "far out" ideas of great value.

1940-41 with speakers bureau of the America First Committee. Elected federal prison, duration World War II, quietly evolving this paper since that time.

Most recently Julian Huxely sounded the call for the era of "new thinking." This gives me courage to fish in troubled waters.

I remain, sincerely yours,

R. P. Lorentzen

copies to:

E.R. Murrow
Eric Severid

A PROJECTED ORDER OF SOCIAL MAN

by

RANDOLPH PETER LORENTZEN

Copyright 1959
Randolph Peter Lorentzen

PREFACE

This work represents a man and his product. The product, idea structure, definition and evaluation toward the evolving of a more functional social order for man.

By the use of idea structure, the written and spoken word we correlate the many facets of unrelated knowledge into a general outline or school of thought.

Knowledge and communication of ideas among men is dependent on mutually accepted definitions of terms used to explain matters under discussion. Knowing this fact, I understand that the contents of this paper shall be, in many instances, passionately misinterpreted, however I set forth my ideas at this time for it is quite apparent our Western Civilization is gradually falling into an era of total confusion brought about largely by the rigidity inherent in the nature of many of our present social orders and projections.

It is understood in my mind, this is an ordered universe, all phenomena has explanation, those things we do not understand we must continue to probe lest in our unawareness a life we so diligently seek, so stubbornly cling to be lifted from us by an ageless process, "erosion of time," time in passage inevitably wears away and surely destroys the poorly conceived and badly administered social orders of man.

Knowing and understanding the demanded order of all things, I, with the comprehension available to me set forth the following thoughts for consideration by my fellow man.

PHILOSOPHY

For a civilization and attendant social man to project a social order we must first spin a gossemer thread of continuity called philosophy, a philosophy that will give definitions to and place values upon the transcendent and translucent image called life.

These values are arrived at by the sum total of mans collected knowledge and experience, weighed, evaluated and expressed by the human mind.

As we express by word or deed any given concept it is to clarify and give better understanding to our being, for only as we comprehend more completely the nature of ourselves, the phenomena of human thought and expression so only, by this token, shall we learn to live more comfortably with ourselves within this complex we call civilization.

Civilization; an endless conglomerate of mens ideas, written, spoken and applied. To the living must fall the task of evaluating, make more orderly this conglomerate, we must winnow through the knowledge now available, deliberately editing the poorly conceived and just as deliberately press home the great teachable schools of thought that light the way for man, easing his anxieties, lifting his burdens.

The mind of man and thereby his civilization is shaped by the order of knowledge pressed against it. It behooves each of us to understand the nature of mans collected knowledge lest we unwittingly press imperfections on the minds

of the innocent. Imperfections once learned become a way of life.

Our philosophy must be a continuing effusion of ideas, for ideas correctly conceived are exalted by the passage of time sustained of inner truth and dynamic. Poorly conceived, passage of time either rectifies or destroys any given idea projection.

The mind of man is a defenseless organ, idea growth largely dependent on the impressions to which it is exposed. Following out this assumption our heritage an overwhelming factor in shaping us to what we are. It shall follow then, if a portion of our heritage is unproductive, unfruitful in the projection of the image of life that portion can be regarded as a detriment to the individual, in turn a detriment to the body politic of social man.

Organic life and mans civilization is an ever growing process, cell on cell, idea on idea, it is this structural growth concept in the organic field, in the field of ideas we must recognize. We dare not distort, divert or subdue the work of the ages; we must understand, aid and abet this evolutionary process, we must benefit from the work and understanding which has gone before. Infused in this projection lies the theory "intelligence of time" for locked in the incomprehensible span of the ages lie the secrets of what we are, what we feel see and hear. Our struggle is the unlocking, a better comprehension of that which has gone

before. Attaining this kind of understanding man shall find his ability to create and project social order greatly enhanced.

As we live, as we work, as we direct our efforts toward the building and understanding of a more ordered social complex, from the performance of this effort we must derive and give meaning to our exsistence. We must experience the glow of accomplishment, achieve dignity begotten of knowledge, know the warmth of the dynamic of life, know and experience these qualities and a people shall be close to the touchstone which unlocks the total potential of a life on earth.

POLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

Political philosophy relates to idea structure,methods and purpose of mans effort to build social order for the group. In this area of thought we must create and formulate guiding concepts of social order. This endeavor by the human mind its most magnificient attainment for first we must grasp the nature of the cosmos which spawned us then create from that understanding social orders in keeping with the nature of our being.

Let me distinguish more clearly definition between philosophy and political philosophy. Philosophy concerns those values as related to the individual as an individual entity. Political philosophy concerns values as related to man as a social being, the order and attitude of his relationship with his fellow man.

In the scope of political philosophy we are concerned with men, their training, theirslection and their election to duly constituted governing groups. We are concerned with the nature and the work of these duly constituted governing groups as they create and direct social order.

A first concept I set forth; in an age of total communication the right of universal suffrage, paramount. Observation has confirmed my belief in this concept for it is to be noted how instinctively the general body politic senses its environs, the potential of appointed or self-assumed leaders, sense and feel but as individuals impotent to adequately express the essence of living in a social order. The development and expression of these social attitudes one of the great works

faced by civilized man.

A second concept I set forth; we must select, train and school individuals for the important work called for in the socio-political profession. This professional category will furnish a society with the candidates from which the body politic will select their chosen representatives to the governing offices.

Consider the selection of individuals to be trained for duty in the socio-political profession. Genetic inheritance of an individual a prime consideration the accident or knowledge of having, genetically speaking, quality progenitors. The training and exposure of the mind of these selected individuals a second important consideration, this, for the individual mind finds it very difficult to rise above its cultural milieu' and training.

Educators can be denoted as the carriers of a civilization, upon their work man depends for the foundation on which social orders can be built. In setting up the socio-political profession it would be correct to have the educational administrators break loose from the general student body those individuals deemed qualified to carry mans highest responsibility. Upon those individuals nominated the intellectual and material resources of state be made available, from these minds will come the direction and projection of social man.

The enormous extent of mans storehouse of knowledge

precludes total comprehension by any individual mind. We must recognize the necessity of the socio-politically trained profession, by the general nature of its largess, able to give direction in multi-specfic fields and yet produce a cohesive civilization for a multi-individual group.

To maintain dynamics in the socio-political profession elections periodically take place. On these occasions the trained and equiped individuals will stand before the general body politic and in the presentation of themselves, their thought patterns, seek approval and appointment to a governing body.

To emphasize, my main concern in this projection, the genetic caliber and the kind and quality of mental exposure the individuals involved in the socio-political profession, receive. In all phases of this work it takes ability to understand, training to execute the work to be done. A corillary to the above stated idea, each individual of any given society must be schooled and trained in the responsibilities of social intercourse for without socially trained attitudes throughout the body politic there would be little hope for a sustained social complex.

Noting the numerous inadequacies ofour present day "Western Civilization" it occurs to me the relationship of social structure to man is in a state of radical imbalance. The social order we have inherited emphasizes social structure for material gain and self-aggrandizement. My definition of social structure; the material and social

complexes of man fitted together in a mosiac, each complex, each person, each unit discharging an assigned obligation, each in turn benefiting from the operation of the structural whole.

For man to embrace and have faith in a political and social philosophy we must accept the fact that as man we stand at the apex of all organic life. The ability and extent of our mind enabling us to occupy this unique and lonely position. From this lonely vantage point we must develope our arts and sciences to the full lest the incompleteness of our knowledge lead us astray. To knowledge and knowledge alone we must look for the light by which social man can see the way.

SOCIAL STRUCTURE

Social structure is the written form, the blueprint, the skeletal structure along which man implements a social order. The writing and promulgating of these forms, the prime function of any governing group guided in the work by the accumulated knowledge and philosophies of man, bringing into being a social and material complex which has as its end purpose the cultural training and material welfare of individual man.

As we undertake the rearrangement and creation of new social forms we must first survey our present social structure. Much has been evolved which is of great value and if upon critical evaluation certain social orders are found to be correctly conceived these forms most certainly be incorporated and projected into the future. Where circumstance, environment, necessity demands a more reasoned order, man must implement a new social approach.

Evolved social forms must be kept accessible to discussion and revision. As mans comprehension grows so must the social structure.

The first major revision of our social order which I deem functionally necessary; all governing groups unicameral in structure. There should be three primary divisions in government; local, regional, central. Each division essentially the same in structure and procedural form. Basic policy created at the central level influencing the general procedure of the regional and local groups.

These elected governing groups the fountain head, the hub upon which a social order is built. Each group electing its own executive head who in turn becomes the executive arm of government. The executive head appoints members of the governing group to head up the major divisions of government, as;

Department of Education and research
State and foriegn relations
Justice and jurisprudence
Economics
Industry and production
Agriculture
Welfare and human relations
Public works and construction
Armed forces
Conservation and resources
Commerce and distribution.

and any other field men might deem necessary in the make-up of a social order.

To better illustrate my concept of government in above paragraphs, I use the analogy of the spoked wheel. Spokes, representing the specialized departments of mans social order. The elected governing group, the hub, the area in which all stresses, materials and knowledge, interchanged and distributed outward into the social structure. The cap nut, the executive arm, the pivitol point upon which the structure revolves. The expression in the form of a personality of any given community.

Each department enabled by the governing group. The purpose, policy and administrative procedure contained in each enabling act. Major shifts of policy within a department subject to approval of the elected governing group.

In the minds eye I vision the three major governing groups, the central group or senate, the regional group or representatives, the local group or council, each expressive of particular problems yet tied by procedure and method to the other prime governing bodies. The purpose of such a projection, to have sensitivity to the very extremities of a society, to have social and political structure that will transmit the problems of man, then transmit back to man the very best social organization can give.

History records the collapse of many improperly designed social-political structures, taking with it a people, a knowledge, a culture. In our work, our knowledge we must so design social structure as to be sensitive and fluid to the changing aspects of our own environment and the environment of areas beyond our immediate observation and control.

Immediate to ourselves at all times is the need and demand for goods, services and materials; the production and distribution thereof. In the wheel of mans social structure let us examine a schematic of economic order.

ECONOMICS

The segment of our social structure relating to economic arrangement and method demands of man his finest power of reason.

Economics are methods divised by man to make the materials, the skills and the energies combine and flow throughout a social complex. It is an instrument of implementation, the limiting factors of an inadequately implemented society, insufficient energy, insufficient material, incompleteness of comprehension.

My basic concept of economic order; a central or master accounting center, a network of regional and local branches throughout the social complex. Each individual an acountee from birth until death, an arbitrarily set basic credit for each individual, predicated on the fact, the act of being establishes one as part of mans community. Variations of credit arbitrarily established as individuals gain skills and production worth in the community of man.

Collateral of the central accounting, the total material substance of a community and energies contained therein. Direction of expenditure to be controlled by the governing boards of these accounting units, subject to a degree of control by the governing body of the community. The men comprising the boards of these accounting units the economists of any given social complex.

A civilized society of necessity has many diverse segments of endeavor such as the industrial, commercial, agricultural, educational complexes. Each complex or contributing factor thereof will receive from the accounting center enabling certificates along with allocation of materials, energies and skills necessary for proper implementation. Once implemented, institutions will become semi-automonous, guided, directed, administered by men trained and skilled in the particular enterprise.

To aid in understanding the concept of my economic thinking we can use the analogy of the blood system. The central organ pumping vital fluid to all portions of the entity. Failure of the fluid to reach the organs or tissues results in the crippling or death of the entity. In the use of this analogy I mean only to convey a general idea or impression. It is in the nature of things, each entity, each facet must be reasoned out along lines related to the inherent nature and function of the particular being studied and developed.

In the development of economic structure, we must have an order of knowledge based on reason, a structure which can be directed, discussed in logical and ordered terms. Economics, a field closely akin to the exact sciences for many of the laws governing economics as inflexible as the rules of mathmatics. We must develope an order of economics efficient in the performance of a designated

function, namely the use and flow of materials and energies through every phase of mans social structure.

A basic concept in a projected order of economics, title to and ownership of home or domicile with rights and protection of due process of law. All titles granted and controlled by the economic accounting units. Inheritance to right of title given preferance but considered and granted only by the economic accounting units, by so doing we recognize a basic fact, the world is for the living, the dead hand of the past must be questioned before the bulk and weight of any given development is permitted projection onto the social patterns of living men.

We must conceive in the field of economics an accounting system which keeps current, a knowledge which can tell us the status of our material welfare and give indication to our probable material status in the future. Man has ability to devise many things, we can devise an economic order if we but give our attention to the problem.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture is a basic production segment of any social order. Method and procedure for this field of endeavor must be defined. Individuals to have title to land with full implementation necessary for production of land in possession. This individual procedure followed to a point in size and complex beyond which the operation would fall into an industrial category and be enabled as such.

The agriculturist as all other individuals of a social order an accountee of the auditing system and as all others given basic credit plus increments in recognition of needs skills and production.

In a well ordered social complex, man, using the instruments of communication and computation can sensibly regulate the field of agriculture by using the basic equation, estimated consumption as equated with estimated ability to produce.

WELFARE

That segment of a social order designated as the department of Welfare shall exercise strong influence in the reshaping and projection of mans social order. Basic in motivation, the welfare and well being of each individual.

Dreams of a better expression for our lives, a more ordered social structure, noble indeed, but to bring dreams to fruition man must use the newly acquired knowledge of the developing social sciences. We must take advantage of the new horizons created by the field of anthropology, biology, psychiatry, sociology and related social sciences. Men proficient in the area of these sciences must give to man the knowledge and the clues on how better to direct our efforts in the operation of a social complex, for as we build we must remember our efforts will not flourish if the ideas we use are destructive in part or in whole to the creators.

I emphasize again, the strong influence of the social sciences must be felt as man directs his efforts toward the building of a more ordered social complex.

THIS WE CAN DO

The infinite number of subjects needing explanation in the spectrum of a social order will be a continuing work for as long as humans inhabit the earth. To contribute to this work it is my intention to develope, from the text of my "Projected Order of Social Man," studies and lectures, these to present to my fellow man.

Hope, the eternal flame, if stimulated by thoughts contained in this material can burn anew if but each of us gives of our knowledge, our understanding, our energy, give that this hope can grow, that the knowledge of man shall have voice, that the dynamic of life in each of us be given greater expression as we pursue our daily lives.

From "Springbrook" whence the many speculations of a restless mind have come to maturity, I shall begin.

A new school of thought? a new vigor? with our knowledge, this we can do.

Love, J. Spencer

September 24, 1958

Mr. J. Spencer Love
Burlington Industries Inc.
Greensboro, N.C.

Dear Mr. Love:

Thank you for your letter of September 19, in which you were kind enough to express a hope that I might some day visit Greensboro.

You have given voice to a hope which I have myself and, whenever I can see some clear time ahead, I shall make a return visit to Greensboro.

Yours very truly,

Burlington INDUSTRIES, INC.

J. SPENCER LOVE
CHAIRMAN

EXECUTIVE OFFICES
GREENSBORO, N. C.

September 19, 1958

Say thanks

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Orton Boren, President of our Chamber of Commerce, told me of his visit to you this week and of your gracious reception. It would be a wonderful thing if you could come back to the city and County of your birthplace and give us just one evening. This would be deeply appreciated by the many admirers you have in this area, who are proud to claim you and who would like to see you -- hope it wouldn't be presumptuous for me to suggest that perhaps you might even owe it to us.

Hoping that we will hear favorably from you for some date this winter, and with warmest assurances of highest esteem, I am

Sincerely,

Spencer Love

Mr. Edward R. Murrow (Personal)
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

nt

P.S. Needless to say, we will help in every way with transportation so that your trip would require a minimum amount of time away from duty.

Love, Robert D.

February 3, 1959

Mr. Robert D. Love
Love Box Company, Inc.
Wichita, Kansas

Dear Mr. Love:

Thank you very much for your letter of January 26. I think perhaps the best way of answering it is to send you a copy of a letter Arthur Hull Hayes, the President of the CBS Radio Network, addressed to Mr. Frank Warren of the National Association of Manufacturers.

Sincerely yours,

EBM:skh

enc.

LOVE BOX COMPANY, INC.
WICHITA, KANSAS

ROBERT D. LOVE
VICE PRESIDENT & GENERAL MANAGER

January 26, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, New York

Mr. Murrow, we have now seen your show "Corporation, Sex and Sin." I wonder when the next chapter of your book will appear on "Labor Unions, Sex and Sin" - or are you merely attempting to cast shadows on corporations and American business life.

I read a speech you made concerning the television industry and its low caliber of programs. The speech was a good one, however, it seems to have hollow ring since seeing this latest program. The purpose of television and radio should be to educate our people on the American way of life. The type of moral problem you presented has been overcome - or never thought of - by the corporations who have their heart and soul in this country.

This program was damaging to American business. I hope in some small way the inferences cast on corporations will be rectified at the earliest moment.

Very truly yours,

Bob Love

Robert D. Love

RDL:z

Lowell, Mrs M

August 28, 1958

Mrs. Mildred V. Lowell
378 So. West Street
Galesburg
Illinois

Dear Mrs. Lowell:

As Mr. Murrow is at present away from New York, I am replying to your letter in his stead.

I agree with your friends that it is hard to imagine that human beings could inflict such terrible suffering on their fellows, and it is tempting and far more comfortable to believe that it has not really happened. However, it is a matter of public record and history, however infamous, that these things did happen. I would recommend that your friends read the transcript of the Nuremberg Trials as evidence.

Yours very truly,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

Mildred V. Lowell
378 S. W. St.
Galesburg, Ill.

August 17, 1958.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
N. B. Company,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow;

Before asking a question which I sincerely hope you will answer and return to me in the enclosed, self-addressed envelope, it seems best to identify myself.

I have been a resident of Galesburg, Ill (the home of Knox College) for almost sixty-eight years. For over thirty years I was principal of a local, partially state supported school for physically exceptional children. I also

served as pianist and organist in two local churches for forty years. I hold a B. a. degree from Knox College and an M. a. degree from Columbia University, New York.

My son, Dr. W. F. Sowell is also a graduate of Knox College and of Washington University Medical school in St. Louis, Mo. After completing six years graduate study he became a life-time member of the American Assoc. of neuro psychiatrists and chief of the medical staff of Ypsilanti, Michigan State Hospital. He served in the medical corp with the 30th Div. of the First Army in Europe, being released from the army with the rank of Lt. Colonel. The 30th Div. (as you will recall) was among the first to land in Normandy. This division distinguished itself at Mortain,

the Battle of the Bulge", etc. as recounted by R. E. Merriam in his book, "Dark December". At the close of the war in Europe the doctors (including my son) were taken into the Buchenwald prison where so many atrocities occurred.

Since my retirement four years ago I have read at least twenty-two books on the war in Europe and the Pacific. A few also concerning the Korean conflict. I am particularly interested in military strategy but to read of that one must learn of the atrocities also, the tortures, death marches, brain washing, etc.

About six weeks ago our beautiful Carnegie Library was almost completely destroyed by fire during a time when one of this city's water pumps was broken

To my regret I had made no card file of the books read and cannot do so now because the books are destroyed.

Several of my teacher friends (with several degrees each) claim these atrocities are entirely propaganda, that they did not happen. I am shocked, to say the least, that these friends would doubt the word of the prominent persons who have written the books I have read. Nearly every one has been highly recommended by the Chicago Tribune book reviewers. Some of the reviews have suggested that the American public should be required to read such and such a book so that the people

ioned know of the hardships our soldiers experienced and might again if even a small war should be forced upon them. I do not doubt the integrity of any authors work which I read nor do I doubt the comments made by prominent Americans. (Many of the comments were printed on the fly-leaf of the books or on the cover.)

I suppose these friends will claim the story of Ann Frank appearing in this week's issue of Life Magazine is fictitious. Evidently they believe as untrue the mass deportation and massacre of the Jews.

Please, comment on such atrocities in both

theaters of operation (in both Europe and the Pacific). Or hand this letter to some one who will do so.

Are my friends stupid or am I? Frankness in reply will be appreciated.

I listen to most of your broadcasts and because of their interest, sincerity and truth chose you to answer my question.

Thank you most truly.

Mildred Vivion-Sowell
318 So. West St.,
Galesburg, Ill.

My penmanship is very poor due to weakness as I have been ill for over four years.

TO: Lowenstein, Larry

FROM:

explained impossible
in view of American Jewish
Committee Dinner.

DKh

CBS TELEVISION

Office Communication

to: Edward R. Murrow

from: Larry Lowenstein

August 15, 1958

Paul Jones, Director of Public Relations for the National Safety Council, just called me in connection with the Annual Safety Congress which takes place in Chicago on October 22.

He hopes that you would consider being the key speaker to address the more than 2000 people who attend the Congress at the Hotel Conrad Hilton.

Since I have had an opportunity to attend one of these annual meetings, I can assure you that it is handled extremely well and is attended by outstanding leaders of business and industry. Some of the people who have spoken at previous meetings include:

General Eichelberger
General Groves
Robert Young (actor)
Eddie Cantor
Governor William G. Stratton of Illinois
Louis B. Seltzer, Publisher of the Cleveland News

Since Ned Dearborn, President of the Safety Council, is retiring this year, past presidents and members of the Board of Directors will be present as dais guests. They include:

Cleo F. Craig, Former Chairman of the Board of A.T.& T.
William Irvin, Former Chairman of the Board of U.S. Steel
W.F.S. Rogers, Former Chairman of the Board of the Texas Company
Walter Carey, President of the Carey Transportation Co.
Crawford Greenewalt, President of DuPont

I know you will give this your serious consideration.

May I call you Monday afternoon for your reaction?

I telephoned Mr. Lowenstein & told him Mr. M away on vacation.
M. Cecchini

Lowenstein, M.

December 10, 1958

Mr. Lowenstein
1422 Mt. Hope Avenue
Rochester, New York

Dear Mr. Lowenstein:

I have your letter of November 24th stating your interest in employment at CBS.

Since there are no openings on my staff, I suggest you write a letter of application to our CBS Employment Office, 485 Madison Avenue, New York City. Perhaps you can set up an appointment with the Employment Office and come in to see them.

I am sure something will materialize for you.

Sincerely yours,

Dpp

1422 Mt. Hope Avenue
Rochester 20, New York
November 24, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Sir:

Oftentimes I have thought that a most valuable experience would be to be behind the scenes in the creation of a "See It Now" production. I have little idea of the mechanics of such an operation, nor of the personnel involved. However, if there would be need of another hand, especially during the months of June through early September, I would be very happy to be considered.

I am a third year Government Honors student at the University of Rochester. My present plans for the future include either a career with the U.S. State Department or the United Nations. I have had a little experience with international travel since my parents are at present in Belem, Brazil. My father is a Consultant in Nutrition with the International Cooperation Agency, affiliated here with the Brazilian-American organization-SESP.

I have some camera experience and a knowledge of traveling and the outdoors. My language facilities include a small knowledge of French, a good background in German, and one year of college Russian. In extra-curricular activities I am active as the President of the United Nations Student Organization.

If there would be any possibility of a position with you or the CBS international news organization during the school vacation period, I would be very appreciative of any notice or chance for interview.

Very truly yours,

Michael Lowenstein

Michael Lowenstein

Monday

Lowman, Barry

130 EAST SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET

Dear Ed —

It was an exciting evening — because, in spite of occasional smog created by poor old Swope, the good strong words came through. And at a certain moment I realized that I had become a sissy — and that I wasn't

going to be one any longer.

130 EAST SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET

More power to you, my dear one!

Affectionately

Barry—

Lucey, Paul

f

November 7, 1958

Mr. Paul Lucey
IRE Student Quarterly
1, East 79th Street
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Lucey:

Thank you for sending me the cartoon. I got a chuckle out of it, which is all too rare nowadays, and I am grateful.

Yours very truly,

KRM:skh

Student Quarterly

ONE EAST SEVENTY-NINTH STREET - NEW YORK CITY

A SERVICE TO EDUCATION BY THE INSTITUTE OF RADIO ENGINEERS

November 5, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

One has so little to smile about nowadays, I thought perhaps you and your colleagues at CBS might get a chuckle out of this cartoon which we will use in the December issue of our little magazine, a copy of which is enclosed.

Sincerely,

Paul Lucey

Paul Lucey
IRE STUDENT QUARTERLY

PL/eu

Enc.

TO Edward R. Murrow's office Ludwig, ~~Charles~~ Carl

FROM Program Information 485/3 IGNORE

We are enclosing the May 3 letter from Mr. Ludwig which your office received and which you forwarded to us, saying that you had no record of such a program. We wrote and told Mr. Ludwig this and he now sends us another letter dated May 8 which we are also enclosing.

Can you give us any information on this?

Thank you.

LUDWIG MUSIC PUBLISHING Co

557-559 EAST 140th STREET
CLEVELAND 10, OHIO, U. S. A.

Phone: ULster 1-1150

May 8 1958

Miss Esther H. Dobbins
Program Information
CBS Television
485 Madison Ave.
New York 22, N Y

Dear Miss Dobbins:

Your reply to my letter of the 6th received and tell Ed Murrow's office program Information department they better wake up and know what programs have been going on. Also ask them if they want me to send them a record of this program?

This program was on the RADIO on a Sunday afternoon sometime in February, the best I can recall and I cut a record of it on my recording machine. There were four religious leaders who spoke between the music, one of them Rev. Hoffman of the Lutheran Church. I skipped the talks or I could give you the names of all four. The music was of modern character and I like it very much and would like to know the name of the composer of the music.

Murrow's Program department surely should have a record of this program, perhaps right on tape.

Very sincerely
LUDWIG MUSIC PUBL. CO.

Carl F. Ludwig, Pres.

CFL;vj

PS I would also like to know the address of the composer of this music on that program or where he can be reached.

THE BEST MUSIC SESAC IN AMERICA

LUDWIG MUSIC PUBLISHING Co

557-559 EAST 140th STREET
CLEVELAND 10, OHIO, U. S. A.

Phone: ULster 1-1150

May 3 1958

Mr. Ed Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting Company
799 Seventh Ave.
New York 19, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Several months ago you did a program on a Sunday afternoon, with four religious leaders speaking in between and I had my tape recorder on at the time and took down this music, which I liked very much, since it was modern, contemporary and still very listenable.

I wonder if you can advise me, who composed this music, since I would like to get in touch with the composer to see if we could get him to do some numbers for us?

Three years ago we published The CAMBODIAN SUITE by the then King Norodom of Cambodia, which has since been recorded by Andre Kostelanatz on record # CL763 and last year we did a fine Japanese number DANSE OF THE JAPANESE YOUTH for Symphonic Band, which was brought to this country by Col. Howard, Music director of the U.S.Air Forces Band. Col. Howard made a speech in Cleveland this week, praising our publications of these two works, for the goodwill between our country and Cambodia and Japan. Mrs Ludwig, who engineered the securing of the Cambodian Suite received a medal and was knighted by the present King of Cambodia for furthering the culture of Cambodia, which we of course treasure very highly. Thought the above would be of interest to you, as to what we are doing in the field of music publishing?

We listen to your broadcasts quite regularly and enjoy your presentations very much.

Very sincerely
LUDWIG MUSIC PUBL.CO.

Carl F. Ludwig

Carl F. Ludwig, Pres.

CFL;vj

THE BEST MUSIC SESAC IN AMERICA

Ludwig, Richard M.

May 28, 1959

Professor Richard M. Ludwig
Special Program in the Humanities
Princeton University
Princeton, N.J.

Dear Professor Ludwig:

Thank you for your letter of May 22. You may regard this as permission to reprint "A Broadcaster Talks to his Colleagues". I would like the acknowledgment to indicate that this was a speech delivered before the Association of Radio and Television News Directors. I prefer not to accept any fee and wish you good luck in the venture.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Special Program in the Humanities

WHITNEY J. OATES, *Chairman*

22 May 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I had written The Reporter last week asking permission to reprint your address "A Broadcaster Talks to His Colleagues" in a freshman English text I am preparing for Harcourt, Brace and Company. They said you alone hold the copyright on this piece (though they are happy to grant their permission) and that I should write you directly.

The text I am preparing will be a 182-page, paperbound book to be called Essays Today 4. It is the fourth in a series. They have sold widely in the colleges (for about $1.35) and they contain contemporary essays from learned journals and a few popular magazines. Essays Today 4 will appear in January, 1960.

If I may reprint "A Broadcaster Talks to His Colleagues," in its entirety, will you inform me of exactly how you wish the acknowledgment to appear (at the foot of the first page of the reprint) and what fee for permission to reprint you will expect for this essay? I shall, of course, meet whatever other requirements you specify.

Sincerely yours,

Richard M. Ludwig
Assistant Professor
English

Holger Lundbergh

August 25, 1959

Dear Holger:

We are sailing today, and I write this hasty note to say you my thanks for your many kindnesses. Already I feel that our visit to Sweden will be all too short. All three of us have been doing a lot of reading about your country and we are looking forward to a thoroughly delightful visit.

Again, my best thanks.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Mr. Holger Lundbergh
Bayberry
Montauk, Long Island

HOLGER LUNDBERGH
BAYBERRY
MONTAUK, LONG ISLAND

August 7, 1959

Dear Ed:

Just because I am out here on my vacation doesn't mean that I can't be of service to you, should you so desire. Address as above; telephone: Montauk Point 8 - 2468.

Based on the notes I took during the very pleasant and rewarding lunch I had with you at the Century, I wrote a long letter to our man in Stockholm, Ellis I. Folke, whose address I know you have. Copies of this letter went to the Embassy in Washington and to Sven Backlund of the Foreign Office in Stockholm.

I know your Secretary has been in touch with Lars Malmström of the Swedish National Travel Office in New York in regard to your car.

On the Swedish American Line in New York, the man to contact regarding tickets, your car, embarkation time, seating arrangement in the dining room, etc., is Carl Hallengren, head of the Line's public relations office, an old friend of mine and a very able official.

Should there be anything else that you think I might help you with regarding the Sweden part of your trip, I know you will call me right away. I hope the various printed matter and booklets I mailed you after our lunch were what you wanted.

Have a wonderful time.

As ever,

Holger

Holger Lundbergh

THE AMERICAN-SWEDISH NEWS EXCHANGE, Inc.
Founded 1921 • Incorporated 1927
630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N.Y.

Telephone: COLUMBUS 5-3542 Cable Address: SWANEWS

July 17, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

Forgive this persistence from my side, but time is marching on, and at the end of this month I will leave for my vacation, and will not return until after you have sailed.

In Stockholm, I have, first of all, alerted Mr. Ellis I. Folke, head of our Swedish office. He has lived in the United States for many years, and is an able and imaginative man. The name of our office in Stockholm is Svensk-Amerikanska Nyhetsbyrån, and the address is Brunkebergstorg 14. He is prepared to help you in any and every way with introductions, etc.

The man on the Foreign Office for you to see, for interviews with cabinet ministers, etc., is Sven Backlund, who heads the Press Department. The Foreign Office is known as Kungliga Utrikes Departementet and is located on Gustaf Adolf's square.

You might also like to meet Tore Tallroth, head of the Swedish Institute. In such a case, Folke will arrange an interview or meeting. I forgot to say that Backlund for several years was stationed in the United States, in San Francisco, Minneapolis, and, at the end of his stay, as Press Attaché of the Swedish Embassy in Washington.

The Swedish National Travel Office here, Room 464, 630 Fifth Avenue, would be very happy to help you with any kind of side trips or excursions in Sweden and arrange for free railway fare from Gothenburg. I have spoken to Mr. Lars Malmström, who will do all he can to help you, should you so desire. The telephone is CIrcle 6 - 1675.

As ever,

Holger

HOLGER LUNDBERGH

F

THE AMERICAN-SWEDISH NEWS EXCHANGE, Inc.
Founded 1921 • Incorporated 1927
630 Fifth Avenue, New York 20, N. Y.
Telephone: COLUMBUS 5-3542
Cable Address: SWANEWS

July 13, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Ed:

I hate to intrude on your privacy and disturb your greatly needed rest, but we are all, of course, so happy to know that you will include Sweden in your long forthcoming trip, and it gives us added pleasure to learn that you will travel on the M. S. "Gripsholm," of the Swedish American Line.

From my own completely satisfactory experience with this lovely ship, I know that you will love her. Her size is right, and the pace onboard is leisurely and unhurried. You and your family will be assured the privacy you are seeking; there will be ample time to rest, ans the weather ought to be favorable. The excellence of the cuisine I hardly need dwell upon. I know the staterooms that have been assigned you, and better ones cannot be had.

I have looked in vain for you at the Century, but I gather you have wisely staid away from the city these hot days. I do hope, however, that we will have a chance for a long and good talk, or several, preferably, so that we can line up things for you while you are in Sweden. The Swedish Embassy in Washington and the Foreign Office in Stockholm are alerted about your pending arrival and they are anxious to do what they can to make your stay an interesting and profitable one.

Today I will limit my questions to these: When will you arrive in Stockholm? Where are you going to stay there? How long will you be in the city?

Thank you for letting me know.

When you come to New York, perhaps you can give me a ring, so that we are sure to meet.

With every good wish, I am,

As ever,

Holger

HOLGER LUNDBERGH

M

Lurie, Ted R.

February 5, 1958

Dear Ted Lurie:

Thank you for your letter of January 13 and for your cordial invitation to write a piece for the Jerusalem Post, to mark the tenth anniversary of the birth of Israel.

I wish very much that I could do as you ask, but unfortunately, my schedule is such that I cannot squeeze out enough time to write a piece which would do justice to the subject.

With all good wishes.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ted R. Lurie
Editor
The Jerusalem Post
Jerusalem, Israel

mcc

Lustig, Harry

May 27, 1958

Dear Mr. Lustig:

Many thanks for sending me a preprint of the article on "Fall-Out, Inspection, and Survival," for publication in the Atlantic Monthly.

I read it with a great deal of interest and I appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending it to me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Harry Lustig
Assistant Professor
of Physics
The City College
New York 31, New York

mcc

The City College
NEW YORK 31, N. Y.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

May 4, 1958

Trat

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am taking the liberty of enclosing a preprint of an article "Fall-Out, Inspection, and Survival," which has been submitted for publication to the Atlantic Monthly. With the possible exception of some of the conclusions the article does not pretend to contain anything original; I hope, however, that it does bring together, in convenient form, a discussion of some of the many aspects of this complex issue and that you may find some of it informative and useful.

Sincerely yours,

Harry Lustig

Harry Lustig
Assistant Professor of Physics

Fall-Out, Inspection, and Survival

1. Introduction

Today, for the first time, nuclear bomb testing is a real issue in America. Citizens are beginning not only to feel but also to express a concern; public discussion meetings are being held; "peace marchers" walk from Connecticut to the U.N.; pacifists sail into the Pacific bomb testing grounds; national and local "Sane Nuclear Policy Committees" with leading citizens at their head are making their appearance and some of the media of mass communication are giving a hearing to the opponents of bomb testing. On the other side of the issue the Atomic Energy Commission and some scientists engaged in military work are redoubling their efforts to allay public fears about fall-out and to question the effectiveness of any inspection system; the State Department, the Defense Department, the President and much of the press are renewing their arguments that bomb tests must go on for the safety of the free world.

In many countries outside of the United States doubts about the wisdom of continuing nuclear explosions have been publicly voiced for some time and in some countries the opposition to further bomb testing has become powerful and near unanimous. One of those countries is Japan which has been the direct victim of three nuclear bombs: those dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki during World War II and, through the unexpectedly heavy and extensive "local" fall-out, the 17 megaton test bomb exploded at Bikini in 1954. India has been asking for a cessation of bomb tests for years. In Great Britain public agitation has steadily grown until today the H-bomb is the hottest political issue; a test ban is part of the official platform of the Labor Party, and important elements in it are asking for unilateral nuclear disarmament by Britain. In other European countries public opinion polls are recording majorities in favor of a test ban. And last, but by no means least, the Soviet Union has announced the unilateral suspension of nuclear testing.

It is hardly surprising that H-bomb tests are a leading international issue. For one thing, several countries possess the bomb and have contributed to the tests and to the fall-out; the United States has conducted approximately twice as many tests as Russia and Great Britain is a poor third. The proportion of fall-out contributed by each nation is probably in the same order. There is every reason to believe that France is about to explode her first plutonium bomb, and there is no reason to believe that other nations will not join the anything but exclusive bomb-owners-and-testers-club in due time. Secondly, the fall-out falls out alike (with minor variations) on him who produces it and on him who abjures it; it is no respecter of national boundaries and descends equally on the free world, the Communists, and the neutrals; it knows no difference between the guilty and the innocent, the good and the bad. Thirdly, the whole world has a profound stake in the outcome of the argument as to whether bomb testing is more likely to prevent or to hasten the advent of total nuclear war.

It is disturbing to note that in spite of the great amount of interest in the issue in America, the amount of solid information and real understanding possessed by most citizens is small. It is the purpose of this essay to provide information and to contribute to understanding.

Many persons are primarily concerned about the health dangers from fall-out. Accordingly we begin with a discussion of this issue. An analysis of the problem calls, in logical order, for answers to the following questions: 1) What are the origin and the means of distribution of the fall-out? 2) What is the mechanism by which radiation interacts with the human body? 3) What other sources of radiation are we exposed to and what is their relative importance compared to fall-out? 4) What specific diseases can we expect to suffer because of fall-out and how many people will be affected?

We shall attempt to confine ourselves to objective scientific facts; we shall present a modicum of technical detail and a minimum of figures; and we shall discover that answers to our four questions become progressively more

difficult and less certain. That is, the physics of fission is well understood; the meteorology of fall-out and the geochemistry of strontium 90 are well in hand; the mechanism of ionization has been studied by the biologists; the cause and effects of mutations are fairly well known to the geneticists; but the relation between dosage and disease is still largely a mystery to the medical people.

We shall then turn to an examination of the scientific capabilities of a test ban inspection system. This will inevitably lead us to a discussion of the political aspects of the inspection problem, and from there to an examination of other political and military issues. I do not know whether an objective examination of political and historical questions is ever possible, but I should hope that our discussion will at least show less bias that I find in much of what passes today for truth in the utterances of our political leaders and in what is presented as objective analysis in many of our media of public information.

2. The Origin and Distribution of Fall-Out

When the uranium or plutonium in an atomic bomb is fissioned three important effects occur. First there is the production of neutrons which keep the chain reaction going. The second is the release of a large amount of heat and blast energy; thus one of the H-bombs detonated by the United States in 1954 was rated at 17 megatons. This means that the heat and blast energy from this explosion was equivalent to that resulting from the detonation of 17 million tons of TNT. Another figure might be informative; if the energy resulting from the complete fission of a 1 lb. uranium bomb could be so harnessed, it could raise the temperature of approximately 100,000 tons of water from freezing to boiling.

The third and, as far as fall-out is concerned, most important result is the creation of nuclei of lighter elements, the so-called fission pro-

ducts. A hundred or so different fission products are made, but they all have one thing in common; they are highly unstable and decay, in long series, until a stable element is reached. Each step in the decay chain of each nucleus involves the emission of a particle, most often an electron (or beta particle) and is often accompanied by the emission of a gamma ray. These radiation particles are very small and travel at or near the speed of light (186,000 miles per second). They are the agents which can destroy or damage human cells.

It is important to realize that this radioactive decay of most of the fission products does not take place immediately upon their formation in a fission reaction. Instead there is a delay; first one nucleus goes, then another, then still another; the rate of decay varies widely from element to element. In this connection it is important to understand the meaning of the term <u>half-life</u>. The <u>half-life</u> is the amount of time which elapses until half of a given amount of an unstable element has decayed and given off its radiation. Thus if a fission product has a half-life of ten years, this means that ten years after its formation in a nuclear detonation half of the nuclei have already emitted their electrons and gamma rays and the other half have still to do so; ten years later, half of what was left after the first ten years will still be around and so on, ad infinitum. While it is thus theoretically true that the fission products from the bombs already exploded will produce radioactivity for all time to come, it must be recognized that this long range effect will be, in practice, unimportant for elements of short half-life; that is, after a time corresponding to many half-lives a once radioactive element is essentially dead.

Even if we are not concerned with eternity the question of half-life is important. This is first because the occurrence of some diseases apparently does not depend only on the total dosage of radiation received but also on the time interval over which the explosure occurred. Secondly there is a

considerable delay between the creation of much of the fission products and the time they reach us as fall-out.

The fission products and their descendants then are the fall-out. How do they get to us? There are three distribution groups. If a nuclear explosion occurs close to the ground many of the fission nuclei fall back to the ground together with earth particles within hours or days and in the general locality of the detonation. It is this local fall-out which hit the Japanese fishermen on the "Lucky Dragon".

The remaining fission products ascend into the atmosphere. Part of them get no further than the troposphere. The troposphere is the region in which our weather phenomena occur. It extends about ten miles up to the tropopause which is a layer at which an inversion occurs in the atmospheric temperature. The fission products in the troposphere may be displaced West-East or East-West by the prevailing winds before they come back down to earth in precipitation. This occurs within a matter of weeks; and this fall-out is thus confined to the general latitude of the detonation. At the time of this writing large areas of the United States, Europe and Asia are experiencing tropospheric fall-out from the recent Russian tests.

Finally, a portion of the fission products reach the stratosphere. The more powerful the explosion the larger the fraction which belongs to this category. In the stratosphere the debris gets a thorough mixing as well as a long sojourn; the mean "residence time" has been estimated at ten years. Eventually however the fission products reenter the troposphere and come down as fall-out, in precipitation, all over the earth.

3. The Biological Effects of Radiation

When matter, whether it be animate or inanimate, is subjected to high energy radiation, the results are that each radiation particle as it passes through the material leaves behind a trail of disrupted (ionized or excited) atoms and molecules. In ionization an electron is knocked out of the atom. In excitation the electron does not receive enough energy to escape from

the atom, but the energy lost by the radiation particle is eventually re-emitted as an x-ray or causes a chemical change in the molecule to which the atom is attached. A given radiation particle continues on through the piece of matter until it have lost all of its energy by successive collisions.

The molecular effects produced in the human body can be illustrated by the following example. An average single cell in a human tissue may contain about a hundred thousand billion molecules (10^{14}). A dose of radiation more than large enough to cause death if received in a span of a few days by the whole body would ionize about a million molecules per cell, that is only one out of every hundred million.[1]

We must briefly turn our attention to the various units which are used (often confusingly) to describe a radiation dose. There is first of all the curie. It is a measure of the activity or strength of a given amount of a radioactive element (e.g. a certain fission product) and characterizes the number of particles which are emitted per second. Equal numbers of particles from different radioactive sources do not, however, cause equal numbers of ionizations and excitations even in the same absorbing material. This number depends on the mass, charge and energy of the radiation particle. Therefore another unit is needed to measure the biological or other effects of radiation. This unit is the roentgen; closely related to it are the rep, rem, and rad. Each of these units measures the number of ionizations produced by a radiation dose in one gram of exposed material. Finally in order to measure the effects of strontium 90, the relative concentration of radioactive strontium per gram of calcium in the body is a useful datum. This has led to the invention of the strontium unit, also called by the A.E.C., the sunshine unit. ("Sunshine" is the name of the A.E.C. project concerned with the measurement of strontium concentrations.)

We have given a brief explanation of these units because all of them are frequently encountered in the literature, but we shall largely dispense with their use. Instead we shall give comparative doses, on the basis of assigning the number 1 to the dose from natural background.

What is this natural background? The human race is and has always been exposed to ionizing radiations from various natural causes. Among these are non-man made radioactive elements such as radium, natural uranium and potassium which are found in the soil, in rocks, and, in some cases, in the human body. There are the cosmic rays; they are high energy particles which reach us in large numbers from outer space. In addition to the natural background there are the man-made medical and industrial x-rays and they present a by no means negligible health hazard.

In Tables 1 and 2 we have put together a comparison of radiation bone doses and gonad doses due to various causes.[2] The most obvious immediate

---

Table 1[2]

Relative Bone Doses

Natural background (ranges from .7 to 4).....	1.
Additional radiation from living in a brick house.....	.2
Additional radiation from living 5000 feet above sea level.....	.15
Average 1955 Strontium 90 measurements in human bones.....	.0025
Average 1957 Strontium 90 measurements in human bones.....	.01
Average Strontium 90 dose in 1970, if no more tests.....	.1
Average Strontium 90 dose in 2000 if tests continue at present rate.....	.6
Dose clearly associated with bone cancer.....	1000.
Bone lesions in 100% of 20 adult cases.....	300.
Estimated dose to increase leukemia incidence by 10% if no threshold.....	1.

---

conclusion to be drawn from these table is that fall-out from bomb tests amounts to only a small percentage of radiations from other sources. This fact has led some, not necessarily disinterested, observers to conclude that fall-out presents no health hazard worth worrying about.

It is hardly necessary to list the objections to this argument. For one thing, the picture looks more somber if one talks in terms of the number of people killed by fall-out rather than in percentages. Secondly, exposure to natural background radiation is an inevitable concomitant of living on this earth; fall-out is a rather new and, one may hope, reversible invention of the human intellect. Thirdly, exposure to x-rays is a voluntary act gen-

Table 2[2]

Gonad Doses Relative to 30 Year Background

Average natural background (varies from .5 to 4).....	1.
Additional dose from living in a stone house.....	.2
Additional dose from living at 5000 feet.....	.15
Luminous wrist watch dial, 1 ft. from gonads.....	.2
Population average from diagnostic x-rays.....	1.
Gonad dose from one fluoroscopic examination.....	.5
Average dose from bomb tests to 1955.....	.003
Estimated average dose from tests if testing continues at present rate.....	.005 -- .2
Estimated dose to increase mutation rate by 5%.....	.05 -- 3.

erally undertaken with the hope of relief from suffering or prevention of disease; the whole human race is exposed to fall-out, including those of its members who see no benefits to be derived from nuclear weapons tests. "Contamination without representation" Norman Cousins has called this phenomenon.[3] Finally, the tables themselves have to be interpreted with some care. This we shall do in the next two sections.

4. Somatic Dangers: Leukemia and Bone Cancer

There is no doubt about the effects on human life and health from large doses of radiation. It takes a few days' body exposure of about 500 roentgens (which is approximately 3000 times the natural background received in one year) to kill a man. Smaller but still sizeable doses are definitely known to cause various forms of cancer, cataracts of the eye, and other diseases.

The doses involved in fall-out are small compared to 500 roentgens. In order to study their effects it is useful to divide the hazards into somatic and genetic ones. Among the somatic effects only bone cancer and leukemia have been studied to any degree.

In connection with leukemia and bone cancer we shall consider only the hazards from the fission chain product strontium 90. It is not the only product which plays a role, but it is one of the most important ones and the only one for which more than a smattering of data has been collected.

Strontium 90 is important for the following reasons: 1) It is very abundantly produced in the fission of both uranium and plutonium. 2) It has a relatively long half-life, 28 years. 3) It is produced in a soluble form which is easily incorporated into the soil and into plants. Besides, its origin from a gaseous primary fission product (krypton 90) means that it spreads particularly easily over a large volume in the stratosphere. 4) Because it is chemically like calcium it is readily taken up by human bones and has a long "residence time" in the body. 5) And, finally it has been experimentally demonstrated to be carcinogenic.

The amount of stronium 90 (in curies) per square mile of the earth's surface has been regularly measured for several years in many localities. As expected the rate of increase has been sharp, reflecting the accumulation from each additional bomb explosion and the arrival of delayed fall-out from the stratosphere. (Since strontium 90 is only produced in fission, there was no strontium 90 anywhere in the world before 1945, unless one includes the few nuclei undoubtedly produced in the laboratory in and since the first experimental fission reaction in 1939.) Since the half-life of strontium 90 is very well known, and the fall-out rate is fairly well known, one can make predictions about the future ground accumulations of strontium 90 both if tests are stopped and if they are continued at a specified rate. These predictions will probably be correct to within a factor of five.

How much strontium 90 actually gets into the body? This too can be calculated to such a degree that at least averages have some significance. The strontium 90 is taken in with different foods; directly, in leafy vegetables, in smaller concentrations in plant roots, and indirectly in meat and milk. Fortunately a discrimination factor works in our favor; that is the proportion of strontium to calcium is reduced in each biochemical step. The total dilution factor has been variously estimated from 1/4 to 1/16.[4]

The amount of strontium 90 in a person's body will clearly depend on the kind and origin of the food he eats. Persons who derive all their food from a limited plot of land which is poor in calcium or has had a heavy dose

of local or tropospheric fall-out would receive accumulations of strontium 90 many times those of the average U.S. city dweller who obtains his food from widely distributed sources. Thus the strontium 90 level in the Fall of 1956 Japanese rice crop averaged about 150 strontium units,[5] compared to perhaps 2 strontium units for a typical American diet. The difference is presumably due to a combination of the special growing conditions for rice and un unusually heavy fall-out occurring shortly before harvesting time. Finally, children must be presumed to carry a heavier strontium burden than adults. This is because they will have absorbed more calcium that has been strontium contaminated than adults who have built most of their bones before there were any bomb tests.

An experimental analysis of the strontium 90 content in human bones is actually being carried out by the scientists of the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission and by other workers. The limited data so far available[6,7,8] show indeed a wide variation, with the maximum concentration being 25 times the average. Children showed significantly higher amounts than adults.

How much strontium 90 causes bone cancer or leukemia? There are, for obvious and fortunate reasons, no experimental data for human beings. One of the few quantitative findings for animals is a report from the Soviet Union[9] that leukemia has been produced in animals by strontium 90 at dose levels ten times smaller than the levels at which the production of bone tumors has been observed. There are, however, some quantitative data on the effects of exposure to radium. It is possible to calculate the roentgen equivalent of 1 curie of strontium (this is necessary to obtain the strontium date in Table 1) and to compare it with the ionization effect of radium. It turns out that 1 curie of strontium 90 is equivalent to 0.1 curie of radium[10]. The reasonable assumption is then made that 1 roentgen of strontium has the same somatic effect as 1 roentgen of radium.

All the available data on bone tumor incidence in radium-exposed subjects are summarized in Table 3.[11] The total number of observed cases is only 74, and even these data are subject to many uncertainties.[11]

Table 3[11]

Tumor Incidence in Radium Exposed Patients

Total Radium Body Burden in Units of Annual Natural Background	Exposure Time, Years	Bone Tumor Incidence	
		Tumors per Person	Tumors per Year per Person
1700 -- 5000	31	1/8	0.004
900 -- 1500	27	2/9	0.008
200 -- 2200	25	4/21	0.008
150 -- 450	31	2/9	0.007
22 -- 220	25	2/19	0.004
7 -- 22	25	0/4	0.000
4 -- 110	?	0/4	0.000
	Average Natural Incidence		0.00002 to 0.00006

The table shows that when the total dose was less than 22 times annual background no case of bone cancer was found. The statistics clearly do not permit the conclusion that an exposure of, say, 20 or even 2 times annual natural background for 25 years (i.e. an actual steady increase of 80% or even only 8% over natural background)is safe. Let us suppose that in the range of 7 to 22 natural background units, the tumor incidence were actually ten times normal. How many cases of bone tumors would we expect to find in a group of four patients? The answer is, of course, none. On the average only one person in a hundred would be affected.

The big question is then: is there a threshold (minimum dose) for bone cancer and leukemia and if so, how much is it? The data do not suffice to give an answer. Nevertheless, biologists have expressed opinions based on their theoretical preconceptions and, perhaps in some cases, on their political prejudices. These opinions have differed significantly. Based on the assumption that leukemia is a somatic mutation and on the fact that there is no threshold for genetic mutations the biologist E.B. Lewis has concluded[12] that the number of leukemia cases may be proportional to the radiation dose even down to very small amounts of radiation. A.M. Brues of Argonne National Laboratory who was appointed by the U.S. Government to the United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiations argues,[13] also on

theoretical grounds, that a threshold ought to exist.

If Lewis' assumptions are right, i.e. if the cancer producing effect is proportional to the dose, the average explosure that will result from tests conducted through 1956 may be expected to result in leukemia or bone cancer in 60,000 persons.[14] The proportionality factor was determined from data on the incidence of leukemia in radiologists, spondylitis patients in England, people from Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and other exposed populations.

It should be pointed out that even if a threshold exists and even if it should be considerably higher than the dose from fall-out, this does not mean that no one will die from leukemia or bone cancer as a result of bomb tests. The reason is the variation in strontium 90 levels among different human beings. Clearly the average (mean, median, or what have you) of a set is not the only significant parameter; the fluctuations about the average are often just as important. Thus, let us assume that the height of the average adult American male is 5'8". Obviously this does not mean that every (or, in theory, any) member of this group is 5'8" tall. The distribution of heights is, however, probably fairly symmetric about the average and confined to a narrow range; there are few men who are less than four or more than seven feet tall. The average annual per capita income in the United States is, let us say, 2000 dollars. There are quite a few people, however, with no income at all and also a goodly number with incomes more than ten times the average. This distribution is neither symmetric nor as narrow as the fluctuations in height.

The question is: what is the distribution curve for strontium 90 in humans? The scant data have been fitted (none too well) both by a <u>Gaussian</u> and a <u>log normal</u> distribution curve.[6,14] The remarkable results are shown in Table 4.[15]

Another example of the care with which statistics have to be used is afforded by the juxtaposition of the views of two eminent scientists. The physicist Edward Teller, who has been a leading proponent of continued testing and manufacture of nuclear bombs, writes, together with Albert Latter:[24]

Table 4[15]

Effect of Fluctuations in Strontium 90 Levels

If world average strontium 90 from fall-out is (in strontium units):	No. of people exceeding 100 strontium units if distribution is	
	Gaussian[6]	Log Normal[14]
50	3,000,000	100,000,000
35	1,000	8,000,000
25	0	100,000

"To see fallout radiation in proper perspective it should be compared not only with other kinds of radiation but also with other dangers to health. Some estimates are, for example, that being 10% overweight seems to reduce a person's life expectancy by 1.5 years, that the life-long habit of smoking one package of cigarets a dat cuts it by seven years, that living in the city instead of in the country reduces life expectancy by five years, and so on. On this statistical scale the reduction in life expectancy from worldwide fallout at present levels totals less that two days. Or, to put it another way, the worldwide fallout is as dangerous to human health as being one ounce overweight, or smoking one cigaret every two months."

To this the Nobel Prize winning chemist Linus Pauling, who has been in the forefront of the campaign to stop nuclear testing, replies:[16]

"A decrease of 2 days in life expectancy might not be considered a serious matter if it meant that every person would die 2 days earlier than otherwise. But let us consider what death by leukemia or bone cancer or other disease means.

"One of the people of a group of 2500 may happen to have the bad luck of having one of his molecules damaged by fallout radiation in such a way as to cause him to die of leukemia or other disease, and the other 2499 might not be harmed at all by the fallout radiation. The first man may die 5000 days before he would have died if the bomb tests had not been made; his life expectancy will have been shortened by 14 years, and that of the other 2499

not shortened at all. This amounts to an average decrease in life expectancy of 2 days per person. There are 2500 million people in the world, and accordingly we may conclude that, if testing is continued, it may cause 1 million people now living in the world to die 10 or 15 or 20 years earlier than they would have if the bomb tests had not been carried out. We may say that we would be sacrificing 1 million people of the present generation to the bomb tests, if they were to be continued for another 24 years and about 200,000 to the tests already made."

5. Genetic Hazards

The genetic situation is considerably simpler. Our entire biological legacy is transmitted through the genes. A gene is remarkably stable. Ordinarily it is transmitted unchanged from parent to off-spring generation after generation. But rarely, perhaps once in a hundred thousand generations a gene changes or mutates. The mutant gene is just as stable as the original; it too is transmitted generation after generation. Although the likelihood of any particular gene mutating in any particular generation is very small, there are so many genes in the cell (perhaps 20,000) that the probability of some one of them mutating is not so small. Indeed it is likely that a fertilized egg has at least one chance in ten -- and probably higher-- of having somewhere a new mutant gene.[17]

Mutations and mutation rates have been studied in a wide variety of experimental animals and plants, and in man. One result clearly emerges: almost all mutations are harmful. Theory as well as the data makes this apparent. For a mutation is a random change of a highly organized, functioning system. A random change in it is almost certain to impair it, just as a random poke at a television set is not likely to improve the picture.[17]

A second conclusion is that there is a wide range in the degree of harm and that mildly harmful mutants far outnumber those causing gross or obvious changes. On the other hand, lethal mutations are quickly eliminated from the population while a mutant that causes a small amount of harm will persist through more generations and thereby affect a correspondingly larger

number of people.[17]

Thirdly, when a mutation occurs it may cause damage in the first generation of children, or if it is of the type that causes damage only in a double dose (i.e. recessive), hundreds of generations may intervene before the damage occurs. Following an increase in the mutation rate, the resulting effects would be spread thinly through many generations. Although the amount of harm would be greater in the first generation than in any other single generation, geneticists have estimated that it would take 30 -- 50 generations for half the damage to be felt.[17]

A fourth well established fact is that all forms of high energy radiation cause mutations in all living beings.

A fifth universally agreed to fact is:"The number of mutations in the whole populations is strictly proportional to the total amount of radiation reaching the reproductive cells."[17] It makes no difference whether one person receives one roentgen per year for ten years, or 10 roentgens all at once, or whether 1000 persons each receive 1/100 of one roentgen -- the total genetic effect is the same. There is no threshold, no such thing as a safe or harmless dose.

We must now ask: how many roentgens of radiation cause how many mutations in man? If we knew the answer to this question we could predict with some assurance how many genetic victims the bomb tests have already claimed and will claim if continued at a specified rate. But we do not know the answer.

We do have an estimate of how many human mutations occur each year. (At the present time 75 million children are born in the world each year. About 2 per cent of them, 1,500,000 per year, are seriously defective because of bad heredity.[16]) But we cannot tell what fraction of mutations is due to causes unrelated to radiation of any kind. Crow[17] estimates that perhaps as many as 90 per cent are due to causes unrelated to radiation, but we simply do not know. The entry in the last line of Table 2 reflects this range of uncertainty.

There are, of course, experiments on animals which directly relate a radiation dose to an increase in the mutation rate. The trouble is that, although all the laboratory species show an increase of mutations with radiation, the amount of increase is different in different animals. For example, typical rates in the house mouse are fifteen times as high as those in the fruit fly and there are no other reliable data from any other mammal.[17]

On the assumption that men are more like mice than like fruit flies, Professor Crow[17] has estimated that if bomb testing continues at the present rate, there may be some 8000 children in each first generation born with gross physical or mental defects, or a total of 80,000 for each first generation in the distant future, and that 40,000 embryonic and infant deaths will occur in each first generation or a total of 700,000 for all generations. Pauling speaks of 15,000 seriously defective first generation children for each 10 megatons of fission.[16] Teller talks only in percentages.[24]

6. Detection of Tests

We now turn to a discussion of the detectability of nuclear explosions and the feasibility of an inspection system. The main techniques for the detection of nuclear weapons testing rely on the observation of four phenomena: 1) acoustic waves, 2) seismic waves, 3) electromagnetic radiation and 4) radioactivity.

The acoustic waves are generated by a variation in the air pressure at the explosion site. They travel with the speed of sound and can be detected by sensitive barometers. This technique accurately gives the location and time of the test, and also gives a measure of the size of the explosion (yield in equivalent kilotons of TNT). While it is not effective for deep underground tests, it is in general the most sensitive and reliable detection device.

In all blasts, including detonations in the air, considerable energy is transferred to the ground. Thus seismic waves are produced, as in earthquakes, which can be detected over large distances by seismographs. Seismic detection techniques also tell the location, time and size of an underground

explosion. It is interesting to note that the seismic signal from a bomb explosion can be told apart from that resulting from an earthquake. In a comprehensive study on the whole detection question,[18] Professor Jay Orear of Columbia University points out that the initial signal of a man made explosion is a sharp pulse, while the signal from a natural earthquake is of much longer duration. "The initial seismic waves from a bomb test are longitudinal and come from a point source, while the natural earthquakes' initially are predominantly transverse and usually come from a more extended and deeper source."

In every nuclear explosion, electromagnetic radiation of many frequencies is emitted. Of these the frequencies corresponding to visible light and to radio noise are particularly easy to detect. "To detect the light, one merely points a photocell at the sky. It doesn't matter whether it is day, night, clear, or cloudy. As long as the test is not deep underground, a very distinctively shaped light pulse will be observed." This technique is probably useful up to about 500 miles.[18]

Finally, we come to radioactivity. As we shall see later a "100 per cent clean" bomb is an impossibility. Every nuclear explosion, except again one which is carried out deep underground, results in some fall-out. The experience of the last few years has shown that even exceedingly small amounts of radioactive fall-out have been detected at large distances.

How effective are these detection devices and what sort of inspection system would be needed to provide assurance against cheating? For some time now it has been generally assumed that an agreement to cease bomb tests would be self-enforcing, i.e. that violations would be detected by monitors outside the offender's territory. This feeling is based not only on the understanding of the detection techniques we have outlined but also on the fact that Russian tests have regularly been detected and announced in this country and that there has been a close correspondence between American tests as announced by the A.E.C. and as detected by foreign observers. For example, the U.S. Pacific tests of 1954 were detected by seismographs, as

well as by other techniques, in the United States, Australia, Pakistan, Japan, Greece, Sweden, Germany, South Africa, and other countries.[19]

Nevertheless one cannot say with certainty that there may not have been some unannounced tests which have gone undetected. Such tests would most likely have been of the underground variety. It is therefore of interest to report some examples of detection of underground explosions. After initially giving out false information, the A.E.C. conceded on March 11, 1958 that a 1.7 kiloton underground nuclear explosion was detected as far as 2300 miles away.[20] This bomb, which has been referred to by A.E.C. Commissioner Libby as "this little fellow" is the smallest nuclear device ever fired by the United States.[21] Since then a Canadian non-nuclear explosion of 1.375 kilotons of TNT has been detected by stations within a radius of 2400 miles.[22] An earlier chemical explosion of 0.06 kilotons was detected by a seismograph 240 miles away.[23]

After studying all the available evidence Orear concludes that in order to be on the safe side against violations of an agreement, the establishment of monitoring stations inside the Soviet Union is desirable. "About 25 such stations uniformly distributed throughout the Soviet Union should be sufficient."[18]

What has been the attitude of the American Government towards the necessity for an the effectiveness of an inspection system? The Government has steadily insisted that the creation of an effective inspection system was an absolute prerequisite to any agreement with the Soviet Union. As to whether such a system could be devised, the attitude of government officials has been somewhat varied and vacillating. Harold Stassen has been talking in terms of a requirement of a dozen control posts in the Soviet Union. A.E.C. officials and scientists in charge of the bomb making and bomb testing program have been intent on creating the impression that an adequate inspection system was not possible. An example of this activity is the case of the 1.7 kiloton detonation, mentioned above, in which the A.E.C. first

erroneously announced that the explosion had not been detected beyond 250 miles and failed to correct its error long after it have become aware of it and until it was forced to do so by the alertness of non government scientists.[20] Commissioner Libby himself has been "ambiguous and at times seemingly contradictory"[21] on whether a satisfactory inspection system could be devised. Perhaps the most clear-cut expression against an agreement to stop testing has come from Dr. Edward Teller, generally referred to as the "father of the hydrogen bomb": "...such tests can be effectively hidden if appropriate care is taken to hide them...The question is only how much it costs to hide a test of any given size...Past experience suggests that any international agreement to stop tests may well be followed immediately by secret and successful tests behind the Iron Curtain."[24] It should be stated that Teller has consistently refused to describe a method of testing which is undetectable. And Orear has pointed out[25] that it is technically correct, although quite misleading to claim that tests can be hidden: "We know we can't detect nuclear explosions the size of a firecracker."

Recently, the U.S. Government seems to have come to accept the conclusion that an adequate inspection system is feasible. Basing himself on the still secret Killian report, Secretary of State Dulles stated that the inspection system would not be foolproof but would afford "a high degree of probability" that any attempt to cheat on a test suspension would be detected.[26] The Senate Subcommittee on Disarmament has held hearings on this subject; among the witnesses heard in Executive session were A.E.C. and military officials. The Committee's chairman, Senator Hubert Humphrey, writes: "After all this study, my own conclusion is much like yours. I believe that it would be possible to establish an inspection system for detecting nuclear weapons tests which would make any attempt to violate the test suspension a tremendous political risk."[27]

What has been the Soviet Union's attitude on inspection? While declaring that any test cessation agreement would be self-enforcing the Soviet Union has nevertheless announced its willingness to accept monitors within

its borders. In fact, it was Soviet Delegate Valerian Zorin who proposed in the June 14, 1957 meeting of the U.N. Disarmament Subcommittee that the test-ban agreement "be implemented by scientific control posts to be set up in the U.S., U.S.S.R., U.K., and Pacific Ocean areas." Since then, the Soviet Union has announced the unilateral suspension of bomb tests, but its leaders have asserted that Russia is standing by its willingness to conclude an inspection agreement.

An additional point needs to be made. An inspection system to enforce a test-ban agreement has two features which no other proposed disarmament agreement has: 1) It is orders of magnitude more foolproof against cheating than any other agreement such as a pact to cease nuclear weapons production and 2) its establishment requires only minimum interference with what nations like to call their "internal security"; most other types of agreement would require a degree of inspection and free access which the U.S.S.R. and possibly the other nations involved would be reluctant to accept. Conversely it must be recognized that an agreement to stop bomb tests is in itself not a major disarmament move. Many people feel, however, that it would be a test of good faith which could lead to further agreements. Finally the point has been made that even if agreement or establishment of an internal inspection system should not prove possible, a second best alternative would be a test-ban agreement which could be checked only by outside monitoring. Such an agreement would restrict testing essentially to underground explosions which are preferable to explosions in the atmosphere because they have no fall-out.

7. Clean Bombs

We shall here not be concerned with the appropriateness of dubbing a weapon "clean" which 'though its radioactive fall-out may be reduced still has the power of incinerating millions of people. Instead we wish to examine how a "clean" bomb differs from a "dirty" bomb and what the arguments are for and against the necessity of producing clean bombs.

We have seen how a fission reaction inevitably produces radioactive

fission products. There is however another nuclear reaction, involving the fusion of isotopes of hydrogen, which releases even more prodigious amounts of heat and blast energy, but whose end products are not radioactive. This fusion reaction is employed in the hydrogen bomb. However, it has so far proved impossible to explode a hydrogen bomb unaccompanied by fission; in fact, fission with its attendant heavy fall-out has come in at two stages. First, extremely high temperatures of millions of degrees are required to initiate and sustain the fusion reaction; these are achieved in a fission process, i.e. a regular A-bomb explosion precedes the fusion process. Secondly, in the large megaton H-bombs, the fusion reaction has been followed by an additional large uranium fission. The reason for this third stage is the following. A fission chain reaction is self sustaining only in uranium which has been enriched in the isotope 235, or in specially prepared plutonium. The manufacture of these materials is time consuming and very costly. The material used in the third stage of the hydrogen bomb is natural uranium which is plentiful and cheap; but it does not sustain a chain reaction. The fusion process, however, is a copious source of neutrons and these neutrons, in turn, do initiate a fission reaction in the natural uranium.

It is easy to see how to begin to reduce the fall-out in this fission-fusion-fission bomb; one leaves off the last fission stage or tries to replace it by more fusion. This still leaves the first fission stage with its attendant radioactivity. I know of no physicist who has proposed a way to eliminate this prerequisite to violent fusion; but ideas may well be germinating within the guarded portals of the A.E.C.

Even if fission could be completely eliminated from the hydrogen bomb a residue of radioactivity would still remain. The reason is that the neutrons which are produced in such large numbers in a fusion bomb as well as in a fission bomb in turn induce radioactivity in the bomb shell and in the atmosphere. Because all data connected with nuclear weapons are secret it is impossible to estimate the degree of "cleanliness which our bomb

makers are aiming for; it can be stated however that a "100 per cent clean" bomb is unachievable. Sometimes, sight is lost of the fact that a large "almost clean" bomb may produce more fall-out than a small "dirty" one. Thus a 20 megaton, 96% "clean" bomb contributes 40 times as much fall-out as one of the 100% "dirty" bombs which were dropped on Japan.

What reasons are advanced for the "compelling need" to continue tests with the aim or producing "cleaner" bombs? President Eisenhower has spoken of our duty to humanity. It is doubtful that any member thereof would thank us for having been killed with a clean rather than a dirty bomb, or even that those who will have been spared death in a nuclear was because we did not spread lethal radioactivity over wide areas will be very kindly disposed towards us. Nor have we any reason to expect that in case of nuclear war the Russians wouldn't use the old fashioned dirty bombs against us; let us remember that they have stopped nuclear testing without having made any apparent progress towards a "cleaner" weapon.

The reasons for our insistence on producing "clean" bombs are clearly less cosmic and more parochial. It has been stated that if we want to drop nuclear bombs on the enemy in the neighborhood of our own troops the bombs had better be relatively free of fall-out. To this argument no direct answer presents itself. There has also been talk of developing a nuclear anti-missile, which may have to be exploded near our shores. The design of such a weapon presents tremendous, perhaps insuperable difficulties; in any case it would certainly not be 100 per cent effective; but again, once we are willing to face the prospect of a nuclear war it is difficult to argue against the advantage of developing a "clean" weapon.

The future U.S. tests are of course not only to be concerned with the development of "clean" bombs; there is also the task of devising better ways of packaging and delivering the "dirty" bombs and of making those bombs more efficient. The military tell us that these improvements are absolutely necessary if we are to win the next war; one trusts that the kind of war they have in mind is the old fashioned war fought primarily with troops and

not with civilian populations. An uninitiated civilian is in no position to take issue with this claim; except to point out that it is hard to find a case in history in which a military leader ever thought that he had enough or good enough weapons. He can, however, express his conviction that such a limited, peripheral war is a figment of the imagination. In this conviction he is joined by historians, philosophers, scientists, and statesmen (including some in our own government) whose number is legion. Perhaps rather than quoting any of them it is more interesting to report the remarks of a military man, in one of his less sanguine moments. The distinction between limited and total war, he states, is an "escapist device, a case of candy coating the bitter truth. If war is viewed in its broadest contest, there is no such thing as limited war."[28]

Most of the leaders on both sides are aware that a limited nuclear war would almost certainly grow quickly into an all out global nuclear war. Because of this realization neither side will embark on a limited war. Nevertheless total war is likely to come to the world. Why this is so is discussed in the next section.

8. The Nature and Danger of Nuclear War

What would a total war, fought with nuclear weapons be like? Most everyone has heard warnings of the horrors which await us and we shall be brief and moderate in our description. In an official handbook published in July of 1957, the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission describes some of the effects of a twenty megaton bomb explosion, after cautioning that the twenty-ton maximum is "not to be taken as an indication of capabilities or developments": 1) Persons thirty miles from ground zero would suffer second degree burns. 2) Brick and wooden homes eleven miles from the explosion would be destroyed by the blast. 3) Persons within two-and-a-half miles of the explosion would be subjected to a lethal dose of radiation in the first minute and an area several hundred miles downwind from ground zero would be so contaminated as to be uninhabitable.[29] These statements are hardly surprising when one recalls the effects of the bombs dropped on Japan; these bombs were

rated at 20 kilotons, i.e. one one thousandth of the bomb described here.

Writing in the Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists three years ago,[30] the physicist Ralph Lapp estimated that a "small-scale" attack, using only 28 bombs, could cover the industrial heart of America producing an uninhabitable "atomized" area normally occupied by 50 million Americans.

In a fascinating but rather gruesome study summarized in testimony before the Joint Senate House Committee on Atomic Energy, Dr. W.W. Kellog of the Rand Corporation and Charles Shafer of the Federal Civil Defense Administration have tried to estimate what to expect in the initial stages of a nuclear war. This extremely detailed investigation considers such factors as Russian capacity for attack, our capabilities for shooting down attacking planes, distribution of weapons used and of areas bombed, U.S. evacuation plans, and metereological distribution of fall-out. They conclude that as a result of an attack lasting two hours, of the order of 100,000,000 persons in the United States would die.[31]

We would however be able massively to retaliate and inflict equal destruction on the Russians. For it is now several years that each side has had the capacity for utterly destroying the other. Our capacity lies mainly in the thousands of bombers of our Strategic Air Command located at scores of bases near the perimeter of the Soviet Union; a large number of these bombers is in the air loaded with megaton bombs, patrolling the borders of the Soviet Union and waiting for the signal to retaliate. In addition we are perfecting intermediate range and intercontinental ballistic missiles equipped with nuclear war heads. The Soviet Union, in turn, not only has long range bombers, but probably also operational intercontinental nuclear missiles. And then there are the submarines which are no doubt hovering near our shores, ready to fire nuclear bombs.

To worry in this sort of situation about relative advantage, more efficient packaging of weapons, and "clean" bombs seems a peculiar form of madness. By the same token, however, a planned nuclear war becomes quite improbable. No one, at least in this country, believes that the United

States would start a nuclear war; at the same time most informed observers of the Soviet Union agree that neither the people nor the leaders of the Soviet Union want war. Yet the fear that the other side may start a war exists in both camps and forms a basis for popular participation in the arms race.

It is precisely this fear and the ever exacerbating armaments race which will make global war inevitable. No one will plan a war but it will start by accident. The possibilities for a fatal incident are numerous. Think, for example, what might have happened if the bomb which was recently accidentally dropped on South Carolina had resulted in a full scale nuclear explosion and if simultaneously a Russian submarine had been sighted in the Gulf of Mexico. Or imagine the danger if this accident had happened to our Air Force not over South Carolina but over Russia, on one of the occasions when one of our planes had strayed across the border. The Russians have recently complained about the flights of American bombers which are despatched towards the Soviet Union whenever an unidentified object is sighted on our radar screens. Our government has indignantly rejected the suggestion that these flights may constitute a threat to peace. War cannot start by accident, it is stated, for the pilots are instructed not to proceed to their targets and to attack unless they receive an order to do so from the President of the United States. Let us dismiss from our minds the chance of a garbled radio message, or the possibility of a momentarily mentally deranged pilot who wants singlehandedly to deliver the free world from the scourge of communism; Americans simply do not make mistakes. But what is to prevent the Russians from making a mistake? They have radar screens too; they see suspicious objects, and these suspicious objects turn out to be a flight of American bombers. Is it unreasonable to expect that the Russians would send up a flight of their own planes to investigate? (We can only hope that they have the good sense and the steady nerves not to send up an intercontinental missile to "retaliate".) We then have the situation in which each country sends its airplanes towards the borders of the other in order to investigate

and, if necessary, retaliate; it is intriguing, but not amusing to speculate what may happen when the flights meet, or when the radar watchers in both countries keep seeing the "unidentified objects" coming closer. Over the long run it does not matter how small the probability of an accident is per unit time; it is mathematically demonstrable that as time goes on, this probability approaches certainty.

This truth is recognized by many of our leaders, but they seem unwilling or unable to do anything about it. One of those who recognizes it is Senator Humphrey, and he also feels that disarmament, no matter how modest and tentative, offers the only hope: "Even if we have to assume the risk that some ingenious method might be devised for conducting a nuclear weapons test in secret, I think that this risk is probably smaller than continuing the arms race with no control whatsoever."[27]

9. Who Wants Disarmament?

We turn now to a very basic, and perhaps somewhat dangerous question. It should be examined at greater length than we can give it here and perhaps by a historian or political scientist. (But where is he?) This question is: who, if anybody, really wants disarmament?

It is well known that the United States is not willing to stop the testing of nuclear weapons before the conclusion of a number of other disarmament agreements including enforceable cessation of weapons production. A good case can be made for the argument that the United States is at the present time opposed to the cessation of bomb tests under <u>any</u> circumstances. This case rests partly on the fact that we know that our surveillance demands would not only obligate the Soviet Union to open its factories and labor camps to outside inspection, something which as a dictatorship she is unwilling to do, but that compared to a test-ban the other demanded agreements are <u>really</u> unenforceable. But the main reason for being suspicious of the motives of the U.S. Government lies in the long and continuing history of deceit and trickery exhibited in the whole bomb testing controversy.

The first example of this deceit and trickery has to do with the health

hazards from fall-out. In an excellent and detailed study, Professors Charles Price of the University of Pennsylvania and Hugh Wolfe of Cooper Union show how the A.E.C. has from the beginning consistently withheld information as to health dangers and distorted the facts to reassure the public.[32] This practice of giving out misinformation on health hazards continues to this day. Thus while admitting that strontium 90 levels rose 50 percent in 1957 and that exceptionally heavy radiation (probably from recent Russian tests) is currently falling on the United States and the rest of the world, the A.E.C. keeps on announcing and the newspapers keep on explaining that "nowhere in the nation has it approached dangerous levels".[33] This despite the fact that the scientists on the A.E.C. know and the newspaper editors should know that, at least for hereditary effects, there is no minimum danger level and that every additional bit of radiation adds to the genetic burden. A correspondent of the New York Times explains that "these [fall-out] products contribute to the steady build-up of the world wide level of radioactivity which <u>some day</u> may become intense enough to damage organic tissue and affect heredity"[33] (Emphasis mine). This same newspaper converts a "maximum permissible (somatic) dose" (itself an arbitrary and meaningless standard) into a "minimum permissible dose".[22] Misstatements concerning health dangers have even found their way into President Eisenhower's reply to Premier Khrushchev's proposal to suspend nuclear tests by agreement: "It goes without saying that these experiments, so far as the United States is concerned, are so conducted that they cannot appreciably affect human health....we conduct nuclear tests only in such a manner as would keep world radiation from rising to more than a small fraction of the levels that might be hazardous."[34]

Another area in which there has been deceit is the question of detection of bomb tests. We have previously pointed out how the A.E.C. misinformed the public by a factor of ten about the range at which a small underground test was detected. Thirdly there has been a good deal of dishonesty in connection with the "clean" bomb.

The most virulent public opponent of a test ban has been Dr. Edward Teller. His case is indeed a very sad one. I have read with great care the article by Teller and Latter in the February 10th issue of Life Magazine,[24] headlined "Dr. Teller Refutes 9.000 Scientists" (the 9,235 scientists of 44 nations, including 36 Nobel Laureates, who called for a U.N. supervised agreement to stop nuclear weapons tests). It is unfortunately necessary to say that the article is full of the most artful half-truths and the most incredible distortions. I do not have the space to point these out here, but I am prepared to do so. The cynical may say that to expect a man who is a leader in the bomb making and bomb testing business to admit that people will die because of the bomb tests already conducted is like asking a cigarette manufacturer to agree that smoking is responsible for lung cancer. And a conviction that "disarmament is a lost cause" is a poor starting point for an objective examination of the possibility of making a useful agreement with the Russians. Still a scientist's reputation for integrity and honesty is his most important possession. Dr. Teller has enjoyed a high reputation among his colleagues, at least for his scientific ability and integrity. His scientific ability remains unimpaired, but the same cannot be said for his reputation for integrity.

Perhaps the most disturbing evidence of the United States' unwillingness to end nuclear testing has been the reaction to the announcement of the Russian suspension of tests. Secretary Dulles has called this move "phony"; President Eisenhower has branded it a "gimmick". This reaction is based on the fact that the Russians announced their suspension immediately after their last series of tests and immediately before our planned series; thus this move is supposed to be aimed at preventing us from catching up. No one would deny that the Russians were aware of the propaganda value of their move; but nevertheless the U.S. reaction is largely unjustified. For one thing, the same issue of the New York Times which prints Secretary Dulles' outraged reaction also reports in an article headlined "Soviet Tests Put at 39 to U.S.' 90": "Because of the longer, more sustained test program,

Atomic Energy Commission officials feel that the United States has a more advanced and versatile nuclear arsenal than the Soviet Union."[23] Thus it would seem that if any one had any catching up to do, it would be the Soviet Union. More importantly it should be pointed out that the United States had it in its power to halt bomb testing after one of our series and before a Russian series by accepting the Soviet offer for an agreed cessation with inspection stations.

Finally there is a good deal of evidence that the United States Government does not really want <u>any</u> form of disarmament agreement unless, perhaps, it be one which seriously weakened the Russian position vis-à-vis that of the United States. Again this is not the place to develop such a thesis in detail, but it would have to be based on the following points: 1) The United States has rarely made a disarmament proposal with the expectation that it could be acceptable to the Russians. 2) On several occasions when the Russians did accept one of our proposals we have turned around and abandoned it or hedged it with new conditions. 3) We have rejected out of hand all proposals for disengagement, neutralization and denuclearization in Europe, even when they have come from such friends of the West as former U.S. Ambassador to Moscow Kennan, and British Labor Party leader Hugh Gaitskell.

Perhaps the most telling confirmation of the thesis that the important leaders in the U.S. Government do not want disarmament or an end to the cold war comes from a remarkable but not much reported speech made on February 20, 1958 by Robert E. Matteson, director of the White House Disarmament Staff under Harold Stassen. Without mentioning names Matteson highlighted the then existing split within the Administration between the "relaxation of pressure" approach (presumably Stassen's) and the "increased pressure" approach (presumably Dulles'). He said "there exists in the policy formulation process...a day-to-day competition between the major emphasis of these two different concepts."

The relaxation of pressure policy, according to Matteson, "would advocate the maintenance of relatively great military and economic strength,

but, at the same time, would pursue a course of gradually relaxing tensions, of increased contacts with the Communists, of increased trade, of gradual and reciprocal safeguarded arms limitation and control, and of the willingness to carry out negotiations with the Communists based on a true mutuality of interest."

The alternative approach toward Russia and her allies, Matteson explained, "...would put heavy emphasis on increasing the strength of the military alliances -- such as NATO, Baghdad, SEATO -- and on placing nuclear units around the border of the Soviet bloc. It would restrict to a minimum contacts of American and free-world people with Soviet Communists. It would put a heavy secrecy label on information to scientists and the American people in general. It would frown on serious negotiations with the Communists." Increased pressure on the Soviets, he said, in hopes of forcing a surrender "may more likely result in violent Soviet reactions, which would make war itself more likely."[35]

Today Harold Stassen is no longer in the government and there is no longer a fundamental split in the Administration. In a way, in which he probably does not suspect it, Edward Teller is right. Given the present attitude in Washington, disarmament is a lost cause.

It remains of academic interest to ask whether the Russians really want disarmament. No one can say with absolute certainty that they do. For they are able to put forward the most reasonable disarmament proposals with impunity, knowing that they will be rejected by the United States. Still there is always the possibility that there might be a slip up and that the Soviet Union would have to go through with its proposals or suffer a heavy political blow. Perhaps more convincingly it should be pointed out that the Russians believe that disarmament and peace would be to their economic and political advantage.

There are no doubt people in this country to whome the assertion that Russia truly wants sensible disarmament sounds ludicrous if not downright treasonable. And even many otherwise clear-thinking and well informed per-

sons will ask: "But can you trust Russia to keep an agreement?"

I think the question, asked in this form, is meaningless and obfuscatory. For history shows that every nation has kept those agreements which she thought to be advantage to keep and has broken those which her leaders thought would keep her at a disadvantage. If the record nevertheless shows that over a given period of time one nation has broken more treaties than another, the reason probably is that as a militarily, economically, or politically weaker nation she had been forced to enter into more disadvantageous agreements that the dominant nations. It would be valuable for an objective historian (if he be found) to write a chronicle of diplomatic history since 1917 which would not only give the balance sheet of agreements kept versus agreements broken, but which would also explain the circumstances under which agreements were made and broken and which would, for good measure, add a table of "friendly" versus "unfriendly" acts committed by each nation towards the other.

Clearly the real question is: Do the Russian leaders recognize that war in general, and global nuclear war in particular, would not be to Russia's advantage, and that fair and equitable disarmament and friendlier relations between East and West present the only hope for avoiding war? Almost every one of the many words spoken by Khrushchev and his lieutenants, many political moves recently made by the Russian government say that the answer is yes.

And in spite of all of this many Americans remain convinced that Russia's main aim has been and remains to destroy us militarily, that she is poised to attack us with all her might and that she will jump at the first sign of "weakness" on our part. And "weakness" in this contest is interpreted to mean agreeing to a limitation on the further development of nuclear weapons or refraining from the establishment of missile launching bases in Germany. Worse than that, we are in mortal danger right now, for Russia is supposedly ahead of us in weapons and a desperate effort on our part is required just to catch up. The fact that these premises lead to the demonstrably false conclusion that Russia should have already attacked us does

not seem to impress our fear-obsessed fellow citizens.

And this is not surprising. For as the psychologist Erich Fromm points out, most of us, in our attitude towards Russia and in our evaluation of the political realities of the day are suffering from a debility very much like paranoia. Like the classic paranoid individual, we manage to remain quite sane in most of our other activities; no one can convince us by reasoned argument that our basic fears are groundless for there is always a bare logical possibility that they are not; and the more it is pointed out to us that we are unrealistic and irrational, the more we are convinced that only we are truly realistic and that our critics are either ignorant or, more likely, in league with the enemy. Then there is the projection of one's own failings and shortcomings into the adversary: We are truly the personification of all that is pure and good and Russia is the incarnation of evil; if there is misfortune or injustice anywhere in the world, Russia must bear all and we none of the blame. Finally this leads to a characteristic confusion of ethical judgment and political reality; in our ethical value system we abhor dictatorship and suppression of liberty. Russia is a dictatorship which suppresses freedom. Russia is also our enemy and we justify our fear and hatred of her by pointing to her non adherence to our professed ethical values. Of course there are other dictatorships in the world, where human freedom and dignity are violated; Spain, the Dominican Republic, Saudi Arabia and South Korea lead but do not exhaust the list. But these countries are our friends, they are bona-fide members of the free world.

This brings us back once more to the realities of making an agreement with Russia. It has happened more than once, that in a conversation with a well-meaning, well informed, and well educated person, after I had stated some of the views expressed in this article he has come back with the portentious objection: "But what about Hungary?" I believe that a sane person should have no difficulty in answering this question: The answer should be: 1) As a man who believes in human freedom and dignity I condemn the suppresion by the Russians of the Hungarian revolt. 2) While, in the moral

sense, there is no excuse for the Russian intervention, there is certainly a political explanation; given the present balance of terror and armaments race the Russians felt that they could not afford to let Hungary become, at best neutral and at worst, another base for American bombers and missiles. 3) It is difficult to compare one evil with another, but at least in the number of people killed the suppression by the French of the Algerian revolution has been every bit as brutal. But no one suggests that it is useless and dangerous to make agreements with France.

10. Conclusions

Here then are the main conclusions of this analysis:

1) There is a definite, although not yet numerically calculable, danger to life from bomb testing. There is no threshold for genetic damage; every bomb exploded, no matter how small, takes its toll in human life. The situation is less clear for somatic effects, such as bone caner and leukemia, where the possible existence of a minimum danger level may or may not confer immunity at present fall-out levels.

2) The testing and development of new nuclear weapons, including the so-called "clean" bomb may be of some military value in preparation for a "small" war which will not involve civilian populations. It is extremely unlikely that any future war involving the major powers will be of this kind. Instead a war will, in a short time, wipe out a large fraction of the world's population. For this kind of war both the United States and the Soviet Union have for some time been amply prepared. The continuation of the armaments race, of which bomb testing is an important facet, in itself, hastens the advent of the day when such a war must break out. Conversely, an agreement to stop bomb testing may be the first step on the long road to disarmament and peace.

3) An agreement not to test any more nuclear bombs is, to a large extent, self-enforcing; that is, violations can be detected by monitors outside the offender's territory. This applies particularly to above ground tests, which are the known fall-out producers. In order to increase the

probability of detection of all tests to where it approaches certainty a relatively small number of inspection stations, perhaps twenty-five, in the other power's territory seems desirable. An agreement to establish inspection stations would have the additional advantage of being the first breakthrough in the disarmament impasse.

4) The Soviet Union has announced the unilateral suspension of nuclear bomb tests, but she also declared her willingness to enter into an inspection agreement.

These conclusions, it seems to me, lead rather forcefully to the following imperative. The United States and Great Britain should announce the immediate suspension of all nuclear bomb tests. Simultaneously, negotiations should be held with the Soviet Union for the conclusion of an inspection agreement. The solution of other cold war and disarmament problems should not be connected with the cessation of bomb tests. Some persons, no doubt well meaning, have suggested that we should begin negotiations now, but not call off further tests at this time. Since negotiations can always be made to take a long time this procedure would at least allow us to carry through our presently planned tests in the Pacific. I am against this plan. For one thing the Pacific tests will inexorably add to the number of fall-out victims. And secondly we have no right to expect that the Russians will be wiser or better than we are and that they will not then demand to have one more go at "improving" their bombs. I think the time is now to call a halt to this melancholy contest.

Unfortunately this recommendation runs head on into the remaining two conclusions:

5) As evidenced by the continuing campaign of misinformation on fall-out dangers and inspection possibilities, the United States is dead set against a cessation of bomb testing.

6) The United States does not want any disarmament agreement which would not seriously weaken Russia's position in relation to ours,

Where do we go from here? Surely what is required first of all is a real change of heart on the part of those who speak and act for America. Whether it is possible in today's world for us as citizens to change the attitude of our leaders I do not know. I do know that a prerequisite to any meaningful action is that we should know the truth. Today when it comes to foreign affairs and to recent history, our people are in many ways as effectively misinformed and propagandized by our leaders and creators of public opinion as the Russian people are by their rulers. The nuclear bomb controversy is a prime example of a field in which information and enlightenment are sorely needed. I hope that in this article I have, at least in small measure, contributed to truth and to knowledge.

Harry Lustig

April 28, 1958

References

1. Rosalie C. Hoyt, "What is Radiation," Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, January 1958.

2. The figures in these tables have been taken from "The Biological Hazards of Nuclear Weapons Testing," Federation of American Scientists Newsletter, September 26, 1957. The strontium 90 figures have been brought up to date in accordance with some later measurements.

3. Editorial, The Saturday Review, March 15, 1958.

4. W.F. Libby, "Distribution and Effects of Fall-Out," Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, January 1958.

5. Iwao Ogawa, "Fall-Out and Rice Contamination in Japan," Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, January 1958.

6. W.F. Libby, "Radioactive Fall-Out," presented before meeting of the American Physical Society, Washington, D.C., April 26, 1957.

7. K.K.Turekian and J.L. Kulp, Science 124 (1956).

8. J.L. Kulp, W.R. Eckelman, and A.R. Schubert, Science 125, (1957).

9. A.M. Kuzin, "Some Current Problems in Radiobiology," Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, January 1958.

10. "Pathological Effects of Atomic Radiation," National Academy of Sciences Publication 452 (1956).

11. After W.F. Neuman, "The Somatic Effects of Fission Products," Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists," January 1958. The microcurie readings have been converted to multiples of annual background exposure.

12. E.B. Lewis, Science 125 (1957).

13. Austin M. Brues, "Somatic Effects of Radiation," Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, January 1958.

14. E. Dahl, as quoted in reference 15.

15. W.F. Neuman, "Uncertainties in Evaluating the Effects of Fall-Out from Weapons Tests," Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, January 1958.

16. Linus Pauling, I.F. Stone's Weekly, February 24, 1958.

17. James F. Crow, "Genetic Effects of Radiation," Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, January 1958.

18. Jay Orear, "Detection of Nuclear Weapons Testing," Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, March 1958.

19. T.N. Burke-Gaffney and K.E. Bullen, Australian Journal of Physics 10, 1957

20. The New York Times, March 12, 1958.

21. ibid., March 14, 1958.

22. ibid., April 8, 1958

23. B. Gutenberg, Trans. Amer. Geophys. Un. 33 (1952).

24. Edward Teller and Albert Latter, "The Compelling Need for Nuclear Tests," Life, February 10, 1958.

25. The New York Times, April 3, 1958.

26. ibid., April 9, 1958.

27. Hubert Humphrey, private communication, April 4, 1958.

28. Colonel Ephraim K. Hampton, Deputy, Air War College, as quoted in The New York Times, September 16, 1957.

29. "The Effects of Nuclear Weapons," U.S. Atomic Energy Commission, (Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1957).

30. Ralph E. Lapp, Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, February 1955.

31. "Fall-Out from a Bombing Campaign," Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, January 1958.

32. C.C. Price and H.C. Wolfe, "Some Examples of AEC Bias in Favor of More Optimistic Interpretation of the Fall-Out Hazard," National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy, 202 East 44th Street, New York 17, New York, March 7, 1958. Brief excerpts from this report are cited in The New York Times of March 19, 1958.

33. The New York Times, April 7, 1958.

34. ibid., April 9, 1958.

35. ibid., April 1, 1958.

36. Federation of American Scientists Newsletter, February 26, 1958.

Lyons, Louis M.

February 9, 1959

Dear Louie:

I am returning herewith the check the WGBH Educational Foundation so kindly sent me, because I choose not to accept an honorarium for so pleasant a chore. However, if the Foundation would like to reimburse me for travel and hotel expenses, I think that might be considered in order.

My round trip plane fare was $30.03 and my hotel bill $20.78, making a total of $50.81. I have paid the bills. Invoices for your files are attached.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Louis M. Lyons
Harvard University
Nieman Foundation
for Journalism
44 Holyoke House
Cambridge, Massachusetts

mcc

F.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

NIEMAN FOUNDATION

FOR JOURNALISM

OFFICE OF THE CURATOR
44 HOLYOKE HOUSE
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

January 19, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The staff and board of WGBH are eager to put on a little reception, i.e. cocktail party, for you after our broadcast.

I promised to try for you. I told them the Nieman Fellows want you for dinner. But they say they can do this between 4 and 6 p.m. very comfortably.

We all hope you will let us hang onto you for this.

Joe Lyford tells me he has made an appointment to see you the first of the week. Let me ask him to check with you and give me the word.

Sincerely yours,

Louis Lyons

Louis M. Lyons

HARVARD UNIVERSITY

NIEMAN FOUNDATION

FOR JOURNALISM

OFFICE OF THE CURATOR
44 HOLYOKE HOUSE
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

January 14, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City 22

Dear Mr. Murrow:

As I wired you, I am delighted that you can come up and tape a broadcast for "The Press and the People" program on Saturday, the 24th.

I suggested doing it in the afternoon because the station had scheduled another session for the morning. But we will be through by 12:30 with that.

So you and I can do our interview by 2:30 or 3:00, if that is convenient.

I am enclosing an outline of suggestions for it. But I will be wholly happy to have you discard them for any of your own -- just so long as we get you to take a hard look at the business of getting information through to the American people, and pass judgment on it. You've earned the right to do this, and we want to get it.

The studio (WGBH) is at 84 Massachusetts Avenue, opposite MIT, just across the Massachusetts Avenue bridge from Boston. But we want to meet you and make a reservation for you here. Joseph Lyford, who produces the program, will phone to see what use we can be to you at this end. One thing Joe has done that has been a great help is a pre-interview with guests, on tape. That has let me know what they really want to talk about. We know from your Chicago speech what we can go into with you. So I won't worry about it. But if it seems to you useful, Joe would like to go down to talk it over with you. But he can get the word on that when he phones.

One other thing -- a big thing with us. The Nieman Fellows greatly hope for an informal session with you, and I've promised to do my best. We'd like to have some cocktails and dinner and talk. If you have to get away early we can push it up into the afternoon, and can guarantee anyway to get you to your train or plane. If it works out that Friday night is easier for you, we can just as well do that. I hope they can have some chance at you, even if it has to be short.

It's grand of you to come. I'm looking forward to it very keenly.

Yours sincerely,

Louis Lyons

Louis M. Lyons

WGBH-TV and FM
1/24/59

Possible points for interview on "The Press and the People" (a 30 min. program)

1. Your criticism of the TV industry for lack of time to deal adequately with the news. (Based on the Chicago speech)

As much detailed discussion of this and what might be done about it as you like.

2. What it takes, besides time, to report in depth and get basic information through to people.

Your own efforts to dramatize and personalize the news -- See It Now -- Person to Person -- your Africa program, etc.

3. Something about the CBS corps of correspondents. (On one of our programs they were called the top corps in the field.)

But how much of what they could contribute comes through in occasional 2 1/2 minute talks? Could we get periodic half-hour reports from each, or something of that sort?

4. Your judgment about the performance of the press in providing the information on public issues we need.

TV vs the press -- the role of each. What can each do best? Is there a differentiation of function?

5. Your own chief sources of information. How much do you depend on the press or wire services as a primary source?

6. Radio -- your 7:45 p.m. news program. Do you find radio a more satisfying medium for reporting?

To what extent does TV reporting limit the news to what can be pictorial?

7. Your editorial (on the radio news at 7:45). Your philosophy about the place of the editorial in a broadcast. How different if any from editorial and news in a newspaper?

If an approach through such points as these doesn't add up to you, any other will do. What I am after is to get your judgment and appraisal on our systems of getting information to the American people.

LML

NIEMAN FELLOWS
1958-59

Norman A. Cherniss	Press-Enterprise Riverside, Calif.	Dunster C-14
Evans Clinchy	Hartford Times	12 Hilliard Street
John P. Kelly	Atlanta Journal	132 Bartlett Avenue Belmont
Harold Hayes	Esquire Magazine	11 Ellsworth Avenue
Phil Johnson	New Orleans Item	Leverett I-34
Mitchel Levitas	New York Post	20 Commonwealth Avenue Boston
Perry Morgan	Charlotte News	42 Everett Street Arlington
Wilfrid Rodgers	Boston Globe	186 Cedar Street Lexington
John Seigenthaler	Nashville Tennessean	40 Farragut Avenue Medford
Howard Simons	Science Service Washington, D.C.	29 Mellen Street
Wallace Turner	Portland Oregonian	11 Francis Circuit Winchester

ASSOCIATE NIEMAN FELLOWS

Bruce Grant	The Age Melbourne, Australia	Lowell N-21
Maurice Jones	Southland Daily News Invercargill, N.Z.	8 Cedar Avenue Somerville
T. V. Parasuram	Press Trust of India New Delhi	Kirkland L-21
Daphne Whittam	The Nation Rangoon, Burma	22 Concord Avenue

RECEIVED
1959 JAN 13 PM 1:43
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.

WU017 PD

WUX CAMBRIDGE MASS JAN 13 105PME

EDWARD R MURROW CBS

DELIGHTED YOU CAN DO BROADCAST JANUARY 24 WILL TAPE
IN MIDAFTERNOON NIEMAN FELLOWS HOPE YOU CAN HAVE
DINNER WITH THEM LATER WILL SEND SUGGESTIONS FOR QUESTIONS

LOUIS LYONS

138P

24..

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. Murrow

from: Sheila Hogg

January 14, 1959

I have had a conversation with Mr. Joseph Lyford, who will be producing the discussion show you are doing on January 24 from WGBH in Boston, Mass. The program will be videotaped and will be carried on 43 stations across the country and 4 radio stations. Mr. Lyford wishes to have a talk with you beforehand to map out the questions and general format of the program and will be in New York on January 20. I have therefore asked him to come here at 11:30 a.m. and hope this suits you.

He says he will book a room for you at the Somerset Hotel for all day Saturday and Saturday night, if you so desire. The program will be taped during the afternoon, unless you particularly want to do it in the morning. However, I told Mr. Lyford you would probably find the afternoon more convenient in any case.

The Nieman Fellows want you to have dinner with them. Do you wish to?

up.

TO:

LOUIS LYONS HARVARD UNIVERSITY CAMBRIDGE MASSACHUSETTS

WILL DO BROADCAST JANUARY 24 WILL AWAIT FURTHER DETAILS FROM YOU. REGARDS.

EDWARD R. MURROW

514-70

RECEIVED
1959 JAN -7 PM 2:17
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.

WU006 PD

WUX CAMBRIDGE MASS JAN 7 125PME

EDWARD R MURROW CBS

CAN WE SET DATE FOR OUR INTERVIEW BROADCAST FOR SATURDAY JAN 24 OR 31ST OR FEB 7TH OR ANOTHER DAY OF THOSE WEEKS HAVING TO MAKE COMMITMENTS AHEAD AND WANT TO MAKE SURE WE DONT CONFLICT YOUR BEST DATE

LOUIS LYONS HARVARD UNIV

215P

24 31 7..

RECEIVED
1958 NOV 18 PM 2:47
CBS TELETYPE ROOM N.

WU013 PD

CAMBRIDGE MASS NOV 18

EDWARD R MURROW

CBS

STILL HOPING WE CAN OPEN OUR EDUCATIONAL TELEVISION SERIES ON "THE PRESS AND THE PEOPLE" WITH YOU. WOULD BE STRAIGHT INTERVIEW ON GETTING THE NEWS THROUGH TO PEOPLE. CAN TAPE IT HERE SAT NOV 29, SUN 30TH, SAT DEC 6TH OR ANY WEEK DAY OR EVENING AND STILL MAKE IT OUR OPENER. IF THAT IMPOSSIBLE, HOPE INCLUDE YOU LATER AND SUGGEST SAT-SUN DEC 27-8 OR SAT-SUN JAN 3-4 OR OTHER JAN WEEKEND.

HAVE ACCEPTANCES IN ADVANCE OF MOST ED TV STATIONS. ALREADY HAVE FINE PROGRAMS LINED UP ON CHINA, CANADA, NUCLEAR TESTING, CONOMIC REPORTING, POLITICAL REPORTING. MUST WATCH YOU IN IT

LOUIS M LYONS

222P..

29 30 6 27-8 3-4

Mark 7

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg November 14, 1958

Mr. Louis Lyons of Harvard telephoned (he called last week, unsuccessfully).

He is anxious to talk to you in connection with the attached letter, as time is getting short.

EPM

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
NIEMAN FOUNDATION
FOR JOURNALISM

OFFICE OF THE CURATOR
44 HOLYOKE HOUSE
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

upc.

November 3

will talk

Dear Mr Murrow,

Frank Kelly gave me a big lift by suggesting the possibility that you may be able to do a broadcast in this new program we are working on.

This would be wonderful. I just phoned you, and your office thinks Friday afternoon the earliest time to talk on the phone about it. So I will try then.

But I don't want to wait to say that I hope very much we can have you for our opener, if your schedule allows, or for your earliest good chance.

We hope to be able to tape the first interview by Nov 22d or Nov 29th. I am naming Saturdays as in most cases the freest time for it. But if you say you can more easily do it before then or another day of the week, we will fit it in so as to get you.

As I see it, this would be a straight interview-conversation, just the two of us, and we'd be talking in any terms you want, about the problem of getting essential information through to people in the channels available. We could stick to the air or include the press.

To take a large look at the whole matter with you would be a splendid opener. But also, it would be fine later, if we had to wait.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
NIEMAN FOUNDATION
FOR JOURNALISM

OFFICE OF THE CURATOR
44 HOLYOKE HOUSE
CAMBRIDGE 38, MASSACHUSETTS

You've said it in your Chicago speech, and it might well be a variant on that.

Let me phone Friday, in hopes.

I will gladly come down to talk it over, if you have the time. I am delighted that Frank Kelly filled you in on it. We are still struggling with a practical format. A good start would be a break for us.

Your Chicago speech has come to me from several enthusiasts, suggesting it for Nieman Reports.

I want to run it, if this is permissible.

It will be late December before the next quarterly issue can come out. But I dont care if it is published elsewhere first.

It was a magnificent statement.

Very sincerely,

Louis M Lyons

MacArthur, Art

June 19, 1958

Dear Mac:

You are hereby cast into outer darkness, for apparently you passed through New York without letting me know. I am disappointed and outraged.

I very much fear that we cannot accept your gracious invitation to come fishing this summer. I am flying to the Coast the first week of July to see my mother briefly and then must return straight to the farm about the middle of July. There is a chance that we might be able to get away for a few days during August, but that depends on what happens in Lebanon, Cyprus and various other places. If I see a chance to get away, I shall not hesitate to grab the phone and pay you a visit.

We had a most miserable Spring on the farm - good weather for growing hay, but nothing else.

As ever yours,

Mr. Arthur MacArthur
MacArthur Farms
Janesville, Wisconsin

mcc

June 16, 1958

MacArthur Mink

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Ed:

Fran and I left Paris Saturday at midnight and arrived home yesterday P.M. Am very thankful to be on U.S. terra firma again. Sorry we missed you in Europe.

I had forgotten that Casey lost a rod and reel and in some way it seems to me that someone must have found the outfit the following day. In any event, it was a noble gesture for Casey to think of replacing the rod and I would like to offer the beautiful outfit to him when you arrive here this summer. Fran and I are certainly anxious to have you and your entire family come and do some more fishing as we did last summer. I would suggest that you use the apartment at the farm and I think you would be more at home there and would get the utmost amount of relaxation. We can meet you in Milwaukee with the airplane and take you directly to Minocqua. Please let us know approximately the date that you could come. Sam and I are leaving for Minocqua in about an hour. It is a beautiful clear day. Everything here is green as the Garden of Eden.

Sincerely,

Mac

MAC

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN
MINOCQUA, WISCONSIN, U.S.A.

June 13, 1958

MacArthur Mink

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing in Mr. MacArthur's absence to let you know the fishing rod arrived today.

Mr. & Mrs. MacArthur have been in Europe since the first part of May and will sail from France on the S. S. Liberte on June 14th, arriving in New York on June 20th. They no doubt will stay in New York a day or two before coming home and can always be reached through the New York Auction Company.

In case they miss seeing you I am sure you will hear from Mr. MacArthur immediately upon his arrival home.

Very sincerely,

Dorothy Brown

Dorothy, Brown, secretary to
Arthur R. MacArthur

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN
MINOCQUA, WISCONSIN, U.S.A.

Mac Arthur, Arthur

June 5, 1958

Dear Mac:

It is much too long since we have heard from you. This is just a hasty note to say that Casey really did some work last summer and autumn to replace your fishing rod which he let go overboard.

I couldn't remember exactly the kind it was. He has today sent off a bait-casting rod which I hope will be satisfactory. The reel is a new Swiss development and I hope it works.

Do let me know when you come to town.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Arthur Mac Arthur
Mac Arthur Farms
Janesville, Wisconsin

mac

A. R. MAC ARTHUR

Mac Arthur Farms

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN

NOVEMBER 21

DEAR MR. MURROW

How is your Family. Mom + Dad ARE FINE. Bob says to say 'Hi' to Casey. I SAW you on t.v. the night of the votting. DAD HAS been Hunting a lot. He gave Bob two new Gun's. Bob LOVES to shout Birds

I wish you would come to JANESVILLE.

I HAVE A FRIEND who wants you to wright Him. HE IS A FAN OF yours.

SO PLEASE try to wright him. His ADDRESS

DAVID MOSS
422 S. GARFIELD AV
JANESVILLE, WISCON

you don't HAVE to TELL HIM MUCH

SINCERLY
BETSY MACARTHUR

PERSONAL

PLEASE

BEFORE

Mac Arthur, Betsy

November 18, 1958

Dear Betsy:

I will indeed write to David Moss, and I would like nothing better than to come to Janesville, but unhappily I am working seven days a week. Please give my regards to Bob and your parents, and tell them to let me know when they are to be in New York again.

Yours sincerely,

ERM:skh

Miss Betsy MacArthur
MacArthur Farms
Janesville, Wisconsin

MacArthur, Gen. Douglas

90 CHURCH STREET, ROOM 1303
NEW YORK 7, NEW YORK

4 February 1958

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I have received your letter of January 28th inviting me to participate in the camera recorded biographies which you are organizing. It is an experiment in which my participation would be doubtful.

As I understand it, the record might be used in two ways: present audiences now, and future generations later. Both potentials would present embarrassment to me.

Rightly or wrongly, it seems to me that in national crises, such as the present, one who has filled a public position but does so no longer can best serve the Republic by maintaining silence. What he says, whether wise or not, can but add to the general confusion and bewilderment. Only those vested with authority and its consequent responsibility command the necessary prestige and publicity to carry confidence and conviction. Others merely muddle the waters. Since my relief from active military service I am one of those others.

As far as future history is concerned, I feel that the immediate contemporary record is the only reliable source. The statements of interested principals, made some years after the event, cannot fail to be influenced by the aftermath of actual developments. No matter how objective one may want to be in the abstract the temptations of the "Monday morning quarterback" will assail. Human nature, being what it is, will almost universally cause the narrator to slant and color the story to his personal benefit. I would hesitate to face such a temptation, especially as the immediate contemporary records are voluminous.

Mr. Truman's appearance on Sunday seemed to me to illustrate almost classically the historical dangers involved in aftermath and afterthought statements. He made statements entirely incompatible with the incidents as reported at the time of occurrence. So incomprehensible with the truth were some of his comments that at times he seemed to me almost like a clown rather than as one who had been the Chief Magistrate of this great country. It was entertainment but not history.

Among the falsities and fallacies of his claims, I recall the following items in his denunciation of me in an apparently desperate effort to relieve his conscience of the dreadful aftermath resulting from his Korean mishandlement:

1. He suppressed an indiscreet letter from me to Dave Lawrence, a partisan political editor and publisher. This is entirely false. I have never written to Lawrence at any time. A strategic analysis of the military value to the free world of the Island of Formosa made by me at the request of a veteran group to which I belonged was the cause of his wrath.

2. He claims I misled him about the entrance into the Korean war of Red China. He has the cart before the horse. It was he who misled me. As a field commander my intelligence was limited to my own front. I had no means of knowing what was the political policy of Peking. That was a responsibility of Washington and its authorities assured me that there was no indication of intervention.

3. He insists that I was insubordinate. Yet every witness from the Pentagon swore before a Congressional Committee to the contrary. Actually, the order and accompanying statement relieving me refutes such an allegation which was made only years after the incident.

4. He states that I disobeyed his order. This is false. I do not even know to what he refers; but I have never knowingly disobeyed, either in letter or spirit, any order given me in my fifty-nine years of military service. This is the first time Mr. Truman has made such a charge.

5. He justifies his action by recounting the approval of General Bradley and Secretary Marshall, both sworn enemies of mine. General Bradley, according to Truman's own statement in his memoirs, was a candidate to replace me. He was embittered by my refusal to give him a command in the Far East because I questioned the errors he committed in Europe, especially the debacle of the so-called "Battle of the Bulge". He recently stated, however, in a magazine article that my concept of victory might, after all, have been right.

6. He quotes Lincoln's removal of General McClelland and Polk's removal of General Scott as precedents. Neither has any semblance of similarity to my own case. McClelland

went because of his timidity and non-aggressiveness. Lincoln relieved him because of a belief he could not win. Polk relieved Scott because of his belief that Scott was a candidate for the Presidency and was using his military position to enhance his political chances.

The real reason for my own relief is that I believed victory to be essential. Truman did not. He failed to comprehend the most basic principle of statesmanship--that a big country that enters upon war and does not see it through but accepts a stalemate must ultimately suffer all the consequences of defeat. The truth is he lost his nerve just when victory was within his grasp.

At that time we had the bomb, they did not. We would not have had to fight globally--the threat of the bomb would have been sufficient to force the enemy to yield. His knowledge that we would not was the very signal for his intervention. Truman in his concentration on the center in Europe failed to see that the Reds were turning our north flank in Asia and our south flank in Africa. And we are now beginning to reap the bitter result of all this. We see Red China building up a military strength to become the balance of military power in the world and to perhaps tip the scales of the future control of the world towards the Soviet. We see the dreadful cost in money to prepare against this menace and we realize the dreadful sacrifice in life which our half-hearted effort in Korea produced. For to recklessly enter upon war and then to even more recklessly stop makes the sacrificed dead look like something resembling murder.

At this point you will say, probably, that my television appearance would give me a complete chance to present my rebuttal. But I believe the spectacle of two old men with their careers behind them assailing each other on past events which have been fully discussed in controversy of years ago would be detrimental to national interests at this time when unity is so essential. The public would, I am sure, be distressed.

For the above reasons I think it would be unwise for me to accept your invitation.

Thank you for your birthday greetings and for the record of Churchill's speeches.

Most sincerely,

Douglas MacArthur

DOUGLAS MacARTHUR.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.,
485 Madison Avenue,
New York 22, New York

EDWARD R. MURROW WITH THE NEWS
THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1951
7:45 - 8:00 PM EST

This is the news:

General Ridgeway said today: whatever the enemy does he will get more than he reckoned for. On another visit to the quiet battlefront the General said: the war will last as long as the Communists are willing to pay the bloody price they have been paying. He wonders how long the enemy troops will put up with empty Communist promises to throw the United Nations forces out of Korea and destroy them. He thinks the only thing the Communists have succeeded in doing so far has been to destroy tens of thousands more of their own men. There was very little action on the front today. For a third day our tank patrols probed to the north seeking enemy strongpoints. (A few communist pockets were wiped out.)

In Washington, General MacArthur spent another long day answering hundreds of questions from two senate committees. Perhaps the most newsworthy question came from Senator Fulbright of Arkansas. He asked the general if he'd be surprised to learn that Secretary of State Acheson "vigorously" opposed MacArthur's dismissal. The General said he never attributed his dismissal to Acheson..doesn't know him...hasn't the faintest idea whether or not Acheson had anything to do with it...believes his dismissal was "the judgement of one individual" (presumably the President). The General denied that he was taking a slap at the State Department in his letter to Representative Martin, in which he said: "Here we fight Europe's war, wile the diplomats fight it with words". The General said this was simply a statement of the actual facts. He said the Martin letter was "routine"...he turned them out by the hundreds. He also said his message to the Veterans of Foreign Wars— the one the President asked him to recall—had great weight in changing Washington's estimate of the strategic value of Formosa.

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM

Office Communication

to: Dr. Stanton

from: Mr. Murrow

February 25, 1958

I thought the attached reply from General MacArthur might interest or amuse you.

May I have it back at your convenience?

MANY THX ES

fc

E.R.M.

Please return
Please FS
reply direct
Return to sender
Please?
Suggest reply
To discuss
Comment or
recommendation
Copy to FS
Other

Macaulay, Jack

Dupl. file.

replied

215 Bayview Street
San Rafael, Calif.
June 1, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Morrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Morrow:

Please take time to glance at the article marked in red pencil.

The contents are tragically true.

Sincerely yours,

Jack L. Macaulay

THE CALIFORNIA TEACHER
P. O. Box 626
San Bernardino, California

Country Club Atmosphere of Schools Blasted by Hank Zivetz

A statement delivered by Hank Zivetz before the Board of Education in Los Angeles recently is so pertinent to a situation which exists in most school districts in the state that we have chosen to reprint it here, almost in its entirety. Hank is executive secretary of AFT Local 1021. The statement follows:

"Madame President, Members of the Board of Education, Mr. Superintendent:

"A seemingly insoluble problem facing all Boards of Education is that of satisfying the mounting pressures to improve our educational system in face of equal pressure to keep taxes down. We in the American Federation of Teachers have always maintained that on the scale of values, no amount is too great to be spent on the improvement of our public schools. Today, however, we offer a proposal that would accomplish that, without the spending of a dime, and without the necessity of adding hours to the school day or days to the school year.

"During the past year this Board of Education has done a magnificent job in trying to keep pace with the burgeoning school population. . . . Ostensibly, million dollar plants are erected for the purpose of educating our youth. To the best of our abilities, we teachers are trying to do just that, but sometimes we wonder whether our efforts are superfluous. For many of our students, the bright as well as the slow, learning is secondary to the multitude of distractions constituting the school day. It is truly difficult for an adolescent to be challenged by academic interests in the social atmosphere of a junior country club. . . .

"First, there are the drives. In addition to the many collections for Community Chest, Red Cross, and Harlan Shoemaker now being considered by this Board, there are cookie drives, paper drives, PTA drives, annual drives, ad infinitum, depending on the imagination of those in charge. Each drive represents man-hours spent by teachers to organize the drives, man hours spent by teachers in the classroom organizing support for these drives, man hours spent by teachers collecting funds and keeping records for these drives. And then, to climax any drive there is the usual award assembly for those students who sold the most cookies, PTA memberships, etc. And the greatest incentive for the student to participate in the drive is the well advertised fact that the assembly will be held during school hours, which means getting out of classes for the student and disruption of the teaching schedule for the teacher.

"Next, we have the assemblies. There are welcome assemblies, pep rallies, exchange assemblies, patriotic assemblies, sweater assemblies, installation assemblies, GAA assemblies, reward and award assemblies and many more, too numerous to mention. Into these assemblies go many teacher-student hours of preparation, decoration, and rehearsal, mostly at the expense of class time. Prior to and during each assembly long lists of students to be dismissed from class are circulated to all the teachers. The time for an assembly is taken at the expense of regular class periods which are generally shortened or sometimes completely eliminated. At my own school we are on extended session with close to 4,000 students. We must hold four separate assemblies over a two day period in order to accommodate the entire student body. This means that the schedule of classes is disrupted and the length of the classes shortened for two days out of the week whenever we have an assembly. Thus far, we have managed four in the first five weeks of school.

"Finally, we have the encroachment of athletics on the classroom program. Any high school teacher with a last period class will testify to the almost total disruption of a teaching program caused by early dismissals to afternoon football games, track meets, baseball games, or to any of the paid athletic attractions sponsored by the school. Many students cynically refer to their "support" of the team as a means of "buying their way out of class."

"I find that most teachers are completely disgusted with the situation and that most students are completely indifferent to these activities carried on purportedly in their interests. Even the justification for these activities on the grounds that this is what the public wants is refuted by the constant clamor for more basic education in our schools. . . .

"If we are to make any fundamental changes in our educational program we need first to decide what those buildings we erect are for. If education is to be taken seriously, and if our teachers are expected to educate, then we must divorce from our regular school day all activities that are not classroom activities. I subscribe to a full program of assemblies, drives, clubs, and athletics. These, however, must be truly extra-curricular, and must be carried on after regular school hours as separate programs on an entirely different budget, with special remuneration to the skilled certificated people who are willing to carry on these programs.

"At the state level there are strong considerations for an extended school year. Even locally, the Superintendent's Curriculum Committee has expressed an interest in the extension of the school day. This school district can accede to these meaningless gestures toward school improvement for the sake of public opinion; or it can face up to the problem with courage and honesty. We teachers can do the job within our present shcedule if only the atmosphere of our schools would reflect the serious nature of our job, which is, to educate."

Southern Crisis

(Continued from Page 3)

dent, our jewels are our children. They deserve better of us. I hope you will therefore give the enclosed proposal of the Executive Council of the Executive Council of the California State Federation of Teachers serious consideration.

Sincerely yours,
Ben Rust, President
Calif. State Federation of Teachers
781 Ventura St., Richmond, Calif.

San Diego Board

(Continued from Page 3)

of the teachers would be permitted to use school mail facilities — a device for denying the teachers' union a privilege enjoyed by the administrator-dominated association. However, when the union requested an election to determine their qualification under the Board policy, the request was denied on the grounds that such an election would be illegal!

More recently the Board announced as one of its "basic policies and goals" . . . "to achieve a regular school year of at least ten months' duration, with a daily schedule and curriculum providing priority and primary emphasis on the basic required courses and the development of sound moral, ethical and spiritual values. The school day to be long enough to provide all the time necessary for the basic required courses, with elective courses being scheduled on a not-to-interfere basis. In this regard it is our goal that an eight-hour day, including a half-hour lunch period, be attained in our high schools."

The city school administration promptly countered the devastating impact of the board's pronouncement by a soothing statement that the policy did not contemplate any increased hours of work for either teachers or students! Even the casual observer must conclude that there is plenty of room in the San Diego system for development of some "sound moral and ethical values."— FBL

WFBG

RADIO AND TELEVISION · 1320 11TH AVENUE · TELEPHONE ALTOONA 4-2031

ALTOONA, PA.

March 22, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow's Office
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Attn: Miss Cecchini

Dear Miss Cecchini:

Would you be kind enough to let me know when Mr. Murrow is planning to tape those community boosting spots?

No hurry.....just interested for planning purposes.

Sincerely,

Leo M. MacCourtney (lw)

Leo M. MacCourtney
Promotion Director

LMM:les

Just file –
We wrote this letter before we rec'd our reply of 3/20

MacCourtney, Leo

March 20, 1958

Dear Mr. MacCourtney:

I have your letter of March 6th.

I regret to have to tell you that it is not possible for me to tape record the promotional spots you request. I receive so many requests of this kind, that I have had to make a policy to decline all of them.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Leo M. MacCourtney
Promotion Manager
WFBG
1320 11th Avenue
Altoona, Pennsylvania

mcc

WFBG

RADIO AND TELEVISION · 1320 11TH AVENUE · TELEPHONE ALTOONA 4-2031

ALTOONA, PA.

March 6, 1958

Ray-

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
C B S (17th Floor)
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

We at WFBG have joined forces with other broadcast and news media in the city to promote, as a public service, a community boosting campaign.

The purpose of the campaign is to combat the negative and pessimistic thinking which has pervaded the area.

We are attempting, in other words, to help the community help itself.

Your tape recording of the enclosed spots will lend the campaign the punch and bite that only name personalities can convey.

We very much appreciate any assistance you lend this community.

Sincerely,

Leo M. MacCourtney
Promotion Manager

LMM:les

Approx. 20 seconds:

This is Edward R. Murrow. The name of the city is Altoona, Pennsylvania. Within a 350 mile radius of this city will be found the nation's greatest markets, one-half of the nation's wealth, and one-third of the nation's population. Here in Altoona resides the finest skilled and semi-skilled labor force for a city this size in the nation. Altoona, Pennsylvania, where eleven new industries have chosen to locate in the last 12 years.

Approx. 20 seconds:

This is Edward R. Murrow. The Big Story in Central Pennsylvania today is about a community determined to prove that self-help and self-respect spell success. That community is Altoona, Pennsylvania, boasting the finest skilled and semi-skilled labor force for a city its size in the nation--where fifteen new industries since 1934 have added eighteen million dollars to the annual payroll.

WFBG

INTER-OFFICE COMMUNICATION

no

TO: Miss Cecchini

DATE: 3/6/58

FROM: Leo MacCourtney

SUBJECT:

In accordance with our phone conversation yesterday, here are two copy approaches for tape recording.

Mr. Murrow is welcome to choose one or record both. The attached letter to Mr. Murrow simply reiterates what we covered on the phone.

Many thanks for any help you can give us.

Leo M. MacCourtney
Promotion Manager

LMM:les

Brigadier MacCormack -
Little Mac, I suppose
Fleet Street 2282
United Press -

MacCormack

Mr. Murrow only

JUNIOR CARLTON CLUB,
PALL MALL, S.W.1.

~~Sunday~~ ~~Sunshine?~~

19. 10. 59.

Wednesday evening

My dear Ed,

I phoned you this morning but just missed you. & I had a word with your wife. Hugh Stewart told me you are in town.

It would be such a pleasure to see you again, and my wife and I wondered if you and your wife would come & have a quiet dinner with us (lounge suits) any evening in the coming week (26/31st) We would see

you got away early, as I know what a busy man you are.

Do please come

Yrs ever

Mac

(John Macnaghten Engineer)

at this Club (opposite the R.A.C in Pall Mall) ~~about~~ 7.30 p.m

John

Mac Donald, Wm. B.

November 18, 1958

Mr. William B. Macdonald
468 West Deming Place
Chicago 14, Illinois

Dear Mr. Macdonald:

You are of course at liberty to do whatever you wish with the speech I made in Chicago, but I would prefer that reprints not be mailed "with Mr. Murrow's permission".

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

DEW ASSOCIATES
WILLIAM B. MACDONALD

9 November 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

I have just finished rereading the text of your speech to the Radio and Television News Directors' Association, printed in The Reporter: congratulations. The speech is a most eloquent statement of the responsibility of the broadcaster both explicitly in its phrasing and implicitly in its delivery and printing.

The question which naturally leads from this is "What next?". I would like, with your permission, to send reprints of the speech to the corporate heads of the thirty odd corporations who represent the primary radio/television time in an effort to stimulate a direct response. Included with the reprint would be the enclosed cover letter.

I would like to take this opportunity of introducing you to the Social Sciences Broadcasting Council. This is an organization of social scientists and broadcasters, still in its embryonic stage, which was instituted because of a growing concern with the material of mass media programming. Basic to this is the fact that everything which comes through the mass media, consciously or otherwise, is educational in that it is representative of a system of values.

The special concern of the social scientist is that the mass media consistently present an inadequate and often distorted view of social problems and conditions. The Social Sciences Broadcasting Council will function primarily in two ways:

1) as a producing organization to make available on film, kinescope, tape, and live programs the material of life in dramatization and documentary in adequate and unbiased presentation;

2) as a service organization to make available to broadcasters the findings of the social sciences by representative membership of the most competent people in the country.

I would take exception to your speech on one point. You make it sound as if reality were a bitter pill that one gags down because it is good for him. I think, on the contrary, that the only thing which gives life a genuine meaning is the degree to which it is based on reality. I have just finished recording

two interviews with Frank Lloyd Wright. If the Old Man has anything to say about architecture it is that it can only reach maturity as an art through the recognition of the nature (reality) of whatever is to be dealt with. If there is to be an art of life, this too can only reach its maturity through a recognition of reality.

I most sincerely hope that you will grant me permission to forward reprints of your speech. I shall welcome any changes or additions you may wish to make in the cover letter. Also, I look forward to communication with you about the Social Sciences Broadcasting Council when it is fully organized and functional.

Sincerely yours,

William B. MacDonald

William B. Macdonald
468 West Deming Place
Chicago 14, Illinois

DEW ASSOCIATES
WILLIAM B. MACDONALD

COVER LETTER, to be included with reprint of Edward R. Murrow's speech delivered before the Radio and Television News Directors' Association

Dear Sir:

I have taken the liberty of sending you, with Mr. Murrow's permission, a reprint of a speech which he delivered before the Radio and Television News Directors' Association, as it appeared in The Reporter, as a means of bringing his ideas to your attention. This speech reflects, in its delivery and printing, the ideals of freedom and responsibility of which Mr. Murrow speaks so eloquently.

That I hope for your support of these ideas in the form of air time is obvious. This support implies a trust, a faith in both the audience and the networks: a trust for which there is ample evidence in both instances.

To speak more concretely for this proposal in terms of your corporation and the necessity it faces in selling products, there are specific advantages to be gained through this donation of air time. First, the national attention which would be drawn to any sponsor offering his air time for this kind of public service would be worth at least twice the cost of whatever time is donated. Second, the importance of any given program to an advertizer lies not only in the number of people who watch/listen but also in the number of person to person contacts involving the program which occur after the broadcast. The memorability of a given program and the degree to which it is talked about are in direct proportion to its significance.

Measuring the public relations function of an offer such as Mr. Murrow suggests is difficult. The values here are not quantitative but qualitative: values which will continue to be associated with your company, through its concern for the public well being, for months or perhaps years after the broadcast.

Let me urge that you contact Mr. Murrow and his staff at once for consultation on procedure. And please accept, at this time, the gratitude of at least one member of the audience.

Sincerely yours,

William B. Macdonald
468 West Deming Place
Chicago 14, Illinois

MacKenzie, Ian

August 27, 1959

Dear Mr. MacKenzie:

Your note of August 17th arrived after Mr. Murrow had departed for Europe. We regret to say that he did not have an opportunity to read A FEVER IN THE BLOOD by William Pearson before leaving.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Ian MacKenzie, President
St. Martin's Press, Inc.
175 Fifth Avenue
New York 10, New York

gw

CABLE ADDRESS: SAINTMART

ST MARTIN'S PRESS Incorporated
175 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.
Telephone: ORegon 4-5151

August 17, 1959

Dear Edward R. Murrow:

Have you had an opportunity to read
A FEVER IN THE BLOOD by William Pearson?

If so, would you care to write a line
of comment below, for publication? Both
the author and I would be most interested.

Sincerely,

Ian MacKenzie

Ian MacKenzie
President

Mackenzie, Ross,

September 2, 1958

Mr. Ross Mackenzie
1140 Oakley Avenue
Winnetka, Illinois.

Dear Mr. Mackenzie:

As Mr. Murrow is at present away from New York, I am replying to your letter of August 22 in his stead.

All that we have available on the George Polk case is the script of the report that was made at that time. I have made a copy for you, and hope that you will find it helpful.

Yours sincerely,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

enc.

ROSS MACKENZIE
Phillips Exeter Academy
Exeter, New Hampshire

8-22-58

Fall 1948.

Dear Mr. Morrow,

For my 10,000 word senior thesis I have chosen the George Polk case. I have a special reason for this since George was a close friend of my family. In collecting material for the paper, I frequently ran across your name. It seems that you were a great factor behind the solving of his murder. I wonder if you could send me any information about the case; bulletins, a list of books printed about him, and, perhaps, any pertinent, unpublicized facts which you might know.

I'm sorry to take some of your valuable time, but I do hope you can help me. Hoping to hear from you very soon,

Yours truly,

Ross Mackenzie

P.S. I do not return to school(the above address) until September 15, so if you should get to this before then, my home address is:

Ross Mackenzie
1140 Oakley Ave.
Winnetka
Illinois

MacLeod, Jack M.

April 24, 1959

Mr. Jack M. MacLeod
Associate Adult Editor
Crossroads
Witherspoon Building
Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Dear Mr. MacLeod:

In reply to your letter of April 23, you have my permission to reprint the Denver Post's condensation of my speech. I enclose the clipping.

Sincerely yours,

ERM:skh

BOARD *of* CHRISTIAN EDUCATION *of* THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
in the UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA

Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa.
PEnnypacker 5-6722

April 23, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Last December The Denver Post published a condensation of your October 16, 1958 address to the Radio-Television News Directors Association, after getting your permission to do it.

We recently received a clipping of the condensation (a copy of which is enclosed), and now we would like to reprint it in the April-June, 1960 issue of Crossroads, the study magazine for adults in the United Presbyterian Church U.S.A. This is okay with The Denver Post if it's okay with you. How about it?

Sincerely yours,

Jack M. MacLeod

Jack M. MacLeod
Associate Adult Editor

P.S. If you approve, would you please return the clipping?
J.M.M.

MacNamara, Paul

GOLIATH MOTORS
PUBLIC RELATIONS
PAUL MAC NAMARA

April 11, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Eighty zillion words have been written and spoken about the recession by Congressmen, tycoons, labor leaders and everybody else...but an automobile dealer in Denver may have said something in the attached advertisement that's much more significant than anything that's been said so far.

The automobile business appears to be not unlike the motion picture business...after World War II the motion picture business was so good a producer could have Clark Gable reading a phone book and he wouldn't be able to fly around the money the picture would take in. So the producer got the idea he was a genius...as a result he got so fat he could float all the way across his pool with no hands. From then on he spent so much time being a genius that he had no time for his work...you know what's happened to the motion picture business.

The same thing is true in the automobile business. After the War the automobile dealers had to barracade the doors to keep the customers out, and those he did let in had to pay a premium for the chance to buy one of the new beauties. So, like the motion picture producer, he too became a genius. He began running the business from his yacht... and of course the salesmen took after their bosses...they spent more time leaning against fenders looking at their nails than they did after the customers...and before anybody knew it the customers had disappeared.

Anyway it seems clear that what we need as much as a tax cut and Government spending is a good dose of some old-fashioned, high pressure American salesmanship. According to the letter attached such a formula paid off for a guy named Aaron Mosko in Denver. Please read the ad and you'll see what we mean.

Sincerely yours,

Paul MacNamara

Paul MacNamara

We believe the attached letter from Goliath's dealer in Denver will be of interest to the entire automobile industry.

RECESSION.

"I know that a lot of people all over America are talking about the recession, particularly in the automobile business . . . I read where certain economists claim that the automobile business is really the key to the recession . . . they say as soon as the automobile business picks up, everything will pick up.

It's my theory that if there's anything the matter with the automobile business it's because the majority of the dealers, sales managers and salesmen have forgotten how to sell . . . but I have the evidence that proves that if a man will work, and has a good automobile to sell, he doesn't have to worry about any recession.

Let me tell you my story . . . I began selling GOLIATH automobiles in the city of Denver in October 1957. Everybody told me the Volkswagon had the market sewed up in the small car field. I wasn't bright enough to believe this so I started out with a car that cost a little more — but I thought it was a lot better — The GOLIATH, built by the famous Borgward-Werk Company in Bremen, Germany, the car has 4 cylinders . . . a front wheel drive . . . 4-wheel brakes . . . true, it costs a couple hundred dollars more than the Volkswagon, but after I'd tested the GOLIATH I was sure I could sell it — it had everything . . . the ruggedness of a jeep . . . the riding quality and roominess of a $5000 American car . . . and the economy of a motorcycle.

Next I decided that the practice of demonstrating automobiles had become a lost art and that I was going to bring it back. I worked out a 2½ mile demonstration route which started at the front door of my showroom.

The first mile is down a badly paved, very rough side street . . . then into and across a vacant lot . . . then up a good steep hill that has no road. During the winter the lot and hill is covered with snow or mud — this I call the "Goliath Testing Grounds"

The picture on the left shows the "Goliath Testing Grounds" in Denver created by Mr. Mosko (that is Mr. Mosko standing next to a Goliath Station Wagon).

The picture above shows part of the Goliath display area on South Broadway in Denver. Not shown in the picture is the big glass-fronted showroom and the well-equipped service department in the rear that completes the GOLIATH setup in Denver.

. . MY FOOT!

(see cut). Next I take my Customer along at 60 miles an hour on a very narrow, high crown back country road with 2 wheels on the crown and 2 wheels in the gutter and do the driving with 2 fingers on the wheel . . . I top off the whole show by driving the car up over a curb across the sidewalk and off a curb and wind up with a flourish in front of my showroom.

When I get out of my car I say to my customer: "Now, you can see what the GOLIATH will do, let's take your car and drive the same course." So far I haven't had a single prospect willing to drive his car over the route—I've just taken the GOLIATH. My salesmen and I each average approximately 150 trips per week.

Meantime, with this demonstration and a lot of other old-fashioned hard hitting ideas—I've sold a lot of GOLIATHS—true I've worked like a dog and so have my salesmen . . . but we're selling *GOLIATHS.*

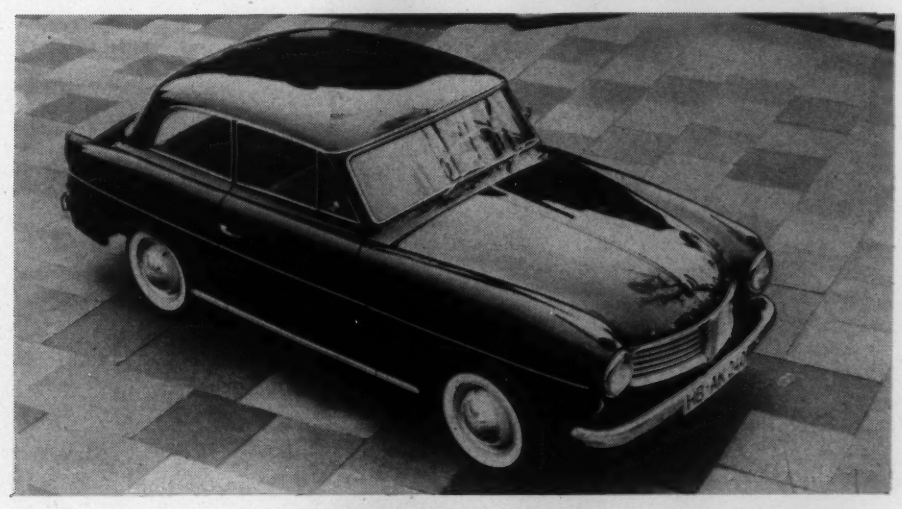
Oh yes, the "recession"—I made money in November—lots of money—the same in December—January—February and March—now with Spring and some good weather ahead my business for the rest of the year looks great.

GOLIATH was second in imported car sales in the city of Denver for the month of December . . . and in January . . . GOLIATH was *FIRST!* (and the other dealers had cars so we didn't win because the other boys were in short supply). So if there is a depression or a recession in the automobile business we haven't heard of it . . . To be really accurate I should have said: "Recession . . . My Feet," because I'm using up an awful lot of shoe leather and so are my salesmen. But we found the answer to the whole thing . . . It's a simple four letter word . . . W-O-R-K!"

AARON MOSKO • GOLIATH DEALER • DENVER, COLORADO

GOLIATH CARS THAT MAKE MR. MOSKO'S STORY POSSIBLE

THE TIGER



THE 1100 SEDAN

There are 4 models in the GOLIATH passenger line—the 2-door Sedan . . . the Station Wagon . . . a special De Luxe Sedan, "The Empress" . . . and a new De Luxe Sports Coupe, "The Tiger". . . plus a full line of trucks including delivery vans, busses and pickup trucks. (Incidentally, the GOLIATH sedan is 5″ wider and 7″ longer than the other popular German car.) GOLIATH prices start at $1995 port of entry.

*GOLIATH IMPORTS U.S.A.

ROBERT H. PETERSON—President

1047 BROADWAY AVENUE • BURLINGAME, CALIFORNIA

**DEALER INQUIRIES INVITED*

MacPhail, B.

CBS NEWS

Office Communication

to: Mr. MacPhail

from: Sheila Hogg - Mr. Murrow's secretary

September 10, 1958

UFFA FOX

Mr. Murrow has asked me to send the enclosed wire down to you. It refers to his telephone conversation with you yesterday.

Mr Murrow would be grateful if you could reply direct to Captain Paul Hammond at the Royal Yacht Squadron, Cowes, England.

Macrorie, Ken
7

K.C.

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE • EAST LANSING

THE BASIC COLLEGE • DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Thank you so much for your detailed letter of May 1, outlining possible TV newsmen I might approach for my case-history study.

I am upset to think that you did not receive my first letter and enclosed articles which would have made my purpose and viewpoint clear to you. I have finally rounded up other copies of the magazine articles and am sending them to you, along with a copy of my original letter, so that at least you will be able to understand what I am up to.

When I received no answer to my letter of February 18 to you, I was forced to approach other newsmen, with whom I am now trying to arrange a case-history investigation; so it is not proper at the moment for me to approach any of the men you suggested. If I do not succeed with others, I will come back to CBS if possible. Unfortunately, time is now pressing me because my university grant will soon expire.

I knew that you did not handle a TV news program of the kind that would furnish me with a 2-5 minute film clip report of the kind I want to study in complete process. But I wanted if possible to approach a newsman through you, because I know of your active concern with the very sort of problems I am trying to illuminate with my study.

Sincerely yours,

Ken Macrorie

Ken Macrorie
Assistant Professor

29 May 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

copy of letter
which you never
received

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Gerhart Wiebe, who shares some of my notions about the complex notions of objectivity and responsibility in reporting, has suggested that I write you for help in locating a TV newsman who might allow me to make a case-history of one of his reports, as I did of a newspaper report of Mr. Peter Kihss of the New York Times. I enclose the case-history, printed in the magazine ETC.

I have a university grant that would enable me to travel to New York or Chicago during the last week of March to do this work. I want particularly to follow every step of a filmed TV news report that takes uponly a few minutes (less than five, probably), so that I can consider all the selections involved, including those affected by time pressures and actual film editing.

I enclose also an article from the Antioch Review, which I think shows how much I agree with your notions of objectivity outlined by Mr. Charles Wertenbaker in the New Yorker, December 26, 1953.

One of my freshman students, asked to give an example of a mature TV show according to Harry Overstreet's criteria of maturity, last week wrote:

> Edward R. Murrel the comentator - He gives a bases for critical thinking. You can agree or disagree with what he says about the news.

Sincerely yours,

Ken Macrorie

18 February 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Macrorie, Ken

May 1, 1957

Dear Professor Macrorie:

I regret to say that your letter of February 18 and the material you mention having enclosed, was not received in this office.

You say that you want to make a case history of a very short news report, by which I assume you mean something less than 15 minutes. I am not myself familiar with this type of program, but I do know that the shortest news report we carry on television is from 7:00 to 7:05 PM Monday through Friday. This is normally handled by Robert Trout, but is currently being done by Stuart Novins during Trout's vacation. However, this is carried only locally in New York, so you obviously cannot sample it to see whether it contains what you need unless you happen to be visiting the city.

The only television news reports carried on the network are as follows:

8:45-9:00 AM EDT, Monday through Friday - Richard Hottelet.
6:45-7:00 - 7:15-7:30 EDT, Monday through Friday (evenings) Douglas Edwards.
11:00-11:15 PM EDT - 1:00-1:10 PM EDT - Walter Cronkite.

As far as the Hottelet and Edwards programs are concerned, you will have to check your local station in order to find out which of the alternative periods are carried.

I trust this information will be of some use to you.

Sincerely yours,

Professor Ken Macrorie
Michigan State University
Lansing, Michigan

fc

MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY

OF AGRICULTURE AND APPLIED SCIENCE • EAST LANSING

THE BASIC COLLEGE • DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNICATION SKILLS

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I hate to write you again about a letter that you have not answered, because I realize you may not wish to reply. But then again, you may not have received my letter or considered it yet.

On February 18, 1957, I wrote you (enclosing an article from the Antioch Review and one from ETC., the semantics magazine, on objectivity) to ask whether you could recommend to me a TV newscaster who would consider letting me make a case-history of a very short news report. I am particularly interested in observing film editing steps.

I thought that my work on objectivity and responsibility might interest you because you and Mr. Sevareid were recently concerned in incidents involving these difficult notions. I have held up asking several other newsmen awaiting an answer from you. I would appreciate even your saying just "no" on the enclosed postcard, so that I can be sure that I should go on to ask other persons for their help.

Sincerely yours,

Ken Macrorie

Ken Macrorie
Assistant Professor

April 18, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
CBS
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

The Objective Reporter

By KEN MACRORIE

"OBJECTIVITY," says psychologist Erich Fromm, "does not mean detachment, it means respect: that is, the ability not to distort and to falsify things, persons, and oneself."

This surely changes the old meaning of *objectivity*, a word long sacred to newsmen, who away back in 1923 wrote themselves Canons of Journalism which demanded reports "free from opinion or bias of any kind." But it turns the word in the right direction for them at last. They have had it threaded around their necks far too long. And their critics have lost no chance to tighten it, ever reminding newsmen that they were the ones who put it there in the first place.

The newsmen who formulated the Canons of Journalism wrote them as if they were going to be framed on office walls, where they hang today, gathering dust. Reporters and editors asked too much, and so did outside critics—the reporters because they wanted to be perfect, and the outside critics because they didn't know the first thing about the real process of reporting a news story. Both must face up to facts that many other observers have already confronted. The human animal just can't *detach* himself from the world he lives in and come up with reports about it that reflect no interest, preconception, or opinion on his part. Psychologists have proved in the laboratory what many old women have known for centuries—that man perceives on the basis of three things: his past experience, his anticipation of

---

The present article is based on research which KEN MACRORIE undertook for a Ph.D. dissertation on "Objectivity and Responsibility in Newspaper Reporting" at Teachers College, Columbia University. In addition to studying the concept of objectivity, Mr. Macrorie made three complete case histories of news reports, following reporters through every step of news stories that appeared in the New York *Times*, the Hartford *Courant*, and the Ridgewood (N.J.) *News*. He is now Assistant Professor in the Department of Communication Skills at Michigan State University.

Reprinted from *The Antioch Review*, Fall, 1956 issue. Copyright 1956 by The Antioch Review, Inc., Yellow Springs, Ohio.

what he will perceive, and whatever is before him. Albert Einstein, physicist, Walter Lippmann, political philosopher, Allan Nevins, historian—to mention just a few—have said that this is the way they perceive in their fields, which are more controllable than the newsman's.

If we ever have useful canons of journalism, they will be written on the street corner, in the phone booth, or at the reporter's typewriter, by men who understand how human beings perceive. Perhaps they will be written by men like this editor, who describes the actual process of his job:

> About three weeks ago three young college boys, all members of reputable families, got together one night, made five bombs and drove through five of the surrounding communities, including B——, tossing the homemade bombs from their car. No one was hurt, but it scared hell out of many residents. The boys also left crude banners behind lauding the benefits of Communism and signed "Comrade Ivan."
>
> The three boys were caught and had to face charges in each of the five municipalities. The last hearing was just last week.
>
> The father of one of the boys is a prominent attorney. The fracas took place on Friday night, and early Saturday morning he was busy trying to throttle the story. I happen to know he contacted police officers, judges, and our paper's lawyer. He probably also got in touch with several other papers in the area, although I don't know that.
>
> I had sent a man up to get pictures of the boys when they were booked and pictures of the banners they'd left behind, etc. He didn't get the shot of the boys.
>
> The father involved asked our lawyer, whom he knew quite well professionally, if we intended to use pictures of the boys. I pointed out to the lawyer that the only reason we weren't using pictures was because we didn't have them, and that I would continue to send a photographer to each of the hearings in an attempt to get pictures. The lawyer was a little baffled as to just what he should do, and the publisher was away on vacation.
>
> I ran the story as the lead that Sunday, with a picture of one of the banners, on Page One. [This paper was published only on Thursday and Sunday.] All the other papers in the area also carried it on Page One, and a couple of them also used it as the top story.
>
> Although the father involved had apparently managed to get the charges in each municipality changed from "possession of and exploding bombs" to "exploding fireworks," the boys did get stiff fines and lectures from each of the judges before whom they were arraigned.
>
> At the third hearing one of our photographers managed to get a picture of two of the boys. One had his coat over his face, but the photographer

caught another with his bare face hanging out. I used the pictures on Page One, because it was the kind of art any good city editor is looking for. Also, we were the only paper in the area that finally caught a picture of the boys. Several others had been trying. As a newspaperman I would have been stupid not to have used the picture.

Just before the final hearing—and we had covered each one, of course—the publisher, general manager and business manager and I were having lunch one day when our lawyer walked in. Near the end of the lunch, at the tail-end of the coffee conversation, the publisher asked the lawyer to give me his views on the bomb hearings. It was obvious that the lawyer had been talking to the publisher. Shortly thereafter, just as I was beginning to blow my stack, the publisher excused himself and hurried to an important engagement. But we kicked it around for two hours.

The lawyer maintained that he thought we were overdoing it. He said that, after the initial story, he saw no point in staying with it. He also claimed that he saw no point in rehashing the whole thing in each story.

I explained as calmly as I could, that each court hearing was another story, and we would be falling down on our job as a newspaper, besides looking stupid, if we didn't cover each arraignment. I also explained that as far as rehashing the thing was concerned, in my mind each individual news story should be complete enough to stand alone. That is, a writer can't assume that any given reader knows the entire background on something and therefore slide over the thing with only the latest action. How about the reader who hasn't seen another word previously on the story? For that reason, each story must be complete in itself. It must be so complete that if a reader never heard or read a word about the subject before, he can still read that story and know what it's all about.

I think I made my point, but I found it frightening to learn that newspapers can engage lawyers, and frequently do, who have no basic conception about the real responsibilities of a newspaper. The good thing that came from the whole affair was the fact that, if there had been any doubts in my mind as to whether the publisher would back me up in a test of newspaper integrity, they were removed. We covered the final hearing, completely uninhibited, and ran a complete, wind-up story.

What canon of journalism would the outside critic have the newsman follow in reporting this story? Suppose he said to the newsman, "Just give the facts." Maybe they went like this:

George Smith, 18, Jack Jones, 20, and Wilbur Williams, 19, sons of Homer Smith, president of the B——— City Bank, John Jones, tax lawyer, and Harold Williams, vice-president of the Ring Tire Manufacturers, last night exploded five bombs in B——— and vicinity. One bomb damaged the door of Harry's Diner, Main Street and Fourth Avenue. After the explosion,

> Harry Sullivan, owner of the diner, ran down the street after the boys, shouting, "You bastards!"

It's a fact that Harry called them bastards. Jim Ripley, copy boy, was drinking coffee at Harry's just then and heard him say it. But the word would burn the ears of the gentle women of the town if printed. And it might hurt Harry's reputation. After all, he isn't the subject of this story. Now it is true that the newsman regularly gets his lunch at Harry's Diner. If he decides to leave Harry's vulgar word out of the story, he may be favoring Harry. But perhaps some readers wouldn't be offended by the word; they like to know the truth. They might approve of the name he called the boys and enjoy reading the story, saying to each other, "I'd have done the same thing if those bastards had—"

Some experienced newsmen would laugh at this debate over the use of the word "bastards," saying that no veteran reporter would ever consider using the word, because a newsman never offends his readers unless the offensive word or fact is a crucial part of the story. But if these newsmen read their own reports closely they will find that they often print such nonessential offensive words. And when does a word become crucial to the story? The newsman has no Geiger counter that tells him this.

If the newsman puts the fathers' names in the very last sentence of the report, rather than the first, someone is sure to say he is covering up for the rich and powerful. Perhaps the boys' names and acts are the "real" story. Perhaps he shouldn't mention their fathers' names at all. He may decide to call the bomb a "firecracker," as one father did. When does a homemade firecracker become a bomb?

When the editor learns that John Jones, prominent attorney, tried to get police officers, judges, and the paper's lawyer to throttle the story, he must act. He can't let Attorney Jones get away with that or soon the citizens, not he, will be running the paper; and murder, corruption, and good deeds will all go unreported.

Attorney Jones apparently asked the paper's lawyer to suppress pictures of the boys. Should the newsman report to the public the attorney's visit to the lawyer? He might do the community and the paper a service by exposing a man who tries to suppress news—which the people have a right to. Yet it's not part of the story. This Attorney Jones is the one the newsman was reading about last week in some

old issues of the paper. He had been mixed up in some shady legal deals in a nearby town about fifteen years ago. It's not part of the story. But it is part of the whole truth.

The names and pictures of the boys who threw the bombs (or fireworks) are also part of the whole truth, but do they belong in the story? If the newsman prints them he may ruin the boys' lives. Rich kids as well as poor become juvenile delinquents. What good will it do the town to know their names? He might crop the pictures so that readers see the boys holding bombs, but can't identify their faces. If he did, someone would be sure to say that he was protecting rich kids whose fathers had put the squeeze on the publisher.

If the newsman treated everyone connected with the story in the same way, leaving out nothing, perhaps he would solve his problem. One of the reporters who talked to Attorney Jones's wife said that she didn't really think the boys' "fireworks escapade" was so bad after all. Hadn't older men in town played pranks like that when they were kids? A woman said that Jim Brown, the boy next door to the Jones's, admitted to the police that he had planned to join in the ride, but his mother made him stay home and practice piano. If the newsman prints everything, he will have to include these items. But he is not sure that the woman reported accurately Jim Brown's plans; only yesterday he himself misquoted a man in a statement he thought he had taken down verbatim. And the boy—if he didn't go on the raid, he's not in any way responsible. But his comment seems connected with the story. The whole truth. But about what? and whom? Where does an action leave off? What exactly is *the story?*

Perhaps by now the outside critic begins to see the weakness of the old ideas of objectivity—detachment, freedom from bias, just the facts, the whole truth—and the strength of Erich Fromm's definition: respect, no distorting or falsifying things, persons, and oneself. Another way of saying that is to ask newsmen to be *responsible to persons.* In this case, responsible to Harry who runs the diner, the parents of the boys, the boys themselves, the police, the courts, the newspaper, the press in general, and the newsman himself. But which person should he be the most responsible to, and on what grounds?

Before he can answer that question, the newsman who described the bomb-throwing incident must examine himself. For he, like all human beings, of necessity perceives events partly through what he

believes—his value system—which he has built up through long years of experience. He believes in the free press: he resents Attorney Jones's attempt to control it. He believes that profane language is part of real life and that people should admit its existence: he doesn't want to be prudish—as his mother was. His family was poor when he was a boy: he resents free-wheeling rich boys. He likes the honesty of Harry's Diner, no false advertisements, just good food: he resents an act of violence against such a man. All these feelings, and more, are part of the screen through which he perceives the event.

Some of the early upholders of the ideal of objectivity asked that the newsman be neutral, completely detached, without opinions or commitments of any kind. But a man who tries to search with a completely open mind will find nothing. He would not think that the bomb landing against Harry's door was any more worth reporting than the fact that Sally next door skinned her knee while jumping rope. If he is to produce anything of significance, man must have a system of values and write with belief.

Gerhart D. Wiebe, former research psychologist for the Columbia Broadcasting System, has said that, "To the degree that communicators are morally certain that their value system, as projected in their communications, is consonant with democratic living, their orientation should be a matter of pride." Whatever a good newsman's values or assumptions built out of past experience may be, he will have them, and they will affect his perceptions. He cannot escape his humanity. What he can do is know these formative influences in his own life and be aware of his preconceptions and values. Jerome Frank, judge of the United States Court of Appeals, Second Circuit, emphasized these problems in discussing impartiality and objectivity in court trials. He said: "To speak bluntly, I urge that each prospective judge should undergo something like a psychoanalysis." Newsmen need not go this far in inspecting the basis of their assumptions, but they should become conscious of them as much as reflection will allow.

Those persons who believe that Negroes should live in every respect like other men in the United States see an event like the Sugar Bowl controversy over segregation of the football spectators differently from those who hold another set of values. Differences in perception exist between all persons. Are we to ask our newsmen all to hold the same value systems so that they will perceive alike? We

cannot do that, but perhaps we can think about what kind of values would be most "consonant with democratic living," as Mr. Wiebe puts it.

One of my friends, who has worked as a chaplain and psychological counselor at mental hospitals and federal penal institutions for more than ten years, has come to the following conclusion after listening to thousands of men in trouble: The healthy person achieves *a working balance between independence and dependence.* He sometimes is looked up to by others as competent or comforting; he sometimes goes to others for help and comfort. He respects and is respected. He loves and is loved.

Perhaps this observation can illuminate larger social relationships as well—by suggesting that a realistic person does not attempt to create either a society of absolute individualism or cooperation, but one in which both are valued for their special virtues. I think that the good newsman has a greater humanity, or humanness, than most men. Whether he knows it or not, he believes that man and environment are not separate oppositions, but each is a part of the other, so that any change in one will affect the other. The question then becomes not whether man should attempt to control his environment, but how and where he will attempt it.

I would not suggest this idea unless I had observed that great men seem to act as if this were their general system of values. And so great news reporters have acted, I believe. Men like Lincoln Steffens, Vincent Sheean, Edward R. Murrow, Elmer Davis, and Eric Sevareid, for example, do not condemn men's individualistic or cooperative actions because they are individualistic or cooperative, but only on their own merits. They are men who perceive phenomena more accurately and significantly because they have an interest—even a passion——for life in its growth, creativeness, and love.

Their objectivity comes from respect, not detachment.

MacVane, John

February 10, 1959

Dear John:

Herewith checks for $12.00 in payment for three reservations at the "London Night Dinner" February 12th.

These are for Mr. and Mrs. Narrow and myself.

Sincerely,

Mr. John MacVane
Chairman
"London Night Committee"
Overseas Press Club of America, Inc.
35 East 39 Street
New York, New York

mac

MacVane, John

June 19, 1958

Dear John:

I have been beating the bushes but with no success. As you probably know, this outfit has now gone in for the stapling machine rather than the writers.

I have mentioned you to John Day several times, but he merely moans that he is having difficulty keeping the people he has. I will keep trying.

As ever yours,

Mr. John Mac Vane
Godfrey Lane
Westport, Connecticut

mcc

June 16, 1958

Dear Ed:

A few months ago, you were kind enough to say you'd have a look around to see whether C.B.S. might need another good analyst or correspondent as I believe the term is there.

I hardly know John Day. Met him only once at a party or something. Is there any point to my seeing him or sending him a side of one of my U.N. shows? Or have you yourself cased the joint + drawn a blank?

myself. I know more than I ever did. I'm better on the air, both old-fashioned wireless & TV than I ever was. But all the people who realize it seem to be engineers, directors, newsmen or something of the kind, with not a sponsor or an agency V.P. in the lot. And having an engineer say "you're a real pro" is nice — but it won't buy groceries.

Well, I just felt like giving & picked you out of Devonshire Street. Do keep the eye open.

All the best
John

Godfrey Lane, Westport, Conn.

I am still
U.N. correspon
only a title wi
in these dull-
periods. Meanw
spasmodical
or C.B.C. as
live off my just
capital.

Without a r
fret & on the f
month I fret
Yet everyone se
John MacVan
the best and
knows you."

But I'm
I'm clever en

ull officially G.B.P.'s
bondent which means
with no income
ll-at-the-U.K.
anwhile I broadcast
ically for the U.K.
as well and
just-about-vanished

a real platform, I
e first of each
fret still more ×
e says "But you,
/ are, are one of
— d' everyone
n"
'm damned if
enough to sell

Madsen, L. C.

February 10, 1959

Dear Mr. Madsen:

Thank you for your letter and your nice comments.

I am sorry to say that I do not know how to help you in connection with your manuscript. I think your best bet would be to contact a publishing house.

It was nice of you to write and tell me about it.

Sincerely,

Mr. L. C. Madsen
621 So. 11th Street
Mc Allen, Texas

mso

L. C. Madsen
621 So. 11th St. Apt. 1
McAllen, Texas.
January 14, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
CBS Radio Station,
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Many times I have seen and heard you over T. V. and I always say, "I think so much of you"-.

I was born and raised in the country of Denmark and in the town of Odense, the same town where Hans Christian Anderson was born, and sometimes I think that I also can tell a fairy-story, but this is not a fairy-story.

From the time I was a small boy and up to now, at the age of 71, I have studied native life and I love it; I have traveled over big part of this globe and studied nature as I traveled and this wonderful and most needed nature of ours, I can see how it is going backward. Many times I am feeling bad to think about it. I think that I can answer most any question correctly - any that is conneated with nature, no matter how difficult.

I have prepared a manuscript, entitled "Just outside my door", which I am interested in having published. ~~It is entirely~~ about nature and much in it ~~is about birds. I do~~ not know how or where to find a publisher who would be interested and I thought that perhaps you could help me?

First, I was thinking of the National Audubon Society in New York, but I found out that they just want short stories for the Audubon Magazine and can not be interested.

My wish is, to have this manuscript prepared for a book, but I am in need of pictures, which I think I can get. This book, well illustrated will be both interesting and understandable to all and should be a book to be used in schools for educational purposes as it is all about what all childred should know as well as all others.

Not a few, but many people have asked me to publish this book. I know what pictures I need and I also understand that it will cost quite a lot to get the book completed, but it will be worth it. I do not have the money so that I can do it myself, so it should be a publisher who can be interested. I will be glad to send my manuscript to such. Hope to hear good news from you. I am

Most Sincerely yours,

L. C. Madsen

L. C. Madsen

Magidoff, Nila

January 9, 1959

Mrs. Nila Magidoff
533 Elm Street
Ann Arbor
Michigan

Dear Mrs. Magidoff:

Mr. Murrow is at present out of town, but, before he left, he inscribed the enclosed photograph. I have pleasure in sending it to you herewith.

Sincerely yours,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

enc.

NILA MAGIDOFF
533 ELM STREET
ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

Dear Mr. Murrow —

We live now in Ann Arbor, where Robert teaches and studies for his PhD. I was afraid of campus life but it is not bad, not bad at all.

Now that Robert has retired into the academic life — I would like very much to make a surprise present for him — a few of autographed photographs of his colleagues of the days when he was

a newsman.

You can help me with my project - by sending your photo - Please do!

It was good to see you at the Marion Anderson lunch.

Mrs. Ethridge working like a mad on book about her trip to Russia. I hope it will funny book!

Happy New Year Nila

Mahanna, John

August 28, 1958

Dear Mr. Mahanna:

Very many thanks for your cordial letter of August 10th and for sending me a copy of MUSIC UNDER THE MOON.

It was a most enjoyable experience to visit Tanglewood - an experience which I hope to repeat next year.

Do let me know if you are coming to New York.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely,

Mr. John G.W. Mahanna
THE BERKSHIRE EAGLE
Pittsfield, Massachusetts

fc

The Berkshire Eagle
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

Aug. 10,1958

Dear Mr.Morrow:

I am sorry we missed each other after the Boston Symphony concert this afternoon but it was difficult bucking a wall of human flesh, plus the rain, trying to get out to my car in the box section to get you a copy of the book I promised to hand to you before leaving the Berkshires.

later on I discovered you were seeing some friends in Lenox,but felt there must be a time when people in your position should be left alone and consequently did not try to contact you there.That is why I did not request a photograher visit your box - it would have caused a lot of curious people to start making inquiries.

After six weeks of covering the Festival I was a little tired too and wanted only to get home and relax for a short time , so decided to wait until tonight at the office to send the book on to you.

As you know 20th Century Fox has signed a contract to do the Tanglewood story next summer, based on a screenplay by Agge and Taubmann.Henry Ephron is the producer and Lian O'Brian , the writer.

If you find there is anything in my book of interest to you,I will be happy to come to New York at any time to discuss it with you. It was nice meeting you,Mrs. Morrow

The Berkshire Eagle
PITTSFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

and your guests.

I am enclosing a couple of clippings which may be of interest and if you should want to make a check in the CBS family about me, I would suggest you call on Bob Dixon, who does the Tide commercials and a few others.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I am,

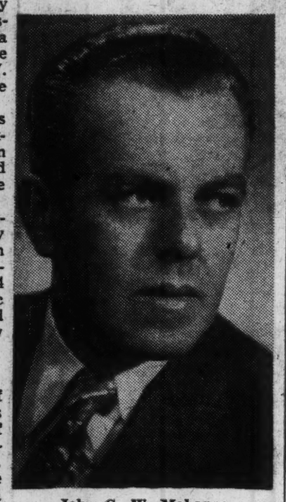
Sincerely,
John G.W. Mahanna
John G.W.Mahanna,
County Editor.

'Music Under the Moon'

John Mahanna's New Book Covers History of Festival

JUL 6 1955

Announcement was made today by the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Inc. of the publication of a new book, "Music Under the Moon," written by John G. W. Mahanna, county editor of The Eagle.



John G. W. Mahanna

The first edition of 5,000 copies is now at the printer's and is expected to be off the presses in time for distribution the weekend of July 15, the second week of the Festival's six-week season.

"Music Under the Moon" is described by the author as an early history of the Festival, drawn from official minutes of the meetings of the corporation from 1934 to 1945 when the $100,000 Music Shed at Tanglewood was presented as a gift to the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

48 Pages of Illustrations

In addition to 30,000 words of text, the 125-page book contains 48 pages of illustrations. Many of the nearly 100 photographs are being published for the first time. These include photos taken in the early days of the Festival in a horse show ring at the Hanna Farm, later in a tent at Holmwood, Mrs. Alfred Gwynn Vanderbilt's estate, and at Tanglewood before the Shed was built in 1938.

An epilogue in "Music Under the Moon" covers high lights from 1945 to the present. Included are the establishment of the Berkshire Music Center, the retirement and death of Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, the engagement of Charles Munch as conductor of the orchestra and successor to Dr. Koussevitzky as musical director ending with the tribute paid by the Boston Symphony Orchestra last year to Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, president of the Festival and the board of trustees of the organization for their part in founding the outdoor concerts and their ultimate success.

Covered Festival News

"Music Under the Moon" stems from a series of articles written last summer by Mr. Mahanna and published by The Eagle in its weekly supplement, The Weekender (now the Berkshire Week). Mr. Mahanna, who started his newspaper career in 1933 as correspondent for his home town of Lenox, site of the Festival, has been associated with the news coverage of the Festival concert center since its inception. He served on the county and city staffs of The Eagle prior to being appointed county editor in September, 1947. The only break in his newspaper service was from 1942 to 1945 when he was in the Navy, part of that time being in combat duty with the Pacific Fleet which he reported in special dispatches to The Eagle.

The Eagle Printing & Binding Co. of this city is printing "Music Under the Moon," and the engravings are by the Eagle Engraving Co. Copies will be distributed to county book stores, and the Tanglewood Music Store by the Pittsfield News Co. as well as to book stores in Boston, Cape Cod, New York and the Albany area.

History of Berkshire Festival Is Published

Newspaperman Authors Book

By EDGAR S. VAN OLINDA

TANGLEWOOD—John G. W. Mahanna, New England newspaper correspondent whose book, "Music Under the Moon," a complete illustrated history of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival from 1934 to 1955, has been placed in the bookstores of the Berkshire and Albany Metropolitan Areas.

The history of the Berkshires in Western Massachusetts can be roughly divided into three parts. First came a genteel literary invasion in the 19th Century, sparked by Nathaniel Hawthorne, who wrote "The House of the Seven Gables" at Tanglewood.

In the early 1900s, the elite of the nation came to the Berkshires each summer, erected a magnificent chain of castles and chateux (now inns, schools and monasteries) which dotted the hills. The third and current phase is music. Tanglewood now ranks with Salzburg, Austria, as a world music festival, attracting visitors from all over America, Canada, Mexico and Europe. Some connoisseurs have even referred to Salzburg as European Tanglewood.

COMES OF AGE

The Berkshire Symphonic Festival has now come of age with the opening of the Big Shed this month and the 104-piece Boston Symphony Orchestra week-end concerts, Friday and Saturday nights and Sunday afternoons, through August 14. The Albany Times-Union can claim a modest share in the success of the Berkshire Festival of Music. This newspaper has consistently and faithfully chronicled everything which was to take place and which has happened since that summer of August, 1934. The history of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, titled: "Music Under the Moon" has just been placed on sale ,the dedicated work of John G. W. Mahanna, County Editor of the Berkshire Eagle in Pittsfield.

FIRST EDITION

The first edition of 5,000 copies came off the presses last Friday and is being distributed to the bookstores of Berkshire County, the Music Store at Tanglewood, in Boston, Cape Cod, the Albany Metropolitan Area and Boston. The price of the book is $2.50.

"Music Under the Moon" is described by the author as an early history of the Festval, drawn from official minutes of the meetings of the corporation from 1934 to 1945, when the $100,000 Music Shed at Tanglewood was presented as a gift by the Berkshire Festival to the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

In addition to the 30,000 words text, the 125 page book contains nearly 100 photographs in 48 pages of illustrations, many of which are being published for the first time. These include photos taken in the early days of the Festival in a horse show ring at the Hanna Farm, later in a tent at Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt's estate, and at Tanglewood before the Shed was built.

FRONTSPIECE

It is right and proper that the frontspiece should be a photograph of Gertrude Robinson Smith, with the dedication:

"Whose rare combination of vision, tact and determination transformed an idea into historic reality."

Miss Smith is still the inspiration for the Festival and occupies her box at each performance by the orchestra.

An epilogue in "Music Under the Moon" covers high lights from 1945 to the present. Included is the establishment of the Berkshire Music Center, the retirement and death of Serge Koussevitzky, the engagement of Charles Munch as conductor of the orchestra and successor to Dr. Koussevitzky as musical director.

THE AUTHOR

Mahanna, who started his newspaper career in 1933 as correspondent for his home town of Lenox, site of the Festival, has been associated with the news coverage of the Festival concerts since their inception, with time out when he was special agent with the Office of Naval Intelligence and two years of combat duty with the amphibious forces of the Pacific Fleet.

Mahanna is married to the former Evona Kennedy of Pittsfield. They have two children, Joan and Jonathan. Mahanna is correspondent in the Berkshires for the New York Times, and New York Herald-Tribune, and the Hearst newspapers in Boston.

Tanglewood To Star in Movie To Be Produced by 20th-Fox

Tanglewood and the Boston Symphony Orchestra will play integral parts in a "romantic, fictional" movie which will be filmed next summer at the Berkshire Music Center in Lenox, according to an agreement signed yesterday by 20th Century-Fox and the orchestra trustees.

The script for the movie, titled "A Tanglewood Story," was written by the late Pulitzer Prize winner, James Agee, and Howard Taubman, music critic of the New York Times. The story has been described as a "tale dealing with the crucial period in the lives of young musicians between completion of their training and the start of their professional careers. Tanglewood helps them to make this transition."

Buddy Adler, executive producer of 20th Century-Fox, said "It is my belief that this is the time for a really fine film dealing with good music. The Tanglewood school provides the place and the ideas to achieve it. Young musicians in all fields are to be found there and it is our plan to integrate this student body at work and play within our damatic story. Its diverse audiences from all over the country stress our democratic way with music. We have a top orchestral group in the Boston Symphony and Dr. Charles Munch, and our romantic story will, I believe be fundamentally true to life."

To Start July 1, 1959

Henry Ephron will produce the movie, and filming will start July 1 of next year. It will continue all through the festival season, and the entire facilities of the Berkshire Music Center will be put at the disposal of the studio. The director and members of the cast will be named at a later date.

Henry B. Cabot, president of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, said: "Dr. Munch and the trustees of the Orchestra take pleasure in joining with 20th Century-Fox in bringing the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Berkshire Music Center at Tanglewood to the public through the medium of motion pictures."

20th Century-Fox Sends Advance Team To Tanglewood

4/4

The advanced team of 20th Century-Fox arrived at the Curtis Hotel in Lenox today from Hollywood to make preliminary plans for "A Tanglewood Story" to be filmed at the Berkshire Festival next year, starting July 1.

Henry Ephron, producer, Leon O'Brien, writer and Jack Painter, photographer, checked into the Curtis for a week's stay while visiting the scene of the movie and conferring with Dr. Charles Munch and officials of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

Mrs. Mahanna Heads Series Of Concerts

APR 2 1958

4 Berkshire Nights Scheduled Again At Tanglewood

The Tanglewood Advisory Committee and Boston Symphony Orchestra Mgr. Thomas D. Perry Jr., today announced the appointment of Mrs. John G. W. Mahanna of this city as chairman of the Berkshire Nights Committee for the Friday

Mrs. John G. W. Mahanna

night concert series at Tanglewood this summer. She succeeds Mrs. Edward H. Cumpston Jr., who now resides in Schenectady, N.Y.

As chairman of the committee, Mrs. Mahanna will spearhead local promotion of the concert series designed especially for Berkshire County residents and others within easy driving range of Tanglewood.

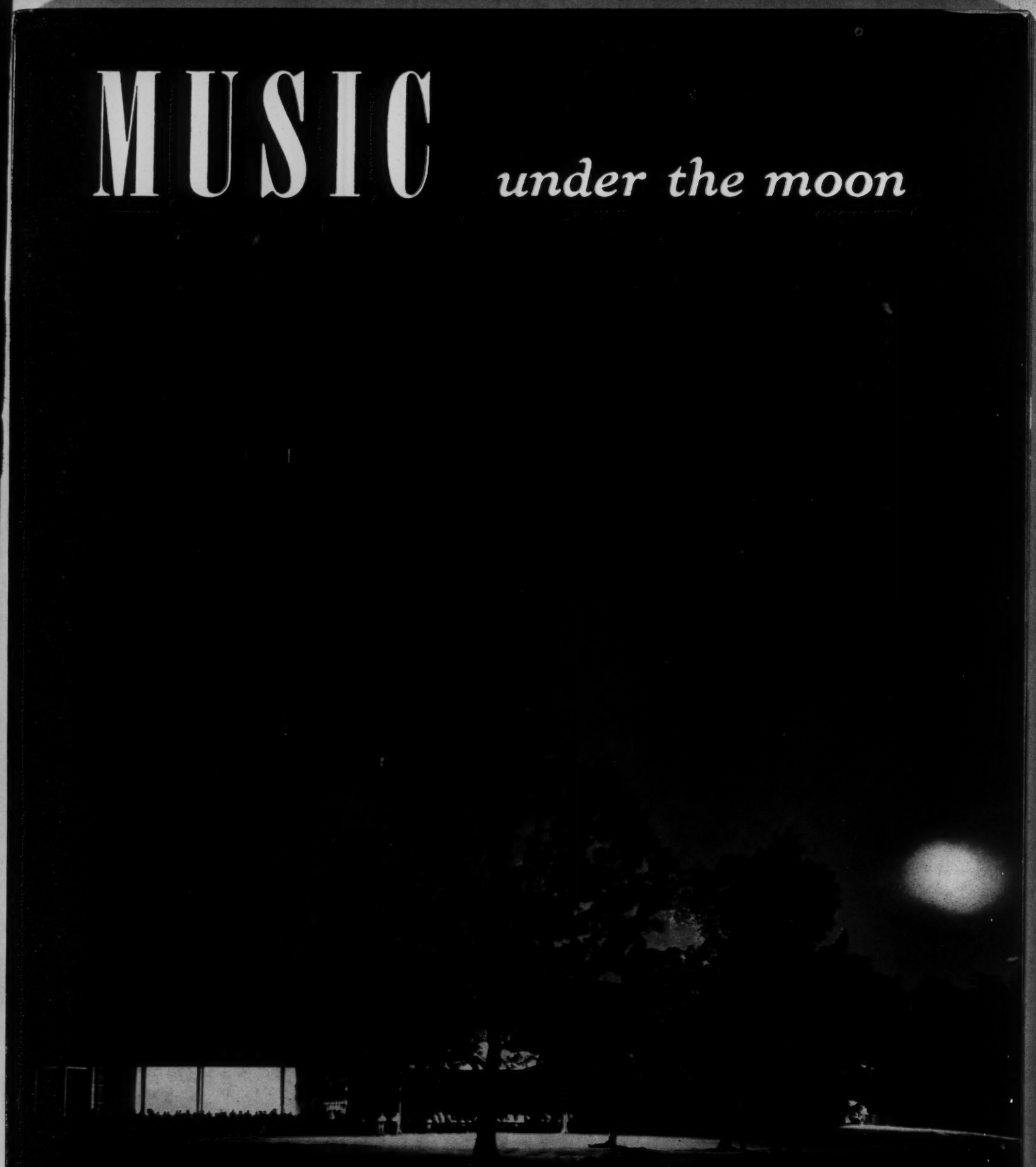
The Berkshire Nights series was inaugurated last season at the suggestion of the Tanglewood Advisory Committee. The same plan is being offered again this summer. It calls for the offering of a subscription to four Friday evening concerts in the Music Shed by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with a suitable price reduction for those nights.

Compaign April 15-June 1

Mrs. Mahanna will appoint a committee of area residents to assist in promoting the plan. The campaign will run from April 15 to June 1.

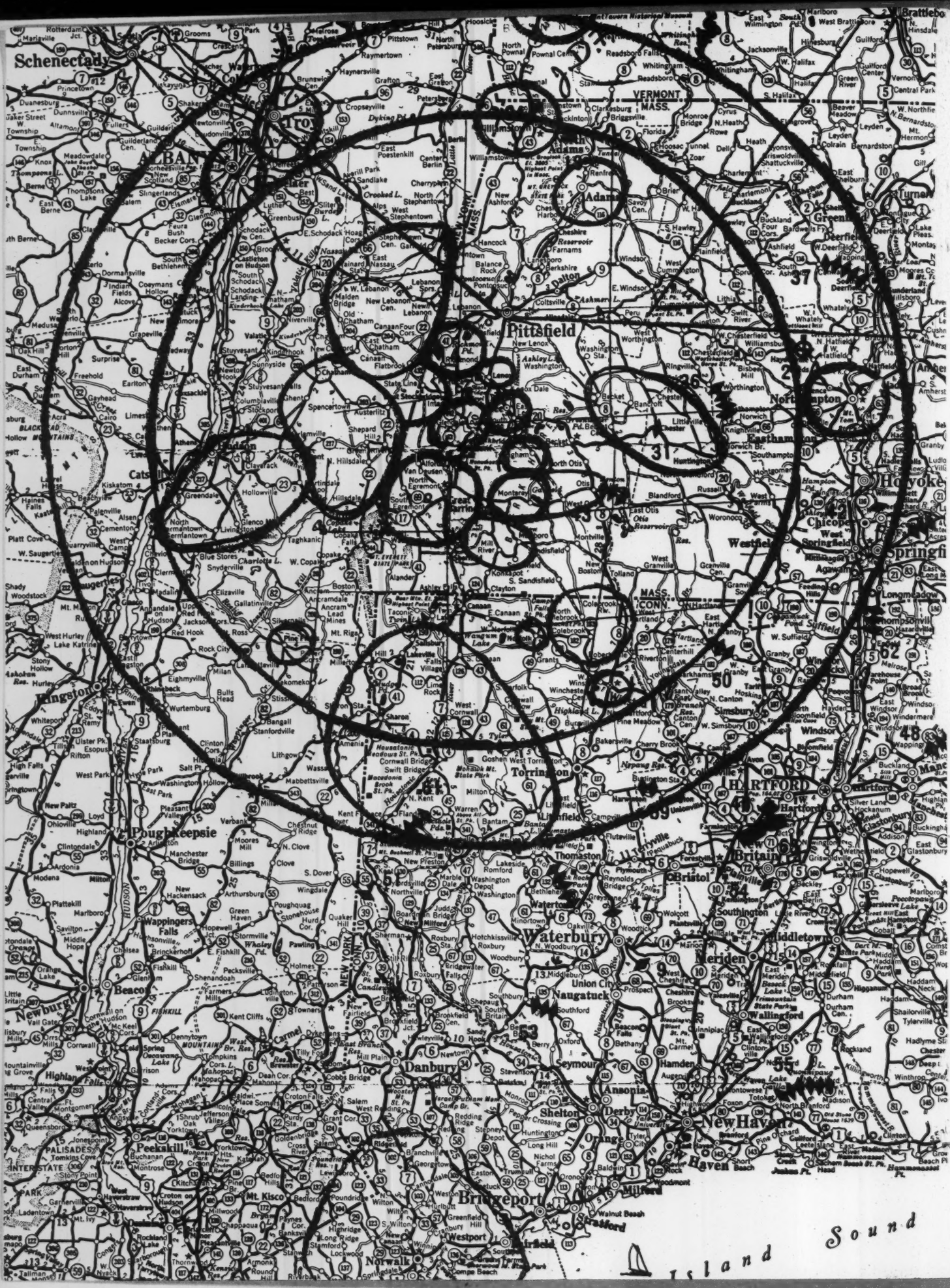
A graduate of the College of Mount St. Vincent-on-the-Hudson in New York, Mrs. Mahanna has been active in social and civic affairs of the city. A member of the board of directors of the South Mountain Assn., she is a member of the Young Audiences committee, the Tanglewood-on-Parade committee and is one of the sponsors of the Berkshire ballroom dancing classes. A former board member of the Girls Club, she was active in the building fund campaign and serves on the swimming and Camp Stevenson committees. She is also a member of the advisory board of the Pleasant Valley Sanctuary, the auxiliaries of St. Luke's Hospital and Pittsfield General Hospital, and for two years served as chairman of clubs and societies in the United Community Service fund campaigns. A past chairman of the annual sale for the blind in Pittsfield, she is also cochairman of The Eagle Santa Toy Fund.

MUSIC *under the moon*



a history of the BERKSHIRE SYMPHONIC FESTIVAL, INC.

by JOHN G. W. MAHANNA


Schenectady
Troy
ALBANY
Pittsfield
North Adams
Adams
VERMONT
MASS.
Greenfield
Turners
Holyoke
Chicopee
Springfield
Westfield
Northampton
Eastham
Kingston
Poughkeepsie
Torrington
HARTFORD
New Britain
Bristol
Waterbury
Middletown
Meriden
Wallingford
Naugatuck
Danbury
Seymour
Ansonia
Derby
Shelton
New Haven
Orange
Milford
Bridgeport
Stratford
Westport
Norwalk
Peekskill
Beacon
Newburgh
Wappingers Falls
Mt. Kisco
Sound
Island

Music Under the Moon

By

John G. W. Mahanna

To Edward P. Morrow

My search for the truth was in-spired by great news-men like you

John G W Mahanna

*A History of The Berkshire Symphonic Festival, Inc.

*Gleaned from the Official Minutes of the Corporation

Printed by Eagle Printing and Binding Company, Pittsfield, Mass.
Cover Design and Engravings by Eagle Engraving Company, Pittsfield, Mass.

FIRST PRINTING
COPYRIGHTED 1955
By John G. W. Mahanna and Berkshire Symphonic Festival, Inc.
(No part of this book shall be reproduced without
permission of copyright owners)

To Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith
whose rare combination of vision, tact and determination
transformed an idea into historic reality,
this book is dedicated

A Dream

THE Berkshire Symphonic Festival Incorporated, a pioneer organization in the field of music, had its start in 1934—a time when the future was heavily clouded.

Here, in the United States the unemployment problem was becoming more desperate every day.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt had established the Civil Works Emergency Relief Administration. Adolf Hitler had been chancellor of Germany only a short time. In Canada the Dionne quintuplets had been born. The United States had recognized the Soviet government, bringing to an end a long period of estrangement. After 16 years of political power in New York, Tammany Hall had lost control. Prohibition had been repealed. Uncle Sam was walking a tight wire.

At this time, Dr. Henry Hadley, noted conductor-composer of the period, made known to Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith of Stockbridge, Massachusetts, a widely known summer resident of the Berkshires, his dream to give symphony concerts in the Berkshires "under the stars." Dr. Hadley revealed his wish to her one afternoon in May, 1934.

Thrilled with the idea, Miss Robinson Smith reserved her decision until she had time to confer with two close friends, Mrs. Owen Johnson, wife of the late novelist, who lived nearby, and Mrs. William Felton Barrett of South Egremont, a summer resident of the Berkshires. They took a compass, set it on a New England highway map, drew a circle covering a 40 mile radius of Stockbridge and decided to draw on that section for support. (Inside cover)

On her personal stationery, Miss Robinson Smith drew up a letter (Page 4) dated June 18, 1934, which was sent to 150 representative people within this radius, inviting them to a meeting at her Stockbridge residence to hear Dr. Hadley outline his proposal.

The response was most gratifying as 64 men and women turned out to get an insight into the project. Many accepted the invitation to become chairmen in their own localities. They quickly absorbed the enthusiasm shown by the leader, who methodically set the stage for one of the country's most successful musical events. A temporary organization was formed with Miss Robinson Smith at its head; an executive committee, composed of the temporary officers and sub-chairmen, was elected to spearhead a drive for other supporters of the plan.

MISS ROBINSON SMITH
THE RESIDENCE
STOCKBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Dear Mrs. Taylor:

I am sure you will agree with me that there are few things artistically more enchanting than listening to a beautiful symphony orchestra on a summer evening outdoors under the stars.

Such an opportunity is being offered the Berkshires by Mr. Henry Hadley, our own American composer and conductor, provided we can interest the necessary audience. The plan is to have the concerts at the Hanna Farm on Route 41 between Stockbridge and Lenox on August 23, 25 and 26. The subscription prices covering the entire Festival of three concerts would be $5 and $3 depending on location. Mr. Hadley will bring an orchestra of 64 men from the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra and hopes at two of the concerts to be able to have well known soloists.

As the concerts seem to be of great interest to our community, I am asking a representative woman from each locality to come to my house on Tuesday, June 26 at 4 o'clock to hear Mr. Hadley outline the plan. There will be no guarantee funds asked from anyone. If, after careful discussion we all agree that we want the concerts, then we will organize to dispose of the moderately priced subscriptions to insure success.

It is my privilege to have been asked by Mr. Hadley to present the idea to our community. I am more than happy to do so and I hope that you will be interested and able to come to the meeting on the 26th.

Very cordially yours,

Gertrude Robinson Smith

June 18, 1934

Weekly report meetings were held. Men and women from all area towns traveled up and down the county, meeting the challenge to interest enough people to assure in advance the success of the concert series, tentatively planned for August 23, 25 and 26 at the Hanna Farm in Interlaken, between Stockbridge and Lenox.

The Berkshire Evening Eagle published in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, the county seat, opened its columns from the start to the concert idea. Through some well-planned publicity, engineered by the newspaper's county editor, George W. Edman, now serving with the information service of the State Department, the Festival story began to reach home. His newspaper articles and press releases found their way into the pages of the metropolitan press and a few trickled into some magazines.

The Eagle, in particular, stressed the importance of the plan to the Berkshires; the outside newspapers looked for another angle and got it. They slowly warmed up to the idea that "here could be another Salzburg."

On the home front, *The Eagle* directed its editorials to the resort towns of Lenox and Stockbridge, the two communities that needed a new industry after the great depression in 1929 had left its mark on the area.

Encouraging letters began arriving and other cultural enterprises in the Berkshires began to lend their support. F. Cowles Strickland, then director of the Berkshire Playhouse at Stockbridge, and Ted Shawn, director of the Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival in Becket, offered their services.

Subscription teams were given until July 30, 1934 to show whether the Berkshire people would accept this project—symphony concerts out-of-doors.

"Every effort is being made to keep the concerts within the reach of everyone," echoed the workers in their jaunts through the villages, towns and cities of the Berkshire area. They addressed civic organizations, Garden Clubs, Granges, service groups like Rotary, Kiwanis and the Lions, Chambers of Commerce, fraternal groups and anyone who would listen to them. As an added inducement, they assured everyone that if the drive failed, the subscribers would be refunded their money.

An account was opened in the Housatonic National Bank at Stockbridge. Funds were received from neighboring communities, but the goal was a long way off. Estimated expenses for the first Festival concerts amounted to $11,420. Subscription prices, covering the series of three concerts, ran from $2.75 to $5.50; a limited number of tickets were offered for reserved seats at $7.50 for the three performances.

The million dollar Hotel Aspinwall fire in Lenox in April, 1931, had resulted in a heavy financial loss to the town and county. The owners of palatial estates in Stockbridge and Lenox had been economizing since the 1929 crash.

Some put their Rolls Royce, Pierce Arrow and other luxurious limousines in dry storage. A few discharged their faithful and long-time chauffeurs and footmen, some of whom had been with them since the days before the horseless carriage. These were not the only employees on the great estates who began to feel the pinch. Skilled workmen, gardeners, laborers and other employees in the area soon joined the army of the unemployed.

The biggest industries in Berkshire County like the General Electric Company in Pittsfield, the paper mills in Lee, the textile plants in Housatonic, Adams, North Adams and Pittsfield, and a number of smaller manufacturers felt the pressure of the times. Relief rolls continued to mount in every section. There were no bread lines, but it was a gloomy picture.

The Berkshire Symphonic Festival idea was accepted in some sectors as a miracle. It gave new hope, new faith for the small businessmen and homeowners who were facing disaster.

Outdoor concerts by a huge symphony orchestra? That was something new for the Berkshires. Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, the fairy-godmother of chamber music, had put Pittsfield on the musical map of the country with her chamber concerts at the South Mountain Music Temple, but an outdoor concert by a great symphony orchestra seemed to offer so much more to the cultural life of the Berkshires.

Knowing the Berkshire residents had to be sold to the Festival idea by giving them the opportunity to enjoy fine music out of doors, *The Berkshire Evening Eagle* on June 28, 1934 commented editorially on the plan.

Under the heading, "Music Under the Moon," *The Eagle* editorial said:

> Anyone who was fortunate enough this spring to hear, either at Carnegie Hall or over the radio, the music of Richard Wagner—the love music from "Tristan" or the breath-taking conclusion of "Gotterdammerung"—as interpreted by the New York Philharmonic, under Maestro Arturo Toscanini, knows to what incomparable heights that great orchestra is capable of rising. And it seems almost too good to be true that 65 members of the Philharmonic, conducted by Henry Hadley, frequent guest conductor of the Philharmonic Society in New York, will give concerts for three days beginning August 23 in Stockbridge.

Wagner, Beethoven, Liszt and the more modern European and American composers will be offered, so the taste of the oldsters, who are convinced that no music worth listening to has been written since Wagner laid down his pen in 1883, and the taste of the youngsters, who look with easy tolerance on the nineteenth century, but who, of course, cannot enthuse over anyone more antiquated than Richard Strauss, will both be satisfied.

In recommending the summer concert season at the Lewisohn Stadium in New York, Lawrence Gilman, erudite critic of the *Herald Tribune* says it should be relished especially by "those who enjoy listening to music in what Beethoven so delectably called an 'unbuttoned humor.' What marvelous advantages will be given this 'unbuttoned humor' at Stockbridge! Not only will the concerts take place in an open-air amphitheatre on the Dan R. Hanna estate, but all the lights will be turned off, allowing the listener unlimited opportunities for the flight of his imagination and the comfort of his body. The moon, by way of reassurance, will be full during the concerts.

The enthusiasm which greeted the similar open-air series of the New York Symphony under Nicholaid Sokoloff at Weston, Connecticut, last season and promised to be duplicated this year, should certainly be expected for the Stockbridge concerts in such a reputedly intellectual mecca as Berkshire County. The series is being sponsored by a large group of Berkshire women, under the general chairmanship of Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith of Stockbridge. The county is indebted to them for their musical enthusiasm and appreciation which, we hope, will prove spontaneously contagious far and wide.

A Day of Decision

JULY 30, 1934 was the day of decision for the future of music under the moon in the Berkshires.

When the chairman called for reports of the subscription sale, despair fell over the faces of the workers who attended this all-important meeting. The drive was $4,400 short of its goal!

Disheartened, but not discouraged, the group decided to extend the campaign an extra week, hoping against hope for success. Seven days later, following an intensive tour of the area, the workers met again but only $500 more had been reported.

Faced with the possibility of abandoning the whole idea, the sponsors explored every conceivable avenue to find an answer to their problem when suddenly, eight generous members of the executive committee volunteered to underwrite the budget to the extent of $500 each to guarantee its success.

The guarantors were Mrs. C. C. Griswold, Clarke W. Tobin and John R. Hopkins of Stockbridge; Mrs. John Bross Lloyd (nee Caroline Davie) and Norville H. Busey, Jr., of Lee; Mrs. Halstead Lindsley and Mrs. Arthur F. Schermerhorn of Lenox, and Mrs. Bruce Crane of Dalton.

Their generosity opened the door for great symphony concerts out-of-doors in the Berkshires.

Renewed and increased efforts were made during the next few days "to assure the guarantors that the entire expense of the Festival would be met through the sale of tickets." As they continued their work, committee members still found many who considered the project ultra-ambitious and doomed to financial, if not artistic failure. But the workers persisted.

Owen Johnson, who was close to the Roosevelt Administration, had succeeded in getting Federal aid. The Civil Works Emergency Relief Administration agreed to provide labor to build the stage and shell for the orchestra and benches for the audience in a horse show ring on the Hanna Farm in Interlaken. (Once the home of Dan R. Hanna, son of U.S. Senator Mark Hanna, the property is now the Stockbridge School, a private institution.)

Unemployed electricians, carpenters, plumbers and laborers from Stockbridge, Lee and Lenox were assembled into an efficient organization and started getting the property ready for the symphony concerts. Assist-

ing Mr. Johnson with the work were two Stockbridge residents, Frank Reusch, who was named foreman and Richard K. Thorsell, the ERA representative.

The Berkshire Symphonic Festival's budget was greatly reduced, thanks to the efforts of these men working under the ERA. Cost to the three towns for carpenters and laborers amounted to $570.55 for Stockbridge, $360 for Lee and $278.50 for Lenox. The only expense to the Festival was for the lumber used in constructing 500 benches, the shell, stage and box office. This amounted to $1,295.50.

Now that the first concert series had been assured, the executive committee took steps to incorporate. The late Attorney Milton B. Warner of Pittsfield, United States Commissioner in the Berkshire district, offered his legal services as his contribution in incorporating the Festival as a non-profit corporation.

On August 6, 1934, seventeen days before the first scheduled concert, the incorporators were named. They were: Owen Johnson, Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, John C. Lynch, Mrs. Carlos M. deHeredia, George W. Edman, Edward S. Rogers and Robert K. Wheeler.

By-laws were drafted and a board of trustees was elected. Meetings of the incorporators and trustees followed later that day. The by-laws were adopted, officers elected and the papers of incorporation were formally filed with an application for tax exemption on Festival tickets.

As set forth in the by-laws, the purpose of the organization was:

> To organize, conduct and support an annual music festival; to provide opportunities for developing musical and artistic talents; to engage in any other activities that will legitimately aid and foster art.

The first officers of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Inc., elected after the incorporation papers were filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth at the State House in Boston, were:

Honorary Chairman
Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge

President
Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith

Vice Presidents
Mrs. Carlos M. DeHeredia
Mr. Norville H. Busey, Jr.

Clerk
Mr. George W. Edman

Treasurer
Mr. Walter L. Clark

Board of Trustees

The Officers and

Mr. William L. Bull, Lenox
Mr. Halstead Lindsley, Lenox
Mrs. Arthur F. Schermerhorn, Lenox
Mrs. Bruce Crane, Dalton
Mrs. W. M. Crane, Dalton
Mr. Laurence R. Connor, Pittsfield
Mrs. Henry Francis, Pittsfield
Mr. Clarke W. Tobin, Stockbridge
Mrs. Charles C. Griswold, Stockbridge
Mr. Owen Johnson, Stockbridge
Mr. John C. Lynch, Stockbridge
Mrs. John Bross Lloyd, nee Caroline Davie, Lee
Mr. Edward S. Rogers, Lee
Mr. Albert Spalding, Great Barrington
Mr. Robert K. Wheeler, Great Barrington

Among the trustees added later were Mrs. Myron Taylor, Miss Mary Parsons, Joseph Franz, John F. Noxon, Mr. and Mrs. William Felton Barrett, James Phinney Baxter, 3d and Professor Phillip Marshall Brown.

With the formalities of organizing over, the officers found themselves faced with a number of other problems. Concert days were upon them but the workers never let up in the ticket campaign.

Twelve days later—only five days before the opening performance—approval was given to exempt taxes on tickets. The following post card was mailed to subscribers:

> As the Berkshire Symphonic Festival has been incorporated for the purpose of education in the arts, and especially music, the tax exemption has been granted on tickets.
>
> If you wish us to return the 10 per cent tax you paid on your tickets, kindly write us immediately. If we do not hear from you by August 23, we will assume you wish to contribute this amount as a guaranty for the financial success of the concerts.

Dr. Hadley, encouraged with reports from the Berkshires, scheduled rehearsals for his 65 hand-picked musicians at Carnegie Hall, New York.

The First Steps

These carpenters, painters, electricians, plumbers and laborers, under the direction of Owen Johnson (in white knickers and blue jacket) built the first stage and shell as well as benches for the first Festival concert held at the Hanna Farm in 1934. The shell is still in use at the Tanglewood Music Shed.

The Trustees of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Inc., who successfully directed the concert idea in the early years met frequently at The Residence in Stockbridge, the home of Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, Festival president from the time it was organized in 1934. Shown outside of her home are left to right, the late U.S. Commissioner Milton B. Warner, the late Mrs. Carlos M. deHeredia, Mrs. Owen Johnson, Miss Robinson Smith, the late Mrs. Henry Francis, the late John C. Lynch, the late Owen Johnson, Mrs. Charles C. Griswold, the late William L. Bull and George W. Edman.

More than passing interest is being displayed by these three men in the foreground, who are thinking of last minute details before the first concert in 1934. At left is John C. Lynch of Stockbridge, the Festival treasurer for many years and at right, Henry W. Dwight of Stockbridge and George W. Edman of Pittsfield, board members.

These members of the Junior League of Pittsfield ran the first concession at the Festival. Left to right, Miss Virginia Rhodes, Miss Elizabeth Gamwell (now Mrs. Theodore W. Jones), Mrs. Ethel Eaton Colt, Miss Jean Whittlesey (now Mrs. William A. H. Birnie), Mrs. H. Severance Sawyer, Miss Elizabeth Bliss and seated at the cash register, Mrs. Fred T. Francis, Sr.

A near crisis developed at the Festival in its first season when paint on the benches in the horse show ring at the Hanna Farm failed to dry by concert time. The day was saved when the seats were covered with heavy duty paper to protect the clothing of the music lovers. In the background is the former Dan Hanna barn which was destroyed by fire.

This was the setting in the horse show ring for the first afternoon concert held at the Hanna Farm by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Dr. Henry Hadley.

Notables in the box section at one of the first Festival concerts, included Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, at left, talking with Ambassador-at-Large Norman Davis of Stockbridge.

In 1935, William Miles, director of the Berkshire Playhouse, arrived on the Berkshire scene and engaged Ethel Barrymore to star during Festival week in "Declassee". They are shown in a box at the 1935 Festival.

When the orchestra members arrived in the Berkshires on the day of the first concert, the social life of Lenox and Stockbridge suddenly took a new twist. The dark, dreary days of the depression seemed to slide back into the past. Hope sparkled in everyone's eyes.

"This is it," thought many with their fingers crossed. The towns looked like the Lenox and Stockbridge of old. Cocktail parties, dinner parties, garden parties, house parties and get-togethers of all descriptions seemed to erase from the minds of many of the Berkshireites that there ever had been a depression.

Fresh in their memories were the gay parties held in the mansions and "cottages" by the Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilts, the Henry Whites, the Newbold Morrises, the Winthrops, Laniers, Folsoms, Bonsals, Griswolds, Fahnestocks, Sloanes and others in the summer colony.

The economic value of the Festival already was being felt in the Berkshire communities. Hotels, inns, garages and stores were enjoying new-found prosperity. Even homeowners discovered a new source of revenue, renting rooms to visitors attracted to the area by the concerts.

Members of the orchestra were delighted with the hospitality of the Berkshire people. Heaton I. Treadway, son of the late Congressman Allen T. Treadway, and owner of the historic Red Lion Inn at Stockbridge, entertained as his guests 15 of the musicians. Robert K. Wheeler of the Festival board made it possible for others to stay gratis at the attractive Berkshire Inn in Great Barrington. The rest were guests at smaller inns and homes in Southern Berkshire and Pittsfield.

August 23, 1934, is a memorable date in the musical history of the Berkshires. The first concert was due to begin. Jittery officials kept one eye on the weather, the other on the box office as they walked nervously around the grounds of the Hanna Farm, checking every detail to make sure there would be no hitch in the plans. A crowd of 2,500 was expected.

Police, headed by Chief Walter Stannard, and firemen, under the direction of Chief Edward Pilling from Stockbridge arrived early to assist state police in handling the traffic and parking. Program girls, dressed attractively in evening dresses, took their places at strategic spots in the horse show ring, eager to exhaust their supplies of concert material. (Page 13.) Young men, wearing dark jackets and white trousers, manned their stations to usher ticket holders to their seats.

One by one the cars started to enter the make-shift parking lot, which, only a few days before had been a favorite grazing ground for cows from nearby farms.

In the distance, early arrivals could hear the screeching of sirens. State police were opening the way to the Festival grounds for the chief executive of the Commonwealth, Governor Joseph B. Ely, and Mrs. Ely. From another direction, police furnished an escort for United States Ambassador-at-Large Norman Davis and Mrs. Davis from their estate on Prospect Hill in Stockbridge, (now the Indian Hill Music Workshop.)

Soon the pattern began to take shape. The serious minded music lovers selected choice seats toward the middle of the outdoor concert hall; the more curious either sat in the front section where they could watch every movement of the conductor, or walked aimlessly about to get a glimpse of the notables. A few were intrigued with the glistening jewels and gowns of many of the wealthy with whom they were rubbing elbows.

The weatherman had been kind. Shining brightly above the amphitheater was the moon, full in all its splendor. The sponsors had made good their promise of "Music Under the Moon."

When Dr. Hadley lifted his baton to open the first performance with Berlioz' "Overture, Carnaval Romain," there were close to 3,000 persons in the audience. Many had never listened to a symphony concert, except over the radio or on recordings, but they were a serious, intent crowd. Some applauded between movements, but the more experienced concert-goers tried to ignore the outbursts of well-meaning enthusiasm. It was a new experience for the Berkshire folk, but they seemed to like it.

Festival officials were "delighted" with the result of the first concert. They gathered more strength after Governor Ely expressed his reaction to the press.

Upon leaving the grounds, the governor commented:

> "The Festival is destined to become a notable Berkshire institution of far-reaching importance in attracting people to this wonderful section of the country . . . I congratulate the committee in charge."

Tired administrative workers went home late that first night exhausted after two solid months of hard work. There were two more concerts scheduled. The pressure was still on.

What will the weather be like? Did Dr. Hadley and the New York Philharmonic come up to expectations at the first concert? What are the critics saying? Will the benches be dry? Should we have a wrecker available to haul cars out of the muddy parking lot?

These and many more bothersome questions were passing through the minds of the leaders of this green, untried organization. They appeared

ANNUAL BERKSHIRE SYMPHONIC FESTIVAL

THREE SYMPHONY CONCERTS

OUT-OF-DOORS

Thursday, August 23rd, at 8.30 p. m.

Saturday, August 25th, at 4.30 p. m.

SOPHIE BRASLAU, Contralto Soloist

Sunday, August 26th, at 8.30 p. m.

by a

SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

Composed of Sixty-five members of

The New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra

under the baton of

HENRY HADLEY

at the

HANNA FARM, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.

Busses will meet trains at Stockbridge and at Pittsfield

to be more worried about the paint drying on the benches in the horse show ring, than they were about the reaction of the audience to the programs Dr. Hadley had selected.

Few in the audience realized the catastrophe that nearly spelled defeat for the Festival only a few hours before "the curtain went up" on this great musical venture. The benches in the horse show ring, constructed of green lumber, were covered with paint the day before the first concert but they weren't dry in time for the opening. Low hanging clouds over the mountains, and mist from nearby Stockbridge Bowl did little to help the situation.

A hurried conference was called just before concert time. As a result, a hasty trip was made to Pittsfield for a big order of heavy coated paper which was cut to size and placed over every bench in the horse show ring. The day was saved.

Fortunately the following morning the sun was strong enough to dry the benches in time for the second concert.

Attendance at the concluding concerts stayed abreast of opening night.

Weekend celebrities included Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President, who was escorted to her box by Ambassador Davis and Miss Robinson Smith.

Miss Sophie Braslau, the contralto soloist, scored a tremendous hit at the second concert in De Falla's "El Amor Brujo." Her rave notices in the metropolitan dailies were a joy to the press department.

When the first series ended, the Festival seemed to be destined to become a reality. No time was lost in taking advantage of the support which came from all sections of the area. In keeping alive the enthusiasm manifested in its first attempt to bring "Music Under the Moon" to the Berkshires, the Festival had this printed in its next appeal for further support:

> "At first it was just an idea, this music festival of ours—a provocative and tantalizing idea, to be sure, but one quite unreal and apparently as impossible of fulfillment as those charming pipe dreams which afford a few hours of pleasant speculation and then are necessarily put aside, quietly, firmly, forever."

The first annual concert series ended with mixed feelings. The promoters were more than satisfied with its success, but a few local residents still needed convincing the plan would work another year. Although the financial sheet had not been prepared, the Festival leaders were determined to carry on. The next meeting would tell the story.

Time For Promotion

LESS than two weeks passed before the Board of Trustees started discussing the prospects for the second annual Berkshire Symphonic Festival.

At this meeting it was reported the 1934 Festival had ended with a deficit of only $413.30, meaning that each of the eight guarantors who made possible the 1934 event, was assessed only $51.67 each.

Satisfied that the Festival idea was accepted in most quarters of the Berkshires, the executive committee recommended to the trustees that a second Festival be held. A hurry-up meeting was called. Without a dissenting vote, the board agreed to carry on. They began mapping plans at once.

Dr. Hadley was invited to a subsequent round-up conference with the board. Armed with his report on the 1934 season, he offered several suggestions for improving the next series. He was aware of some criticism leveled at him for the selection of the first year's programs and was prepared to defend himself.

In his report to the board, Dr. Hadley said:

> "My many years of experience in preparing and building programs for audiences of all types, the selection of music suitable for the various tastes of different cities and countries all over the world, has sharpened my intuition and judgment to what will succeed in a particular place.
>
> "One of my first questions among the ladies was 'What will you play?'
>
> "My first choice was and always would be the type of the last program, the Wagner, Beethoven—a program worthy of the audience and the artists' performance. However, after much discussion it was thought best to ask the patrons for suggestions, which we did.
>
> "The programs were formed after these suggestions, and therefore were not altogether an index to my taste and to whatever skill I possess in program building, but was rather a temporary yielding to the popular suggestions. The success of the last program completely vindicated my judgment and convinced me that only the greatest works of the masters should be presented on these programs.

"I look forward to a far greater Festival from a musical standpoint next season. I earnestly desire these Festivals, which we give in the Berkshires, to be hailed as the finest symphony orchestra concerts in the world. With this great orchestra we can soon establish an enviable reputation. This reputation, I assure you, will go a long way in facilitating the sales at the box office.

"I shall always be happy for suggestions as to programs, but it is my ambition to have these concerts signify in the symphonic world, what Mrs. Coolidge's South Mountain concerts do in the realm of chamber music—the finest—in which case we need never worry about success. It will be assured. I wish to go on record as saying that next season we will include only those masterpieces which we would play on a similar program at Carnegie Hall."

After a brief discussion of Dr. Hadley's report, the trustees made known their desire to increase to 85 musicians the orchestra for the 1935 concerts. This the conductor agreed to do.

The board also wanted to advance the dates of the 1935 series when "the moon will be full and the weather a little warmer." It was not for Dr. Hadley to make this decision. Mrs. Charles Guggenheimer, the chairman of the Stadium concerts in New York, held the answer.

Miss Robinson Smith, a woman of action, immediately contacted Mrs. Guggenheimer in New York, arranged an appointment and in a matter of a few days presented the Festival plan to her. Mrs. Guggenheimer was sympathetic, but she told the Festival president it would be impossible to advance the Stadium concerts to suit the Berkshire audiences. The New York dates had been set. In another few days, the Festival dates were, too—August 8, 10 and 11, but the advanced schedule meant the Berkshire event would not have the services of the New York Philharmonic.

However, through the co-operation of Ernest Wagner, representing the New York Philharmonic, Dr. Hadley agreed to select an orchestra of 85 men for the 1935 series, drawing on the Metropolitan Opera House Orchestra and other musicians in New York. Dr. Hadley had previously indicated there were many unemployed musicians in New York. He felt confident he would experience little trouble in urging them to come to the Berkshires for three outdoor concerts. It did mean, however, an increase in the budget allowed for an orchestra of 85 men, 20 more than the first year.

Extra fees for the first instruments, the contractor, baggage man, librarian and the rental of Carnegie Hall for two rehearsals brought the

price up to $7,065, an increase of $1,255 over the estimated budget. The board had made allowances for a 10 per cent leeway of $1332 in the budget. All members felt the increase was justified—if it meant improving the concerts. The total budget for the coming season was set at $14,637.50, an increase of about $3,000. It was hoped to obtain $7,500 from patrons, $5,000 from sustaining members, $1,000 from program advertising and $500 from a food concession.

Included in the budget was a new item this year—hiring a publicity man to handle national publicity. The board engaged a New York newspaperman, Elmore Leffingwell, who came to the Festival highly recommended by promotion agencies and music critics. Mr. Leffingwell agreed—at $50 a week for five months—to write two releases a week for 250 metropolitan newspapers and contribute special articles to magazines. He went a bit beyond his contract and interested several advertising firms in New York to secure sponsors of radio broadcasts of the Festival concerts.

Mr. Leffingwell searched the files and records of the Festival for possible outlets to national publicity. One afternoon while going over the by-laws, he noted that Article 12, relating to "disposition of the property upon dissolution" offered a natural lead.

The by-law stated:

> "If the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Inc. is dissolved, all money in its treasury and all its assets, after payment of all legal obligations, upon dissolution, shall be paid over to the American Red Cross, with its headquarters in Washington, D. C., to become part of the general fund."

Jumping at this opportunity to spread the word of the Festival, Mr. Leffingwell contacted the editor of the Red Cross publications in New York. He wrote an article on the Festival for the Red Cross Courier, which then had a circulation exceeding 20,000.

While Mr. Leffingwell started digging into Berkshire history to form a background for his news releases, the Festival announced another promotion scheme—a stamp bearing a picture of a pine tree at one side, with the Berkshire Hills in the background and the moon above. Titled "Berkshire Symphonic Festival," the stamp bore the dates of the 1935 series and at the bottom "Music Under the Moon." One half million stamps were ordered at a cost of $230. Each sheet contained 48 stamps. Believing the publicity value was greater than the money at this time, the executive com-

mittee decided to sell the stamps for 10 cents a sheet. The supply was quickly distributed through the efforts of the local chairmen, some of whom interested large manufacturers in using them on all out-of-town mail.

An added feature to attract new faces to the 1935 concerts came in the form of announcements from the Festival office carrying out a Christmas and New Year's theme. The announcements, on a white background, trimmed with red and green, suggested that the public give as a Christmas present "a sustaining membership to your family and friends." In all, 1500 were mailed and the response was more than satisfactory. The trustees followed up by sending out hundreds of circulars, inviting music lovers to become patrons and sustaining members. Patrons were invited to pay $100 a year, for which they received a box for all three concerts; sustaining members $5 annually, entitling the holder to one seat in the blue section or two seats in the rear section for three concerts.

The Berkshires were soon covered with posters, drawing attention not only to the 1935 Festival but, "in a spirit of co-operation," to five other attractions: The Berkshire Playhouse, the South Mountain Quartet, the Gordon String Quartet, Ted Shawn, and The Playhouse in the Hills at Cummington.

William Miles, fresh from a successful season of summer stock at Nantucket, appeared on the Berkshire scene after the Playhouse at Stockbridge the year before had suffered one of its worst seasons. He took over the summer theater, succeeding F. Cowles Strickland as director, and moved quickly to offer assistance to the outdoor concert plan. His first act was to announce he would schedule for Festival week the top star of the 1935 season and engaged Ethel Barrymore to appear in "Declassée." Ted Shawn promised an attractive program at Jacob's Pillow Dance Festival; the South Mountain Quartet in Pittsfield and the Gordon String Quartet in Falls Village, Conn., scheduled afternoon concerts before the evening Festival programs.

The railroads began to show more than passing interest. The General Electric Company's radio station (WGY) in Schenectady, N. Y., began carrying programs relating to the Festival, as did WQXR. The Berkshire Hills Conference pushed the concerts in all of its advertising copy appearing in the metropolitan press. A Berkshire Symphonic Festival Quarterly Bulletin was prepared for distribution through the sub-chairmen and their workers.

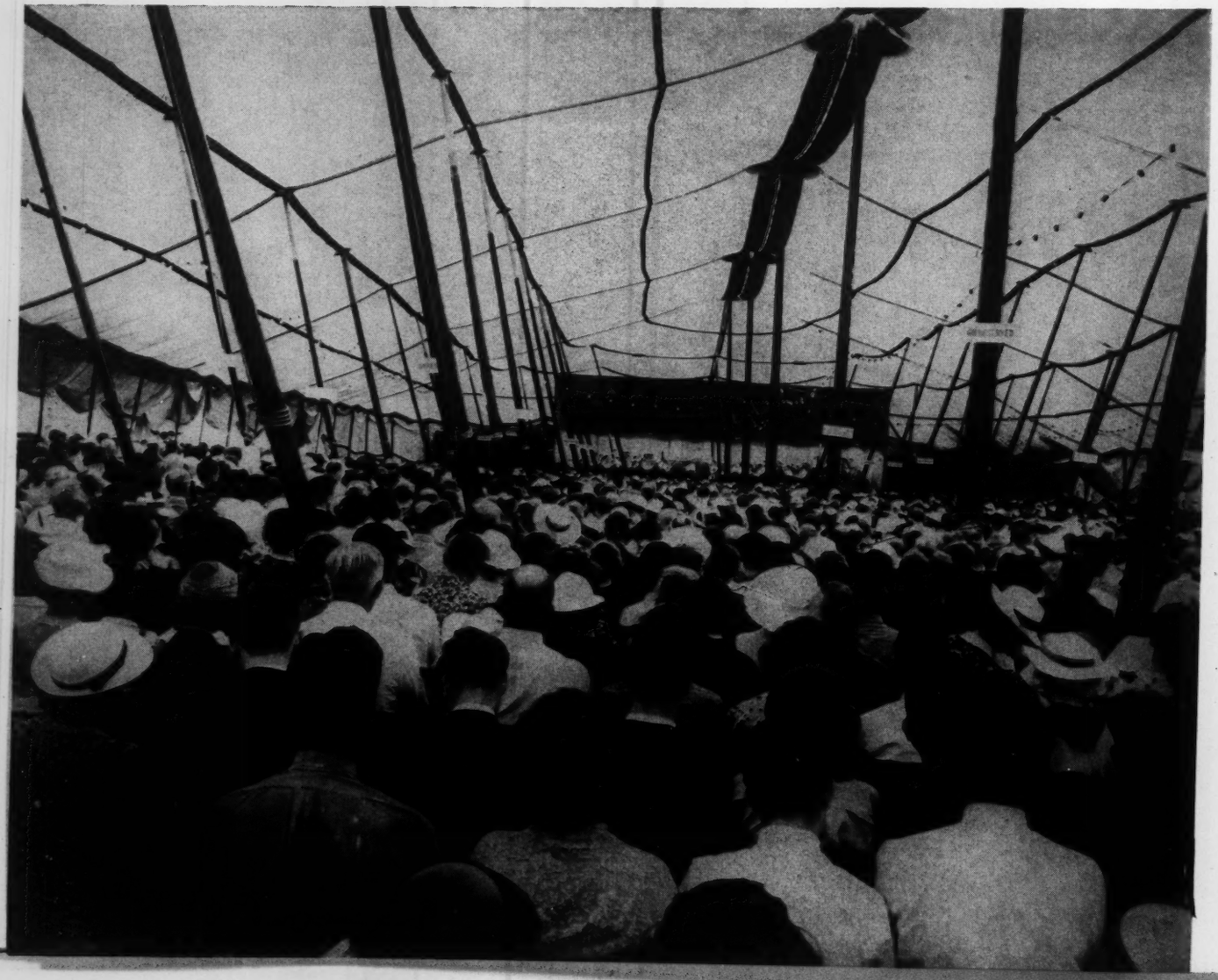
Because of an ever increasing amount of clerical work, the Festival board established in Stockbridge an information bureau, which served as

Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, president of the Festival, congratulates Dr. Henry Hadley after the first performance by the New York Philharmonic at the initial outdoor concert in the Berkshires.

Dr. Henry Hadley, at left, looks on as the chief executive of Massachusetts, Governor James M. Curley, center, extends the Commonwealth's welcome to the 1935 Festival to Rhode Island's Governor Theodore F. Green.

Rain insurance for the 1935 Festival concerts was taken care of by this tent which was erected on the Hanna Farm grounds for emergency use. It proved to be a good move as rain sent the audience into the shelter before the weekend ended.

This canvas-covered auditorium was not entirely satisfactory to Dr. Serge Koussevitzky when the Boston Symphony Orchestra first entered the Festival picture, but it served its purpose until a better "concert hall" could be constructed.



Dr. Koussevitzky found the Berkshire humidity was too uncomfortable during one of his early performances with the BSO in a tent at Holmwood. For the first time in his long career as conductor of the noted orchestra, he took off his coat to complete the program.

The maestro had no complaint during the evening concerts in the tent. The cool Berkshire nights were more to his liking.

Although heavy rains poured through the pole holes in the tent, many music lovers came to the concerts prepared to keep dry with umbrellas and raincoats.

After a torrential rain, thunder and lightning storm on August 12, 1937, the Festival president, Miss Robinson Smith, mounted the platform to issue an appeal to the audience to offer financial support to a drive in the Berkshires to raise $100,000 to build the great Music Shed at Tanglewood. The instantaneous response made it possible for the Festival to proceed with the building plans.

the base of operations for the committees scattered throughout the area. Miss Elizabeth Downing was named executive secretary to direct the office work.

Several new committees were set up in towns. A few extended into Connecticut as far south as Kent and Sharon, to the east as far as Springfield and Holyoke, to the north as far as Bennington and Rutland and to the west as far as Albany.

Letters went out from the headquarters to all chairmen, explaining the origin of the Festival "to provide the best of classical music for the general public in the unusual setting of a lovely meadow-like amphitheatre with imposing wooded hills for a background."

Small groups started organizing for another subscription campaign. Following a few meetings of the board in Stockbridge and New York, the trustees announced "June 15 is the deadline for enrolling 1,500 sustaining members."

When that date arrived, the committees, after working through the winter and spring, were able to enroll only 440 sustaining members and 26 patrons. The drive fell $8,000 short of its goal.

In the meantime, the Junior League of Pittsfield offered to take over the food concession, agreeing to give 50 per cent of the net proceeds to the Festival. The proposition was quickly accepted. Miss Robinson Smith returned to the Berkshires from her New York home, and ordered "full steam ahead" in her appeal to the workers to enroll the 1,500 members.

Feeling the need for arming the workers with new ammunition in their sales efforts, she sent out an announcement guaranteeing the concerts would be held on August 8, 10 and 11 "rain or shine." She followed this with another bulletin, informing the public that a huge tent had been rented for the second annual Festival to be used only in case of rain. The tent was capable of seating 3,000 people. These two announcements seemed to stimulate the subscription drive.

To keep within the requirements of the Federal Government to obtain relief funds to build equipment for the Festival at the Hanna Farm, the Berkshire group worked hand in hand with the Selectmen of the town of Stockbridge.

The Hanna Farm's superintendent, Henry W. Dunne, leased to the town (and not the Festival) the huge estate "for the purpose of promoting and holding a musical Festival upon the premises on August 8, 10 and 11,

1935, and for such other public activities as the Selectmen may determine for the benefit of the community and the county." In consideration of this agreement, the Festival paid the town $1 for the lease.

Leaving nothing untried, the promoters obtained lists of golfers who had been invited to participate during the concert days in Berkshire County tournaments, and sent them form letters enclosing Festival leaflets and other literature of Berkshire activities.

Realizing the summer camps brought into the Berkshires some 4,500 boys and girls, the Festival sent literature to the children's parents, most of whom lived in New York City, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. They offered the camps and schools in the Berkshires single tickets to the concerts, in groups of 10 or more at $1 each.

Plans were progressing smoothly until mid-July when the Festival suffered its first serious blow. Miss Robinson Smith was called suddenly to Europe to be with her mother because of the sudden death of her uncle.

Torn between two loves—her family and the Festival—Miss Robinson Smith had no choice but to be with her mother in this hour of sadness. Before leaving Stockbridge, however, she methodically put her house in order for the period covering her absence from the Berkshires. She appointed the vice-president, Mrs. Carlos M. de Heredia of Lenox, to assume the duties of acting president, and named George W. Edman chairman of a co-ordinating committee to continue the concert plans. Before sailing from New York, Miss Robinson Smith left detailed instructions for the officers and committees.

The show went on. The trustees invited the governors of the six New England states and the governor of New York to be their guests at the opening concert on August 8. Only two accepted, Governor James Michael Curley of Massachusetts and Governor Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island.

Added to the weekend plans were two special attractions—a recital on the off-day, Friday, by Marjorie Edwards, 12-year-old violin pupil of Kathleen Parlow, famed woman violinist at South Mountain; and a dance recital on the morning of August 10 by Ted Shawn and his men dancers from Jacob's Pillow. ("Artistically, the two performances were successful," the Festival records reveal, but "financially they were not so good.")

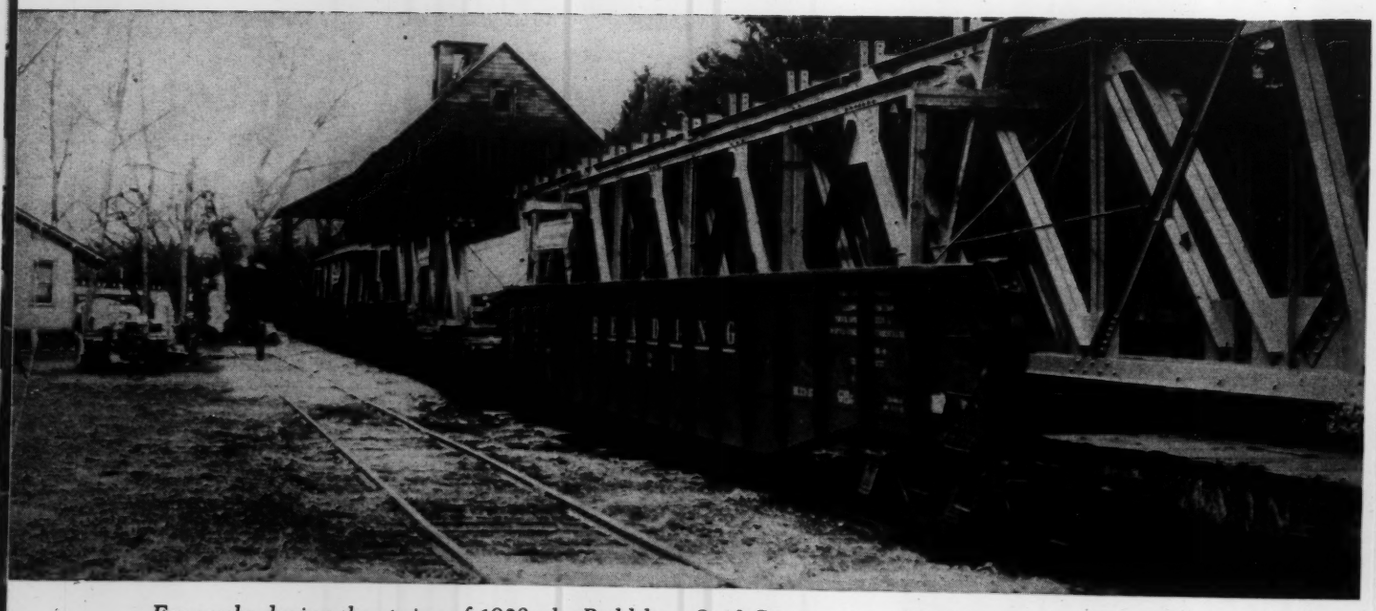
Acceptances of invitations to become honored guests by two of the New England governors helped the press department in promoting the approaching concerts.

The main house on the Tanglewood estate, built by the Tappan family in 1849, looked like this in 1937 when the historic 200-acre property was given to Dr. Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra by Mrs. Gorham Brooks and her aunt, Miss Mary Aspinwall Tappan of Brookline.

The Finnish architect, Eliel Saarinen of Bloomfield, Mich., presented this model of buildings for Tanglewood. The estimated cost of the layout was $232,000.

No time was wasted in breaking ground for the Music Shed after the 1937 season ended. With snow covering the ground these workmen set up headquarters for the construction project at Tanglewood in late December.

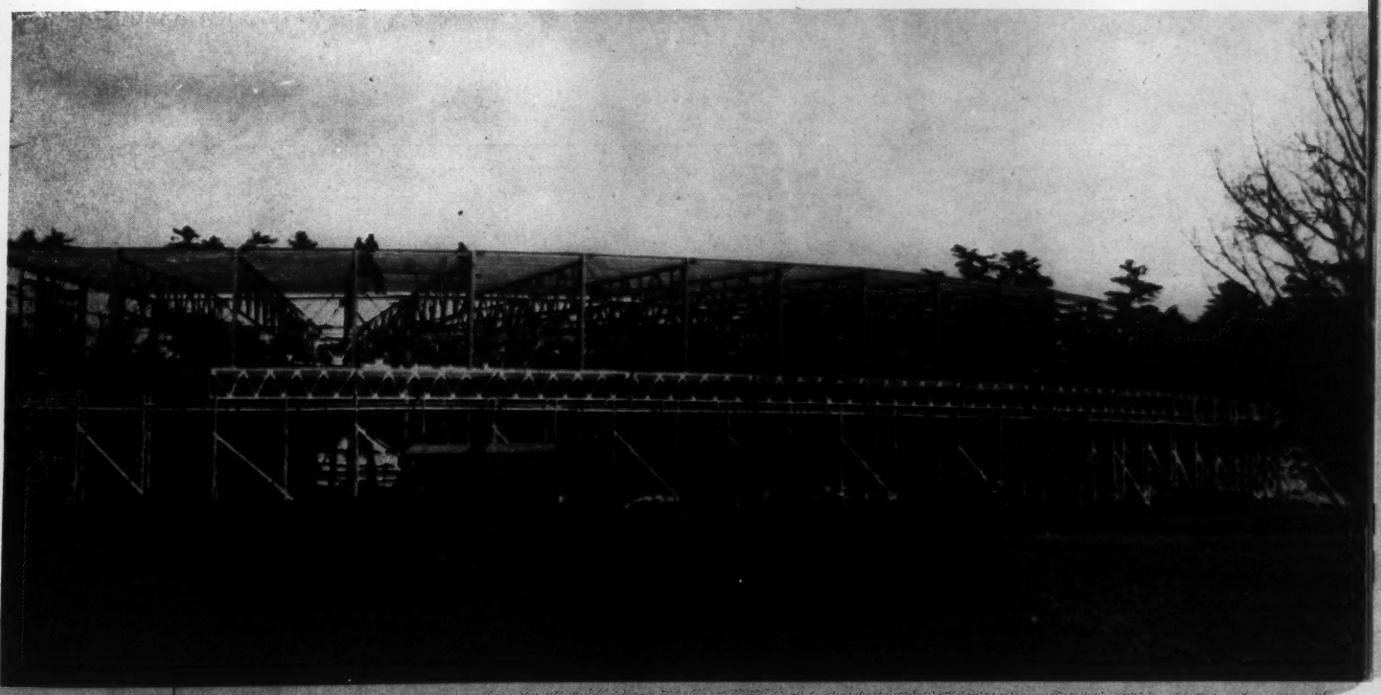
In order to have the Music Shed built in time for the 1938 concert series, it was necessary for workmen to start digging holes through the frost during the winter for the 78 steel piers in the huge building.



For weeks during the spring of 1938, the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, shipped tons of steel over the rails to the Lenox railroad station where it was loaded on trucks and transported to Tanglewood.

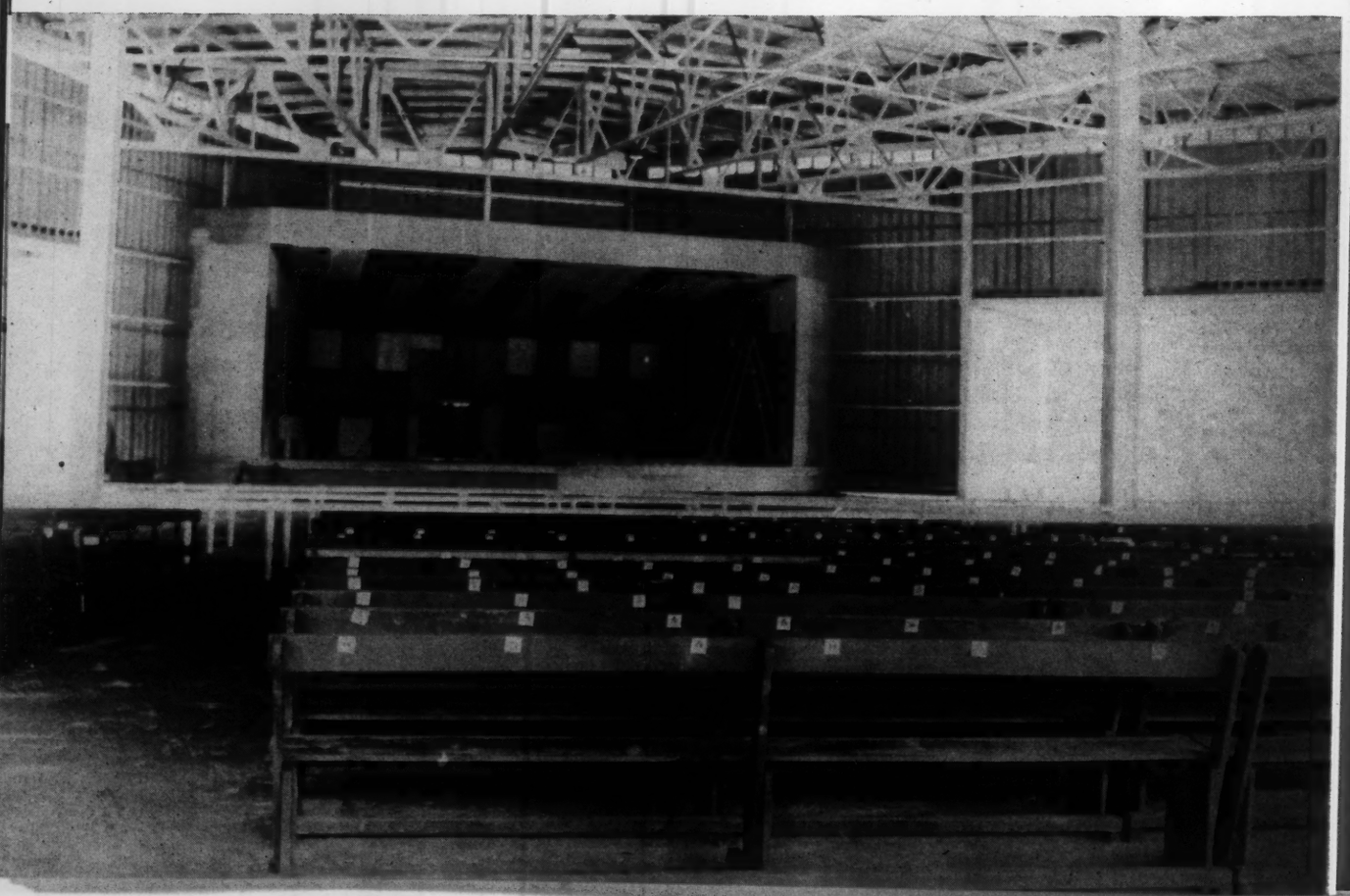
↑ *Steel workers in warm clothing toiled through the wintry Berkshire months in 1937-38 to start setting up the framework for the Shed.*

Trusses measuring 90 feet in length and weighing 16 tons were hauled to Tanglewood over a muddy lawn in the early spring to enable workmen to keep on schedule. ↓



↑ *Huge cranes were pressed into operation to handle the steel piers which were dropped into 78 holes.*

The interior of the Shed looked like this in the spring of 1938 when Festival benches used at earlier concerts were taken to Tanglewood for the first concert series in the permanent auditorium. ↓



Meanwhile, the Hanna Farm was being put in readiness for the concerts. Owen Johnson, who the year before supervised the work on the grounds, was unable to continue a second year. He was succeeded by Joseph Franz, a Stockbridge engineer, who was added to the board of trustees.

Ticket booths were set up in Stockbridge, Great Barrington, Lenox and Pittsfield. The Greenock Inn at Lee was reopened to accommodate the musicians. Banners bearing the dates of the Festival were strung across the main streets of Lenox and Stockbridge.

A month before the first scheduled concert the Festival's bank account still lacked funds necessary to meet the 1935 budget. The eight guarantors who put up $500 each were joined by three others, Mrs. Elisabeth C. T. Miller, C. S. Comstock and Miss Robinson Smith.

Two days before the first concert, workmen erected the huge "circus tent," with a 3,000 seating capacity, on a strip of land near the horse show arena. It was not to be used unless rain forced the audience from the open air theater to the rented shelter which Festival authorities described as "rain insurance."

On the afternoon of the first concert, threatening weather kept officials wondering what conditions would be like at night.

By 7.30, an hour before the performance was scheduled to start, the clouds parted. The moon shone down on the grounds. The unreserved seats began to fill early. As the starting hour neared, a mile-long line of automobiles was being shunted into the parking spaces.

For the first time in its short history, the Festival sold standing room only for 50 cents. The plan was popular among scores of men and women.

The late arrival of the evening's two distinguished guests—Governor Curley and Governor Green caused more than a ripple of displeasure among the trustees. They weren't alone. The conductor, musicians and members of the chorus who were compelled to stand around off-stage until the notables found their seats, also displayed their annoyance at the delay.

Finally at 9, a half hour after the concert was slated to begin, the orchestra and chorus filed into their seats on the stage, followed by Dr. Hadley. Before them was an audience of 3,500, the largest to date in the short history of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival.

As the conductor tapped on his rack to call his men to attention to play the Bach organ fugue in G, stillness settled over the grounds.

Afterward Dr. Hadley relinquished his baton to Mr. Horace Hunt of Dalton, whose beautifully trained chorus of 200 voices from the Berkshire Musical Association, responded admirably to his direction.

The appearance of the Berkshire chorus proved to be a good move. Besides offering an innovation to the Festival, it attracted hundreds of newcomers, many of whom were either relatives or friends of the chorus members.

Richard Hale, a versatile actor, had become the "matinee idol" at the Berkshire Playhouse. Few, however, realized he had any musical talents until the Festival announced he would be the soloist on the program at the opening performance of the 1935 concerts.

Mr. Hale's performance, eagerly awaited by the audience, was nearly cancelled because of the late arrival of the dignitaries. As things turned out, Dr. Hadley was compelled to shift his program slightly, so Mr. Hale could sing the baritone solo in the coronation scene from "Boris Goudonoff," and return to the Playhouse in Stockbridge in time for his entrance in Ethel Barrymore's starring vehicle, "Declassee." At the conclusion of his solo, Mr. Hale was rushed to a waiting car, and with the aid of a state police escort, made his entrance on the theatrical stage just in time to catch his cue.

At intermission, the two New England governors were introduced to the audience. Governor Curley was in his glory. He stole the show. In full dress, he was escorted to the platform by his military aides, shook hands with Dr. Hadley, waved to the audience and bowed to the musicians.

Governor Curley, the silver-tongued orator of Massachusetts, quickly sized up his audience. He knew they would welcome support from anyone, particularly the chief executive of the Commonwealth.

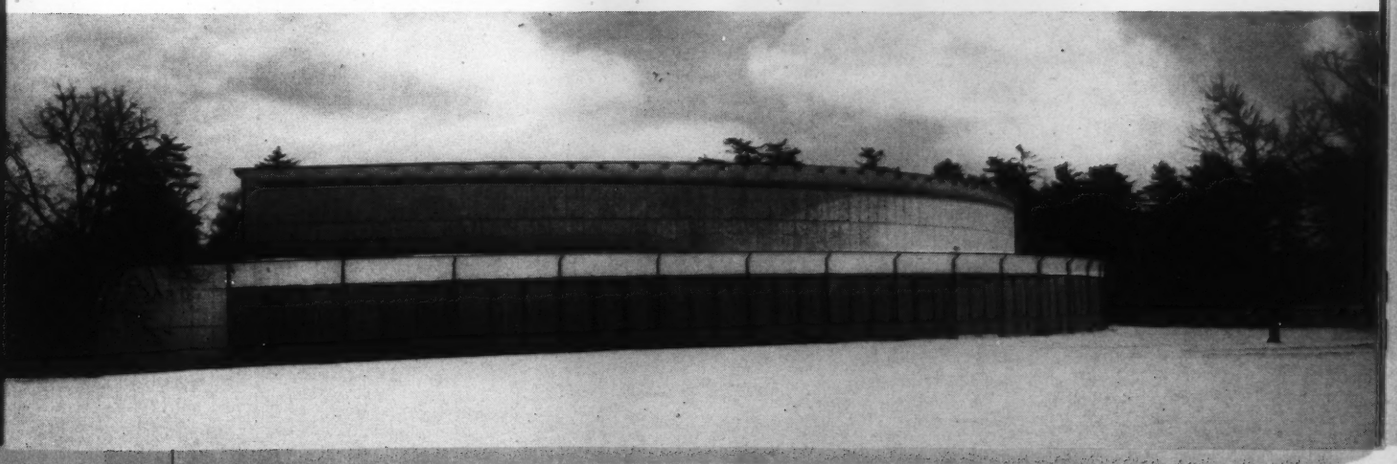
As he stepped before the microphone, Governor Curley, as only Governor Curley could do, congratulated the "local committee" on its achievements. At the same time he expressed his own appreciation for the arts.

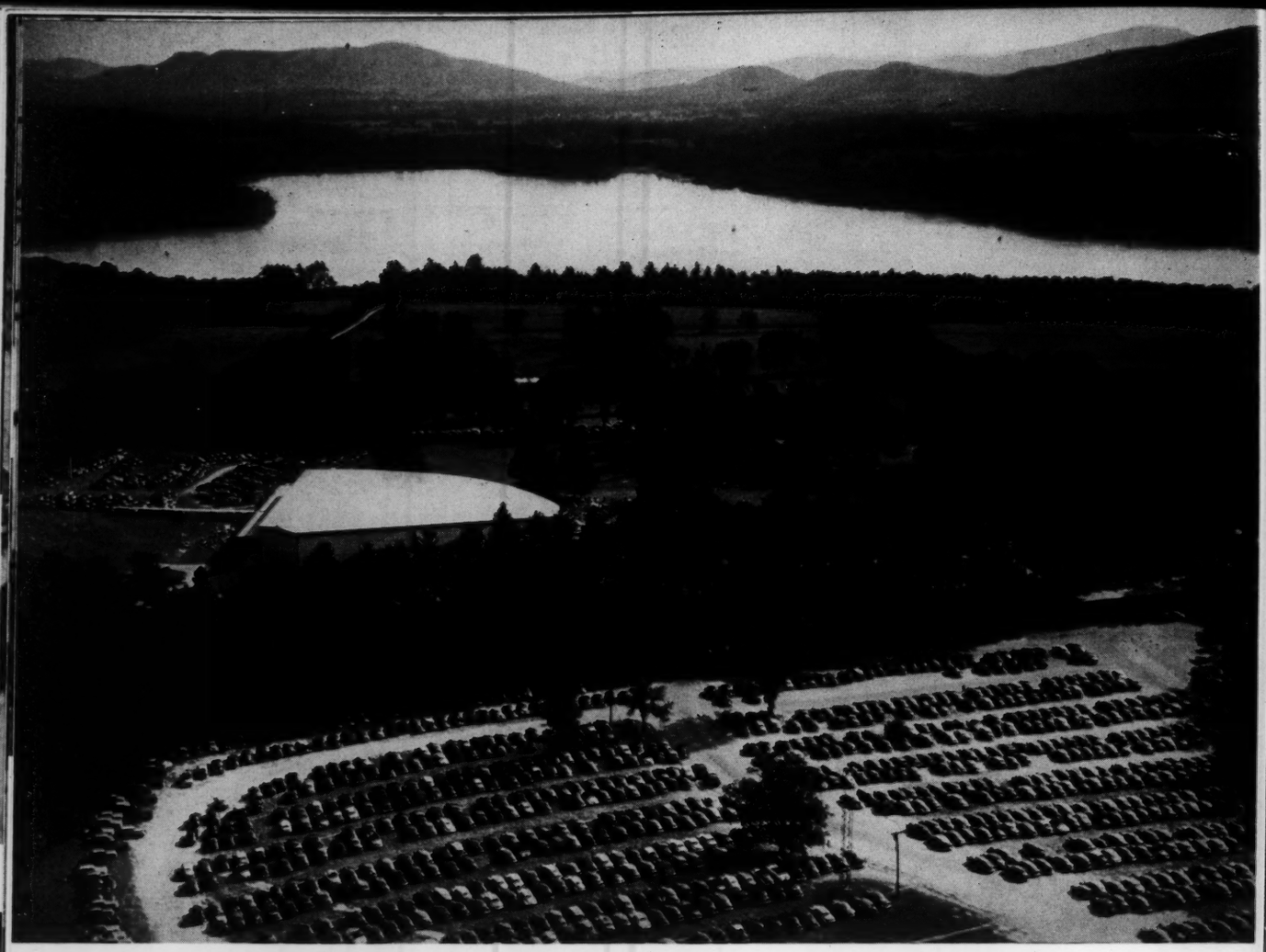
He entered into the spirit of the occasion, informing the startled, but appreciative audience, that upon his return to the State House, he would "direct the proper authorities to allocate $5,000 to aid the Berkshire Symphonic Festival." From this remark, he drew thunderous applause. Then using every page in his book of dramatics, Governor Curley read, with appropriate feeling, greetings from "Salzburg in the Old World," to "Salzburg in the New," sent by Max Reinhardt in Austria. (To this day, the Festival has never heard a word about the $5,000, but it was worth almost that much in the publicity it brought.)

The Berkshire Symphonic Festival spent $77,768 to get the Shed looking like this in 1938.

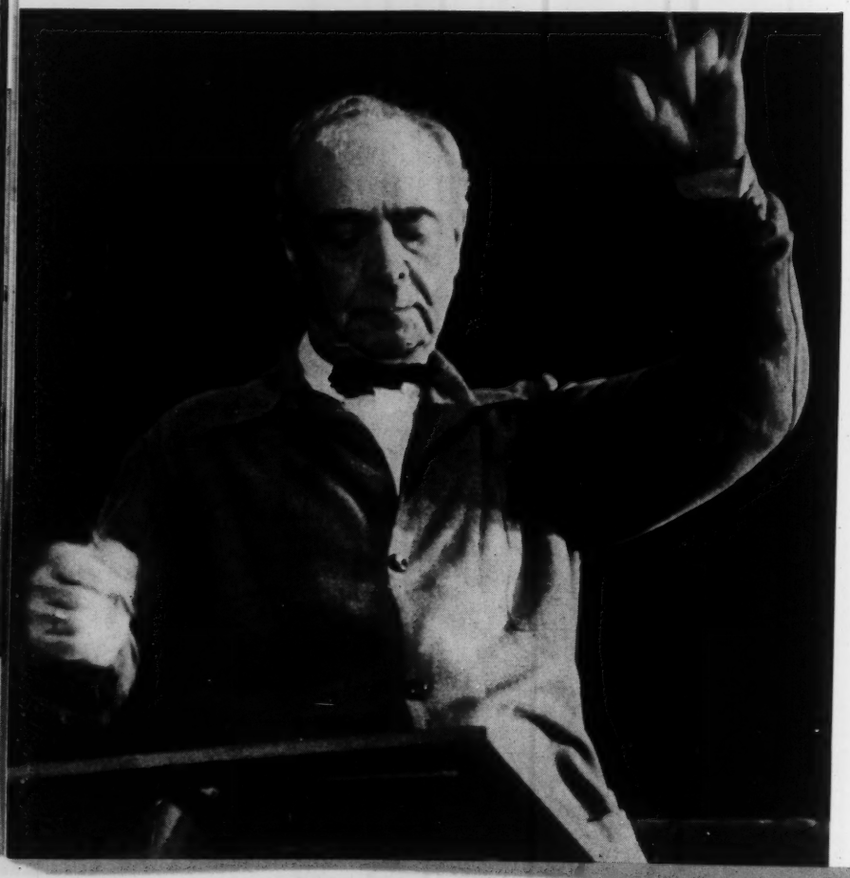
After the first season, because of the lack of funds, the Shed was left exposed to the weather.

However, the next year, sufficient money had been raised by the Berkshire organization to enclose the structure.



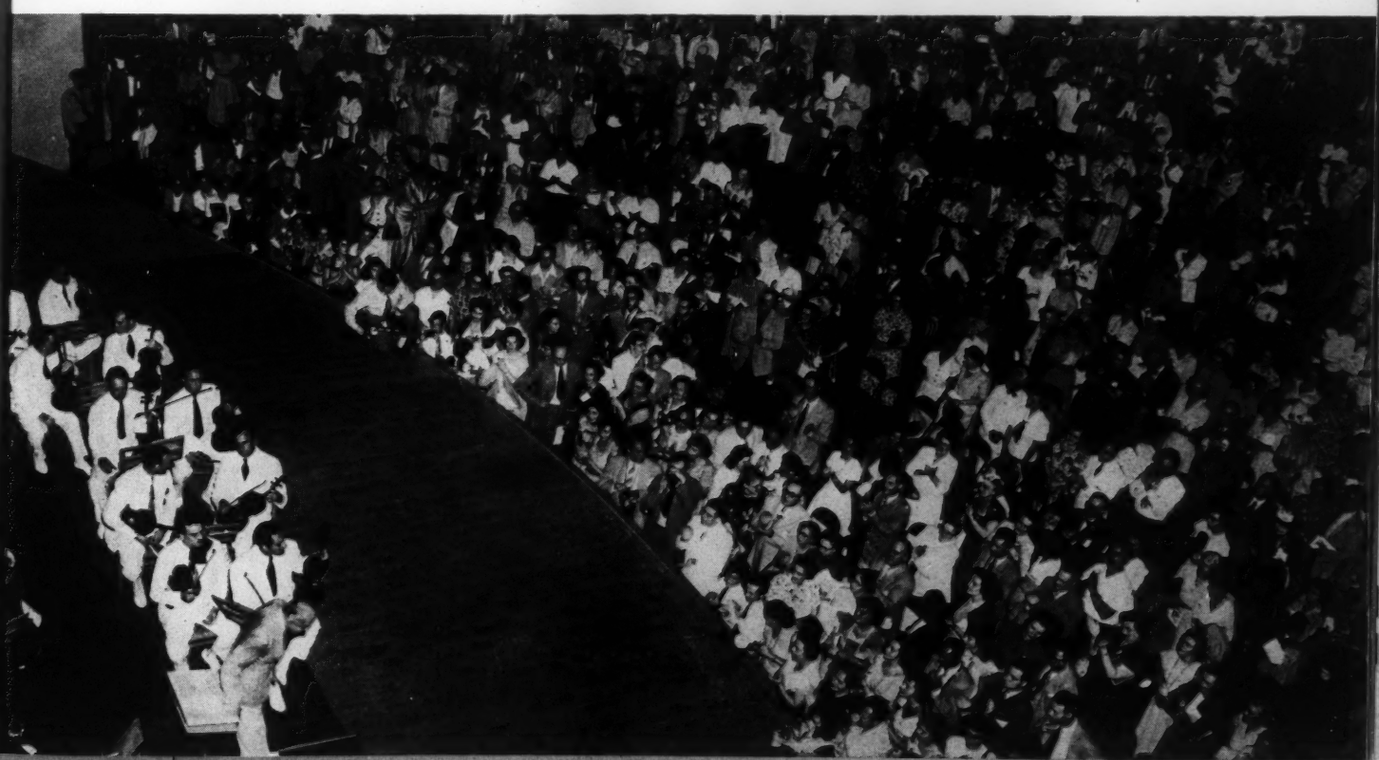


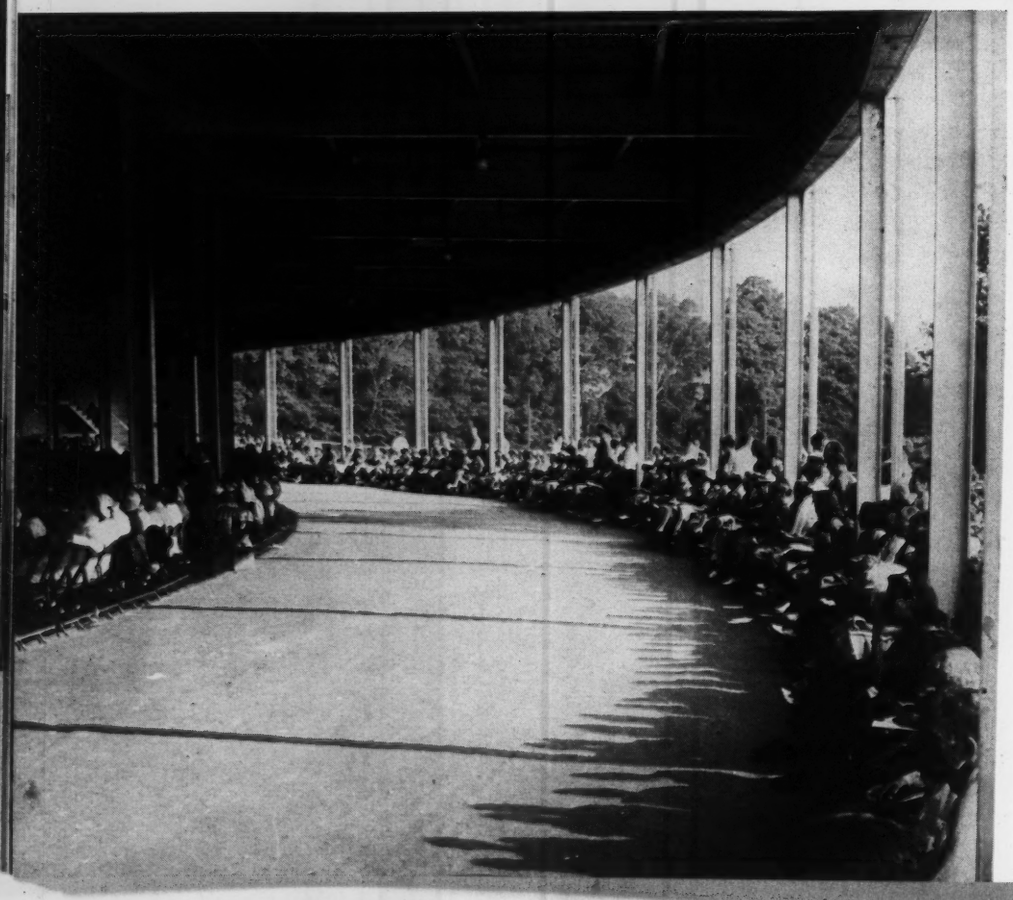
This hitherto unpublished aerial view of the Festival grounds, with Stockbridge Bowl in the background, emphasizes the beauty of the Tanglewood property.



Dr. Koussevitzky made popular the Saturday morning rehearsals of the BSO which are now held for the benefit of the orchestra's pension fund. Here he is at a typical rehearsal.

On a sunny afternoon at Tanglewood, it is not unusual to see crowds of 12,000 to 15,000 listening to a performance of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The overflow crowd from the Shed, finds the spacious lawns ideal for listening, while the more fortunate music lovers in the Shed get a better view of the conductor and the orchestra.





These interior views of the Music Shed and Colonnade show that all the seats in the enclosure are occupied long before concert time.

Rhode Island's Governor Green, a more modest public official, spoke briefly, pointing to his own presence as evidence that the importance of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival "has already spread beyond the boundaries of the county and state."

The Rhode Island governor had arrived early in the Berkshires for his visit. In the afternoon he visited the Berkshire Musem at Pittsfield, where a number of paintings from his own collection of Chinese art were included in an earlier exhibition.

The first night of the second series was a marked success—artistically, socially and to those who took Governor Curley seriously—financially.

The weatherman continued to co-operate for the second concert, Saturday afternoon, when Dr. Hadley and the orchestra presented before another record-breaking audience, the works of Dvorak, Tuthill, Rimsky-Korsakoff and Caeser Franck.

Their luck didn't hold out, though. On the day of the final performance, Sunday evening, the skies all afternoon flitted uncertainly from half brightness to lugubrious sombreness. Everyone kept his eyes on the weather and the sky looking for some kind of encouragement. The orchestra rehearsed in the morning outdoors under broken clouds.

As the musicians moved off of the grounds back to Lee's Greenock Inn to rest before the evening performance, the officials remained "on guard" to watch the weather. They decided to wait until 3 o'clock before moving a bench. The huge empty tent, which had been standing idle and unused since opening night, was ready to fulfill its need. When 3 o'clock came, the Festival "jury" was still undecided about making a change. They agreed to wait until 5 before announcing a decision. When 5 o'clock came, the weather was still doubtful. Concert time was less than four hours off. Reluctantly they acquiesced to the ominous clouds and ordered benches, piano and other paraphernalia indoors under the tent for the evening concert.

The move proved to be a wise one. The tent's acoustics seemed a vast improvement over the outdoors. Those who wished to remain outside were supplied benches. Overhead, the full moon beamed its approval.

Dr. Hadley opened the Sunday evening concert with Wagner's Bacchanale from "Tannhauser," followed by Tchaikovsky's piano concerto in B flat minor, Op. 23, with Rudolph Ganz of Chicago as soloist. The soloist's exciting performance gained more publicity for the Festival than any single symphonic performance up to that time.

The final concert drew 3,000 persons, bringing the total to about 9,000 for the week-end, a big increase over the initial series. The record crowd, however, was insufficient to help the Festival break even. The budget was up $4,000.

The executive committee met after the final concert to make a hasty study of the 1935 picture. In a statement released late that night, the group gave its first indication of any dissatisfaction with Dr. Hadley and his orchestra.

The statement, in part, follows:

> "If the Festival is to continue, as we hope it will, we must strive for perfection. Perhaps another year will bring an *entire established orchestra*, the expense of which we realize is a tremendous obstacle."

Subsequently George W. Edman, clerk of the board, and chairman of the co-ordinating committee during Miss Robinson Smith's absence in Europe, made several observations in his report to the trustees.

Mr. Edman commented:

> "The opening concert was not up to Dr. Hadley's usual standard. Because of this, your committee feels the gate receipts for the two remaining concerts suffered materially."

Other members of the staff revealed other complaints—most of which had to do with the height of the grass leading to the parking area, as well as the soggy condition of the ground after cars plowed tons of mud over the property.

Dr. Hadley's Final Bow

UPON her return from Europe, Miss Robinson Smith lost little time in resuming her role as head of the Festival. She spent days reading reports of the 1935 series, looking over news clippings from the nation's press and visiting friends to get a broader picture of the second annual Festival. She was pleased that the idea was being accepted locally, and learned also the public was ready for a change. They wanted better programming and an established orchestra. This was borne out more in a summary from the Festival's press agent, Mr. Leffingwell, and a report by the chairman of the co-ordinating committee, Mr. Edman. They reported a majority of the music critics and editors agreed there was room along the eastern seaboard for a Salzburg of America, but found few that thought the Festival served the purpose in its present form.

The consensus among the music writers, it was reported, "seemed to be that the programs chosen for this year's event might have been better selected and that even the leadership could have been improved upon."

The music-loving public, Mr. Leffingwell added, "has reached a point in America where it likes leavened programs or balanced selections." He felt also "the programs should include modern American music, such as Paul Whiteman and Vincent Lopez conduct in their more inspired moments."

Supporting Mr. Leffingwell's criticism, the co-ordinating committee suggested that the trustees look about the country for a more unified orchestra, adding "we must another year, secure if possible, an outstanding orchestra unit like the Detroit, Boston or Cleveland symphony orchestra."

A few days later the trustees passed the following resolution:

> That the Board of Trustees of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Inc., express to Dr. Henry Hadley their deepest gratitude and appreciation for initiating the idea of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, and for his unselfish and enthusiastic support during these initial years, while likewise conveying to him its sincere regret that after two years of experimentation it seems advisable to make two decisions:
>
> 1. That any orchestra engaged in the future shall not be assembled, but either be an entity or a complete part of an established orchestra.

2. That as a matter of policy, with special regard for the publicity value of new attractions, no conductor shall serve continuously for more than two years.

Upon receipt of the resolution, Dr. Hadley bowed out with this letter of resignation which was presented at a board meeting on September 25, 1935:

> You of course know that I have been greatly gratified at the success attained by the Berkshire Festival in the last two years, and particularly appreciate the co-operation the board has given me in my part of the work.
>
> Another year is coming on and much attention must be given soon to plans for the next Festival. While nothing could please me more than to be able to look forward to acting as conductor of the orchestra in August, 1936, I have made other plans which will preclude my being with you.
>
> Please present to the board, my very best wishes and my thanks for their consideration.

After the resignation was read, the board unanimously carried the following motion:

> That the Board of Trustees recognize that it is Dr. Hadley's vision that created the Berkshire Symphonic Festival and his counsel and unselfish and enthusiastic support that have brought it to the point of being a credit to the Berkshires. His name will always be associated with it and the Board of Trustees extend to Dr. Hadley their deep gratitude and appreciation while with regret accepting his resignation.

The Berkshire board members then started considering various musical organizations throughout the country. Mrs. Elisabeth C. T. Miller, a member of the board, offered to approach the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra conducted by Arthur Rodzinski. Unfortunately she was unable to obtain any information of the orchestra's availability because the Cleveland board was not scheduled to meet for several days.

At the same time, Mr. Edman, clerk of the board, succeeded in interesting George E. Judd, manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and a conference was hastily arranged at the president's house at which were present Mr. Judd, Miss Robinson Smith, John C. Lynch, treasurer of the Festival, and Mr. Edman.

Fully informed of the details, Mr. Judd returned to Boston, and acquainted the Boston Symphony Orchestra trustees and the orchestra's

musical director, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, with the proposal. He made an appointment for Miss Robinson Smith to confer with Dr. Koussevitzky to discuss the plans. Her appointment with the maestro was arranged for 15 minutes, but they talked for nearly two hours.

Returning to Stockbridge, Miss Robinson Smith, beaming with enthusiasm, called a meeting of her board. She found on her Boston trip that Dr. Koussevitzky, and the orchestra, would entertain the idea to give three concerts at the 1936 Festival, adding that the Boston Symphony Orchestra trustees were likewise enthusiastic about the plan—provided the Festival could meet certain requirements.

In order to have the right to use the name of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the Festival had to agree to engage at least 80 men. The fee for the conductor and orchestra for three concerts covering a four-day period would be $9,000. The Festival would be obliged to stand the expense for board and lodging of the musicians, and provide transportation from their hotel to the Hanna Farm and return.

Dr. Koussevitzky had hoped the concerts would be held in an auditorium, but when a tent was suggested, he agreed to give it a try—temporarily.

The Festival faced a big task. The board had to make a decision on their conditions within a few days and present the detailed plan to the trustees of the orchestra. The Boston group wanted an answer by October 9. A tentative budget of $16,037.50 was drawn up after the trustees of the Festival agreed to the demands of the Boston Symphony Orchestra trustees.

On October 10, the Boston Symphony Orchestra's popular manager, George E. Judd informed the Berkshire organization his board had approved the proposal, but asked a short delay in making the public announcement until the Boston musicians were told of the summer plans.

With the agreement reached, the Festival authorities, committed to a secret, had to think up ways of making an announcement to their workers. They decided to have the president send a letter to the advisory board placing the members on call for a "meeting of great importance."

The letter (Page 44) gave some inkling of the nature of the meeting, and nine days later the word was sent to the advisory board to meet in Stockbridge. Simultaneous announcements were made in Boston and the Berkshires (Page 45). It didn't take long to spread the good news that the Boston Symphony Orchestra would appear at the 1936 Festival on August 13, 15 and 16.

THE BERKSHIRE SYMPHONIC FESTIVAL, INC.
STOCKBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

To Members of the Advisory Board:

October 12, 1935.

Dear Mrs. Giddings:

Within a few days you will receive either a telegram or a telephone call, asking you to come to a meeting of great importance.

After the Board of Trustees had accepted Dr. Henry Hadley's resignation, they discussed in detail the Festival for 1936. Their decision was to make every effort to engage a major orchestra with its conductor.

We have, therefore, made several contacts, and expect within a few days to be able to report definite progress, but before entering into any contract for next year we want to discuss the orchestra, the conductor and detailed plans with our Advisory Board.

This letter is to prepare you for the "hurry call" you will receive, and to urge you to be present. We hope to have the meeting Thursday, the 17th, Friday, the 18th, or Monday, the 21st, depending, of course, on when we hear from the manager of the orchestra we hope to engage.

The meeting will be held here at my house, The Residence, in Stockbridge, and the hour will be three o'clock, sharp.

I know you will be thrilled over our news, and I'm counting on you to be here, even if it may be at some personal sacrifice, for after all, our decision may or may not mean pleasure for thousands of people. The minute we hear from "our orchestra" we will communicate with you.

Sincerely yours,

Gertrude Robinson Smith

President

P. S. If you cannot be present, please send someone to represent you.

THE BERKSHIRE SYMPHONIC FESTIVAL, INC.

STOCKBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

Tel. Stockbridge 400

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge
Honorary President

Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith
President

Mrs. Carlos de Heredia
Vice President

N. H. Busey, Jr.
Vice President

Mrs. Owen Johnson
Vice President

George W. Edman
Clerk

John C. Lynch
Treasurer

William L. Bull
Mrs. Bruce Crane
Mrs. W. Murray Crane
Laurence Connor

Mrs. Henry Francis
Joseph Franz
Mrs. Charles C. Griswold
Henry Hadley

John R. Hopkins
Owen Johnson
Halstead Lindsley
Mrs. John B. Lloyd

Edward S. Rogers
Mrs. Arthur F. Schermerhorn
Albert Spalding
Clarke W. Tobin
Robert K. Wheeler

ADVISORY BOARD

ADAMS
Mrs. Theodore R. Plunkett
ALBANY
Mrs. Wm. Bayard Van Rensselaer
AMHERST
Mrs. S. C. Goding
BENNINGTON
Mrs. James S. Dennis
CHATHAM
Miss Annabelle Terrell
COLEBROOK
Mrs. William Mather Lewis
DALTON
Mrs. Winthrop Crane
GREAT BARRINGTON
Mrs. George Church
HARTFORD
Mrs. Viggo Bird
HOUSATONIC
Mrs. Charles Giddings
HUDSON
Mrs. Donald H. Van Deusen
LANESBORO
Miss Margery Whiting
LEBANON SPRINGS
Mrs. Marvin Callan
LEE
Mrs. J. M. Deely
LENOX
Mrs. Halstead Lindsley
Mr. Lester Roberts
Vice-Chairman
LIME ROCK
Mrs. Rutgers Fish
MONTEREY
Mrs. Earle Stafford
NORFOLK
Mrs. David Goodnow
NORTH ADAMS
Mrs. Thomas E. Dooley
NORTHAMPTON
Miss Dorothy M. Bement
PITTSFIELD
Mrs. George W. Edman
RHINEBECK
Mrs. Henry Billings
SCHENECTADY
Mr. Joseph Derrick
SHARON
Mrs. Charles G. Kerley
SHEFFIELD
Mrs. Harold Shook
SPRINGFIELD
Mrs. James A. Seaman
SOUTH EGREMONT
Mrs. Hugh Smiley
STOCKBRIDGE
Mrs. Owen Johnson
Mrs. John C. Lynch
Vice-Chairman
TYRINGHAM
Mrs. Harry C. Holloway
WEST STOCKBRIDGE
Mrs. Frank P. Stockbridge
WILLIAMSTOWN
Mr. Charles Safford
WINSTED
Mr. Charles B. H. Vaill
WINDSOR
Mrs. Elizabeth C. T. Miller

Executive Secretary
Miss Elizabeth Downing

October 17, 1935

Dear Subscriber:

The Board of Trustees has the great privilege of announcing that Dr. Serge Koussevitzky will conduct the Boston Symphony Orchestra at the 1936 Festival on August 13th, 15th, and 16th. You certainly must be as happy about this rare and unique opportunity as we all are. Dr. Koussevitzky is tremendously interested and sees a great future for the Festival.

The Board of Directors of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, before requiring us to sign a contract, have most kindly given us until January 15th to ascertian whether our public will support the Festival. For this reason we are asking you, as a subscriber, to become a member immediately and to enclose your 1936 dues of $5.00 or to pay them without fail before December 15th.

Your dues entitle you to one ticket in the front section or two tickets in the rear section for the three concerts.

Boxes may be bought for $75, and there will be a limited number of reserved seats sold in both sections.

All dues received will be put in a special account and returned, should the Festival be abandoned because of lack of support.

If you plan taking anyone with you, may we suggest that they also become members now. No memberships will be accepted after the contract is signed on January 15, 1936. After April 15th subscription tickets will be sold at $6 and $3, which is more expensive than membership dues.

We are enclosing several membership blanks for your convenience. Anyone who secures ten new paid-up members will be given a ticket for the three concerts in the rear section.

Sincerely yours,

Gertrude Robinson Smith

President.

A Musical Glory

BENTLEY W. WARREN, the president of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and a summer resident of nearby Williamstown, expressed not only his personal satisfaction that the orchestra was to play in the Berkshires, but emphasized the widening influence of the orchestra, adding:

"The extent of the service which the Boston Symphony Orchestra renders each year to New England, and indeed to the whole northeastern part of the country can only be realized by examining the orchestra's itinerary. No education center is overlooked. Now the Boston Symphony Orchestra is to add to its schedule of winter symphonies, spring pops and free Esplanade concerts, a summer festival of unrivaled importance, both from a musical and from a public point of view."

Miss Robinson Smith warned, however, that the appearance of the celebrated orchestra was conditional on the immediate response of the community.

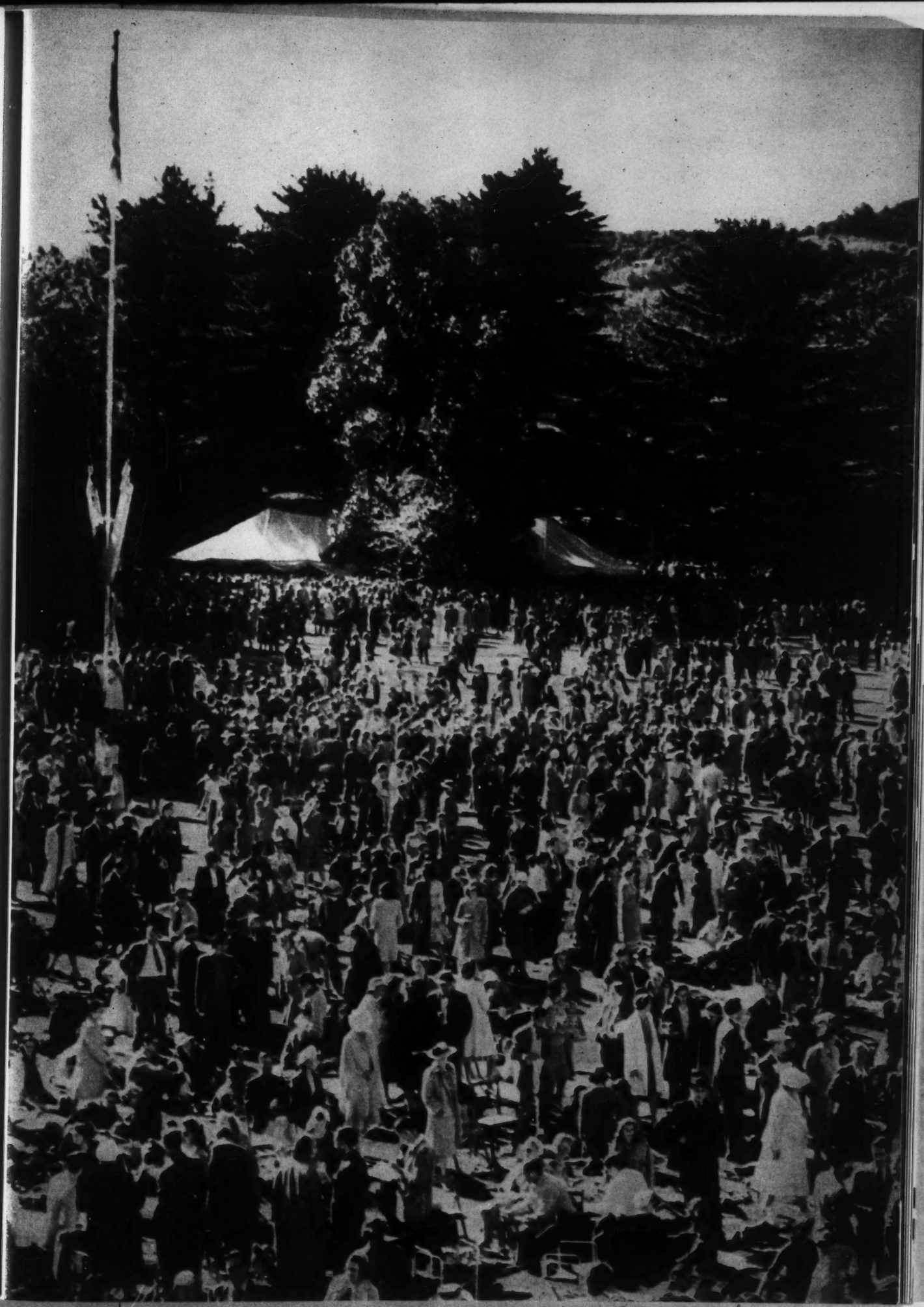
"This response," she said, "must be made soon to assure the Festival trustees that there is sufficient interest to go ahead. We want to build for the future and eventually have in the East something that no other region can offer. With the Boston Symphony Orchestra and its great conductor, we present an opportunity that exceeds our fondest hopes. If the public responds, we will go ahead.

"It requires no great stretch of the imagination to visualize what this opportunity means to the Berkshires. It means, first of all, great music in every sense of the word. Dr. Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony are synonymous with great music. It means nation-wide attention focused on this region through the press and magazines. It means an appeal to thousands of persons who will want to attend the concerts."

If the trustees considered the response sufficiently enthusiastic by December 15, they planned to extend the time limit for becoming members to January 15 when the contract was scheduled to be signed.

Two of Berkshire County's most distinguished residents, Albert Spalding, the eminent violinist of Great Barrington, and Ambassador-at-large Norman Davis, instantly applauded the announcement.

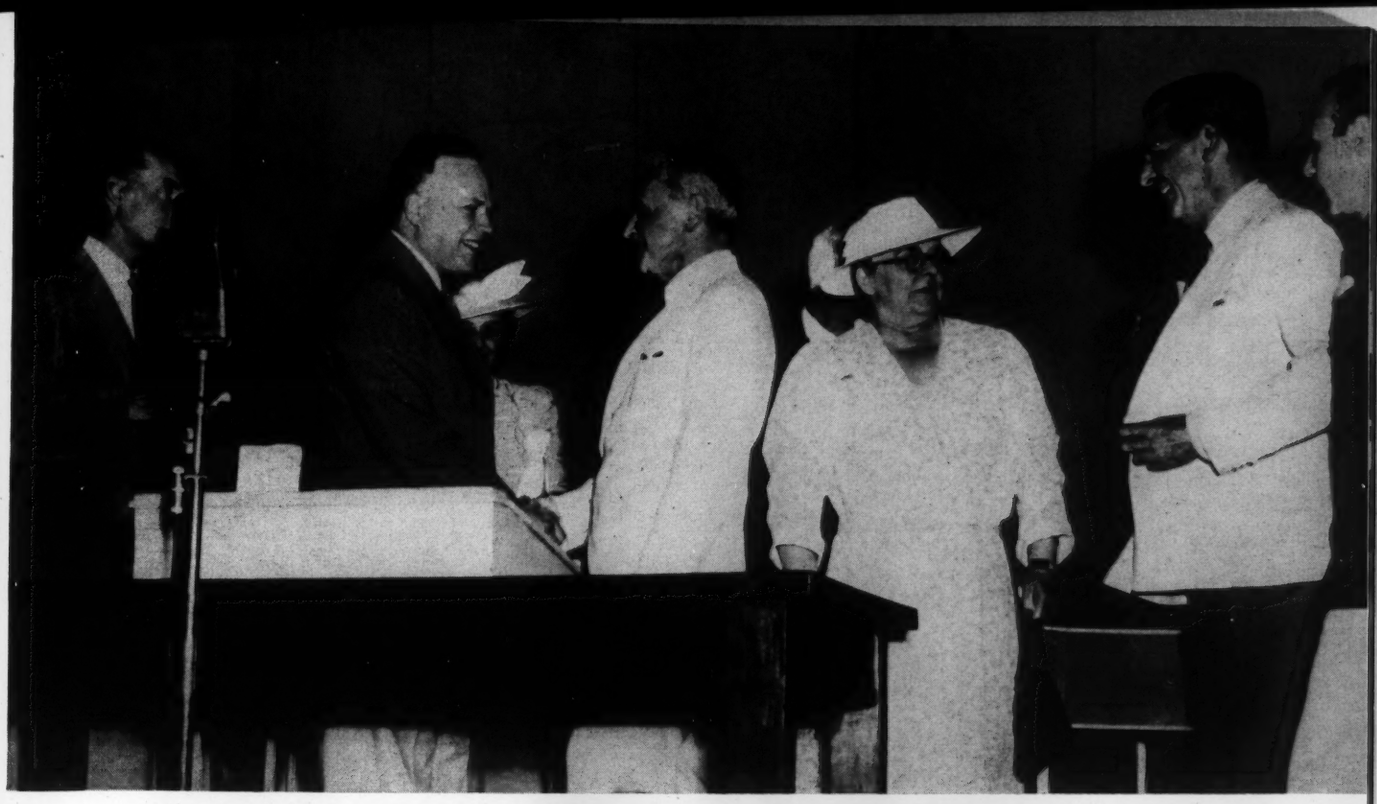
Mr. Spalding described the Boston Symphony Orchestra and Dr. Koussevitzky as "One of the musical glories of America," predicting "this will be an event of great musical importance."



Route 183 (West Street) from the Curtis Hotel corner in Lenox to Tanglewood is the busiest road in the area during the concerts. Strangers are learning more and more about alternate routes to the Festival grounds.

Unsheltered visitors to the Festival are a hardy lot. This group refused to leave their spot on the lawn during a concert as rain poured down on Tanglewood.

Amateur photographers of all ages never leave Tanglewood without recording some unusual picture.



↑ *On hand for the formal opening of the Berkshire Music Center in 1940 were Olin Downes of The New York Times congratulating Dr. Koussevitzky, and Miss Robinson Smith, the Festival president, talking to the late Albert Spalding.*

Soon after the BSO acquired the Tanglewood estate, Dr. Koussevitzky and Henry Cabot, one of the BSO trustees, came to the Berkshires to inspect the property with officials of the Festival. At right are two Festival board members, Robert K. Wheeler of Great Barrington and Henry W. Dwight of Stockbridge. ↓

Three popular artists who helped to make the Festival a great musical center, left to right, Gregor Piatigorsky, cellist, of the Music Center faculty and frequent soloist at Tanglewood; Dorothy Maynor, whose vocal talents made Dr. Koussevitzky proclaim her as "another Flagstad"; and the late Albert Spalding, the noted concert violinist, who lived in nearby Great Barrington.

One of Dr. Koussevitzky's prize conducting pupils at Tanglewood was Eleazar de Carvalho, the youthful Brazilian musician, who has appeared frequently with the BSO at the Festival concerts.

The metropolitan press carried the news on its music pages, but the Boston Transcript used the announcement on Page 1, stating the Festival "will emerge into national prominence with the engagement of the Boston Symphony and Dr. Koussevitzky, who regularly spends his summer abroad and who will be making in this instance, his first summer concert appearance since he came to America 11 years ago."

Fund drives of one form or another were beginning to be an old story to many of the loyal, faithful Festival workers. Their belief in the concert idea from the beginning continued to serve as the backbone of the organization.

Late in October a campaign was opened for 1,500 sustaining members. On paper the "concert hall" was divided into two sections, the blue and the red.

As an incentive to bolster the drive, it was agreed to give one subscription ticket in the red section for every 10 new memberships secured by any one person.

On December 17, 1935, at a special meeting of the co-ordinating committee held at Miss Robinson Smith's New York home, the board was informed that the membership drive "to date" had resulted in 66 patrons and 740 sustaining members.

Gratified with the response to the drive, and confident the goal would be reached, the co-ordinating committee recommended that the trustees proceed with plans for the 1936 Festival. They suggested that the Festival enter into further negotiations with the Boston Symphony Orchestra preparatory to signing a contract on January 15, 1936. The papers, however, were not signed until February 13, 1936.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra agreed to provide between 80 and 90 men of the orchestra and Dr. Koussevitzky for three concerts; to furnish a reasonable supply of photographs and press material, music stands and music.

In consideration of these services, the Berkshire Symphonic Festival agreed to pay to the Boston Symphony Orchestra before the first concert, $4,750 and the balance of $4,750 at the conclusion of the three concerts. The orchestra also stipulated that within a month after the close of the 1936 season, the orchestra would receive one half of any net receipts from the Festival after it had met all obligations, including the 1935 deficit of approximately $3,500.

The Berkshire Symphonic Festival further agreed to furnish a suitable stage—a canvas-covered auditorium with proper seats— chairs and eleva-

tions for the stage, and to provide the musicians and conductor with clean dressing rooms near the stage, as well as storage space for their trunks, instruments and a watchman for their protection.

In addition, the Berkshire Symphonic Festival was called upon "to furnish from luncheon at noon on Thursday, August 13, to breakfast, Monday morning, August 17, (both inclusive) desirable hotel accommodations, including meals, for all the musicians, the librarian and two baggage men."

Up to this point, the corporation was faced with an expense—unlike any they had ever experienced. This represented only half of the gamble the Festival was compelled to assume in order to make a dream a reality.

The Berkshire Symphonic Festival organization, only two years old and running in the red, backed by a small group of determined men and women, also agreed to the following:

> To pay for the cost of railroad transportation of not more than ninety (90) persons, Boston to Pittsfield and return, also to provide sufficient buses to transport the musicians comfortably between the hotel and the auditorium at the place of the concerts, these buses to be ready for use in time to arrive at the auditorium forty-five (45) minutes before each rehearsal and concert and available for the return within twenty (20) minutes after each rehearsal and concert.
>
> To furnish, subject to consultation with the management of the orchestra, the necessary tickets, ticket-takers, and attaches for all these performances, and to make the stage and auditorium available for any rehearsals which may be required.
>
> It is mutually agreed that the arrangement of the three programmes which are to constitute the Festival shall be entirely in the hands of Serge Koussevitzky, and that these concerts shall *not* be broadcast by radio or otherwise.
>
> That the house programmes are to be provided by the said corporation, the analytical notes for which may be reprinted from the Bulletin of the orchestra.
>
> That one page of the programme is to be available without cost for an announcement by the Orchestra of its 1936-37 season. It is further understood and agreed that the Corporation will publicize this Festival extensively, advertisements if any and publicity in this connection to have the approval of the management of the Orchestra.

It is further mutually agreed that if, on account of illness, accident, or for any cause beyond the control of said orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky or any of the musicians are unable to appear, the orchestra shall not be liable for such non-appearance. If because of any of the above reasons Serge Koussevitzky is unable to conduct at any or all of the three concerts, then the approval and consent of the corporation must be secured before a guest conductor can be engaged.

Now that the Festival and Boston Symphony Orchestra had ironed out the initial problems, the Berkshire organization had to tighten its belt and move ahead. The success of the new venture was far from a certainty. More money was needed to meet the budget. Added to this problem was a rumor that the Hanna Farm—site of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival had been sold!

At a board meeting on April 26, 1936, Mrs. Bruce Crane of Dalton, one of the trustees, was asked to take steps to confirm or spike the report. A committee of three, George W. Edman, Laurence R. Connor and Attorney Milton B. Warner, was appointed to make an immediate investigation. A transfer of ownership of the Hanna estate was confirmed. The new owners demanded a rent of $700 for the use of the property, prohibited parking in the field and insisted that the food concession be abandoned. This, of course, meant an end to the Festival—at the Hanna Farm at least.

The board was compelled to remove from the farm all of the benches and other equipment used for the concerts. Where to store them was a problem.

Just at that time, the Oxford Group moved into the Berkshires to awaken the world to "moral rearmament," under the leadership of its founder, Dr. Frank Buchman. The advance team promised an attendance of more than 10,000 persons from all parts of the globe. The Berkshires knew little about this religious group when they descended on the countryside, but they knew a lot more before they left. It didn't take long to realize the Oxford Group had a tremendous following. Hotels, inns and homes began to fill. Small tent communities sprang up in available meadows surrounding Stockbridge—the headquarters for this international assembly.

There were no auditoriums in the Berkshires large enough to accommodate the Oxford Group, but the weather was ideal for outdoor meetings. When planning the assembly in the Stockbridge area, the Oxford Group had hoped to use the Festival site at the Hanna Farm. They were disappointed, however, upon arriving to find the property had been sold.

Consequently, sectional meetings were arranged in Lenox, Stockbridge, Lee, Great Barrington and Pittsfield. Unfortunately in each place, because of the influx of visitors, there were insufficient seats to accommodate the thousands who showed up for the meetings.

This proved to be a perfect out for the Festival officials, who had benches on their hands and no place to store them. The Oxford Group volunteered to transfer the benches from the Hanna Farm to their public meeting places, with the understanding the Festival would collect them when they left. This gave the Festival a breathing spell for a few days. At least, it gave them time to look around for another site for the 1936 concerts. After all, the Berkshire organization *had* entered into an agreement with a renowned orchestra and was under obligation to carry out its part of the contract.

While the Oxford Groupers were busy hauling benches from the Hanna Farm to focal points for their religious meetings, efforts were made to find a suitable site. Finally, Mrs. Margaret Emerson, the former Mrs. Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt, who owned Holmwood, was contacted. Mrs. Emerson, who had not occupied the estate overlooking Laurel Lake for some time, consented to allow the Festival the use of her property.

Holmwood (now the site of the Foxhollow School for Girls), was ideally situated. It was close to U. S. Routes 7 and 20 and was easily accessible for music lovers. (Geographically, the mansion itself is located in the township of Lenox, but the rest of the estate lies in Stockbridge and Lee.) A good-natured break developed over the change of location between the towns of Lenox and Stockbridge. The latter claimed the Festival as its own; Lenox was quick to grasp an opportunity to get its name back on the map because of the new location. Both towns strung banners across their main streets, calling attention to the Festival in both communities.

Meanwhile, Joseph Franz, who succeeded Owen Johnson as "grounds superintendent" engaged a few workmen to take down the stage and shell at the Hanna Farm and erect them at Holmwood. When the Oxford Group assembly ended, the benches were transported to Holmwood. A few days later the huge tent was erected on the terrace in front of a beautiful grove of pines. The Chamber of Commerce of Pittsfield, one of the many organizations offering help, supplied strings of lights which were installed on the grounds near the tent. It was too expensive to extend the lights to the parking area, but acetylene torches were placed around the grounds. The Massachusetts Department of Public Works supplied red flares to mark the

approaches to Holmwood. A high fence surrounded the property to keep non-paying guests away from the concerts.

The coach house, at the rear of the mansion, was put in readiness for the musicians to store their instruments and trunks. A large dressing room was constructed behind the shell and at one end a private dressing room was built for Dr. Koussevitzky.

Everything seemed to be in order except one important item—a box office. After hearing of the Festival's plight, a Lee insurance man, Clarence N. Durant, donated a small portable building large enough to serve as a ticket booth and headquarters on the grounds for the staff.

A Cricket Greets The BSO

WITH the physical plant for the 1936 Berkshire Symphonic Festival assured, Dr. Koussevitzky offered many suggestions to help the public get acquainted with the programs he had selected for his debut in the Berkshires.

He recommended that Olin Downes, of the *New York Times*, considered the nation's top music critic, be invited to give a series of lectures on the works to be performed. As a result, the Festival contracted with Mr. Downes for three lectures at the Berkshire Playhouse in Stockbridge.

Excitement was running high "between Lenox and Stockbridge" as the time arrived to raise the curtain on the 1936 Festival. On the night of the opening, August 13, state police reported early to their posts on the main highway. J. Bruce McIntyre, High Sheriff of Berkshire County, assembled his volunteer American Legion men in the parking lots to handle the hundreds of vehicles pouring on to the grounds. Willard M. Sistare of Pittsfield was kept busy giving last minute instructions to his volunteer corps of ushers, program girls and ticket takers, who came from the neighboring towns. Even the Boy Scouts were called in to serve as messengers and guides.

Crowds started pouring into Holmwood from all directions. Soon, they overflowed the huge tent to the outside benches and the close-cropped lawn of the beautiful estate.

The brilliantly lighted tent, the busy box-office, the Thursday Mornings Club's refreshment tent and the candy wagons gave a carnival atmosphere to the pine-surrounded grove before the concert started. There was a low buzz of conversation among the 5,000 people under and around the tent until Dr. Koussevitzky strode across the front of the shell and rapped his baton on the podium.

The applause which greeted the conductor grew in volume as the concert progressed, until at the end, the great tent billowed with the roar of the crowd, who wanted more.

During the first performance of the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the Berkshires, a cricket in the tent, unannounced and invisible, played an obbligato and nearly stole the show as Dr. Koussevitzky was leading the orchestra in the Second Symphony of Sibelius.

While the rest of the orchestra was giving the right of way to the woodwinds, the stray cricket apparently thought that high frequency tones, emanating from oboes, flutes, clarinets and bassoons, were the voices of friends of his. He shrilled a loud, long greeting. The instruments, to his way of thinking, cheered him on, and he repeated. The audience whispered divided opinions as to whether the cricket obbligato was orchestral or accidental.

Suddenly Dr. Koussevitzky brought a thundering series of chords from the entire orchestra. Nothing further was heard from the cricket. It must have shattered his eardrums and left him dumb, for he was never heard from again.

Dr. Koussevitzky was pleased with the reception he and the Boston Symphony Orchestra received on the first night. He wasn't too happy, however, about the hard and brittle tone which the thin shell in the tent gave to the instruments. Nature took care of that. The following day—the offday of the weekend—rain pelted the tent for hours. Water leaked through the openings near the poles, giving the shell a thorough soaking which mellowed the tones of the brass instruments in the concluding two concerts.

Musical history was made when the curtain was drawn on the Boston Symphony Orchestra's first Berkshire Symphonic Festival appearance. The total attendance for the three performances reached about 15,000, an average of 5,000 per concert. The receipts appeared to be sufficient to meet the budget. It began to look as though the Berkshire Symphonic Festival would soon go into the black.

The struggle was over. At the next meeting of the Festival's Board of Trustees a profit—the organization's first—was reported. With its colorful musical director, the Boston Symphony Orchestra's entrance into the picture had turned the trick. Receipts totaled $21,194.42 and expenses, $18,259.

Encouraged with the financial success of the 1936 event, the board realized the out of door concerts were more than a local event. The Berkshire Symphonic Festival had propelled itself into an artistic affair of national importance.

From this point on, the two organizations—the Berkshire Symphonic Festival and Boston Symphony Orchestra—became partners in a sense, with the usual differences of opinions and problems. The Boston Symphony and Dr. Koussevitzky were invited to return for another season, perhaps for two weekend series of concerts, rather than one.

Negotiations were started. The estimated cost for six or seven concerts would be $26,000, the manager of the Symphony, Mr. Judd, reported. Included in the proposal was the same sharing clause if the concerts showed a profit.

Dr. Koussevitzky was excited about the plans to extend the season another year, but he renewed his wish to have the concerts in an auditorium. To meet this demand, the Berkshire Symphonic Festival alone was faced with the task of obtaining property by long term lease or gift suitable for the construction of a shed or auditorium.

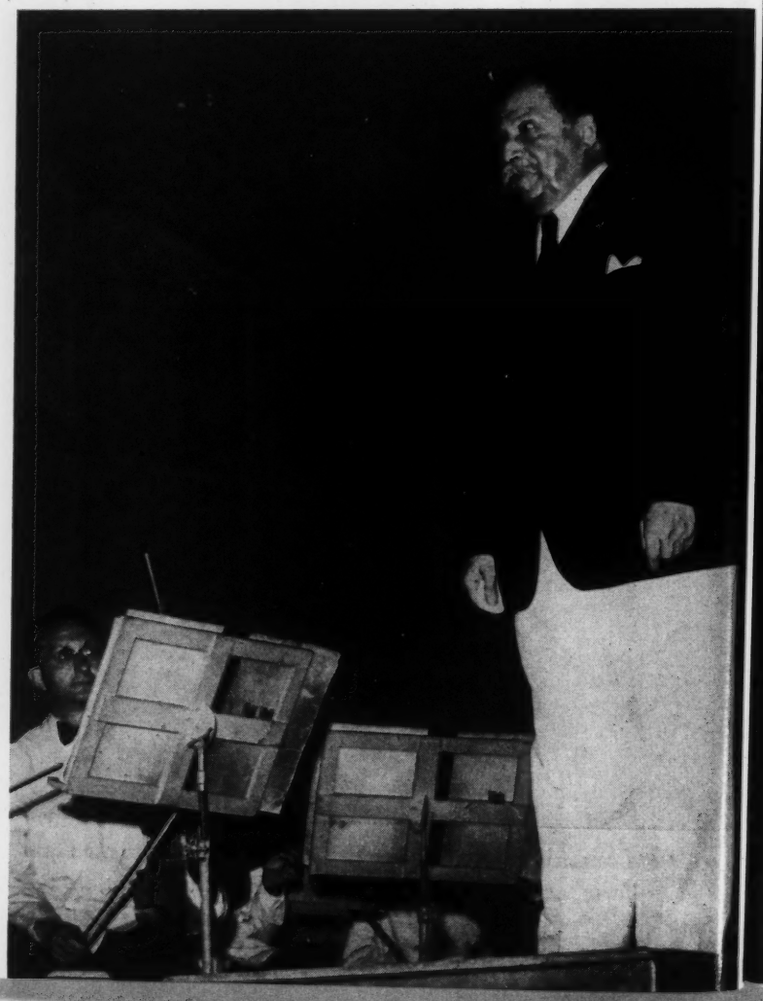
Consequently, on October 1, 1936, the board put the proposition squarely up to the businessmen of the Berkshires, pointing out that the cost of such a project would be about $100,000. At this meeting the board drew up the following resolution addressed to the business leaders of the Berkshires:

> WHEREAS The Berkshire Symphonic Festival Inc., has successfully conducted a symphonic festival in the Berkshires for the last three summers, and with marked financial success in the year 1936;
>
> WHEREAS the Board of Trustees had hoped to arrange for further concerts to be given by the Boston Symphony Orchestra under the leadership of Dr. Koussevitzky;
>
> WHEREAS a conference has been had with Dr. Koussevitzky and with the board of trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra at which it was decided that a contract would be entered into with the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, Inc., with the following conditions:
>
> > First: That six concerts are to be given next year and an increasing number each successive year.
> >
> > Second: That a shed or building capable of seating 5000 people for the purposes of such concerts be erected.
>
> WHEREAS to meet these conditions, it would be necessary to obtain property by purchase or long-term lease or by gift suitable for the construction of such shed or building;
>
> WHEREAS the Board of Trustees of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, Inc., believe it has been proved that a symphonic festival such as the one given in 1936 can be successfully maintained and will be an economic value to the community; that such efforts as are being made for the benefit of Berkshire by the Berkshire Playhouse, Ted Shawn, The South Mountain Quartet, the Gordon Quartet, the Oxford Group and the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Inc., should be encouraged;

Lukas Foss, a member of the Music Center faculty, who has made many appearances with the BSO as piano soloist, bows to the Music Shed crowd after one of his performances as Richard Burgin, left, the concertmaster, and Dr. Koussevitzky display their enthusiasm.

Leonard Bernstein acknowledges an ovation from the Festival audience following one of his many conducting performances with the BSO. At left is Richard Burgin, the concertmaster and at right, Joseph de Pasquale, first viola.

As three members of the Berkshire Music Center faculty study the score for the opera, "The Tender Land," students at the Tanglewood school rest during rehearsals on the lawn outside of the Theatre Concert Hall. In the foreground are Frederic Cohen, guest composer, Aaron Copland, assistant director of the school and Frederic Waldman, guest conductor.



Pierre Monteux, former conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has been a popular guest conductor with the BSO at Tanglewood since Charles Munch took over as musical director for the Festival concerts.

Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, who spent the summer of 1942 in Lee with her mother, Queen Wilhelmina, attended one of the concerts during her Berkshire stay. Beside her is Mrs. Charles Robinson Smith and standing in back of her is Miss Robinson Smith. Back of Mrs. Robinson Smith is the queen's secretary William Von Tets.

Fritz Kreisler, the famed violinist and Mrs. Kreisler, second from left, take in many of the Festival concerts while spending their summers at Heaton Hall in Stockbridge.

Marisville
Duanesburg
Takar Street
Township
Knox
Berne
Medus
Oak Hill
East Durham
Haines Falls
Platt Cove
Shady
Woodstock
High Falls
Springtown
Little Britain
New
Mountainville
Cant
Quee
PARK
Ladent
Tallman

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt visits Dr. Koussevitzky backstage in the Music Shed following one of the Festival concerts. Looking on is Jerome Greens, BSO trustee.

← *When Artur Rodzinski was the conductor of the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra he was a summer rssident of Stockbridge and spent much of his free time at Tanglewood visiting the BSO conductor, Dr. Koussevitzky.*

Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge, who sponsored the chamber music concerts for many years at Tanglewood, smiles as she is presented a bouquet of flowers in appreciation of her generosity. At her left are Mr. and Mrs. Louis Speyer. ↓

WHEREAS the Board of Trustees of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, Inc., has assumed a financial budget of these concerts for the past three years and is willing to do so provided the business men of the Berkshires raise a minimum of $100,000 for the erection of said shed or building and acquiring of the necessary land to be used by the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Inc., for such musical festivals as heretofore have been had, and that such building be available for use by other groups and organizations at such time when it was not needed by the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Inc., payments of rent for such use to be made to the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Inc.;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is resolved:

First: That if land is purchased or secured and a shed such as is required be constructed and the foregoing conditions be complied with, the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, Inc., will carry on the musical festivals as herein set forth and as heretofore it has done.

Second: That if such land and shed are not provided as herein set forth, the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Inc., will discontinue its activities.

Writing in the *New York Times*, Olin Downes agreed with Dr. Koussevitzky that "an auditorium is absolutely essential for the best interests of the Festival," and in a letter to Miss Robinson Smith, he made his point more emphatic, stating:

> "In spite of the good results obtained with last summer's tent, it is essential acoustically, and seems to me to be the only practical measure which can insure the concerts being given regardless of conditions of weather. There is no question, moreover, that if the Festival is to be developed to constantly higher standards of production, as well as performance, that an enclosed auditorium is indispensable."

The Festival officials pondered the question for days. They were given until November 1, to give Dr. Koussevitzky an answer. In a public announcement Miss Robinson Smith declared:

> "If we tell him we are ready to build for the future, he will refuse some very interesting invitations, such as the coronation at London, appearances at Salzburg, as well as others abroad and in this country. He is not pretending that his idea is just for symphonic concerts. There are all kinds of things that can be done musically. Let your imagination go as far as you like and you will not go too far."

Conferences followed with leading businessmen, who saw the value of the Festival reflected in their respective businesses the summer before. They were told that unless the $100,000 was raised, the Festival would not attempt to continue the concerts in 1937, unless Dr. Koussevitzky could be prevailed upon to direct his orchestra again in a tent.

Worried Berkshire businessmen agreed to make a study of the proposal and report to the Festival before the November deadline. Sixteen men were named to a committee with instructions to explore the area and report on a fund drive.

Their findings follow:

1. A sites committee found that three desirable parcels could be secured either by gift or purchase for a reasonable amount.

2. A building committee found that estimated cost of a steel building seating 5,000 would be approximately $60,000 without grading or a floor.

3. A finance committee found in a preliminary canvass that no more than $25,000 could be raised from commercial interests alone. This committee thought that a considerable sum might be secured for the project from individuals interested in the Festival, and from foundations which fostered similar projects. But the committee made no estimate of the sum that might be raised.

The committee, headed by William A. Whittlesey of Pittsfield, congratulated the Festival authorities for making the concerts "a widely known and commercial success," and expressed the hope that the trustees "may find it possible to continue their splendid work on some other basis than that laid down in the resolutions."

Accompanying Mr. Whittlesey's letter was another from a committee of three, Laurence R. Connor, president of the Agricultural National Bank in Pittsfield, Gardner S. Morse, president of the Berkshire County Savings Bank at Pittsfield, and Donald B. Miller, publisher of *The Berkshire Evening Eagle* in Pittsfield.

Their letter follows:

> The committee that you appointed . . . to make a survey as to the possibility of raising the sum of $100,000 on or before November 1, 1936, to purchase land and construct a building to house the future activities of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, wishes to report as follows:
>
> It was agreed by the committee that this sum of $100,000 could only be raised from three sources—

First—The residents of Berkshire County.
Second—The wealthier summer people of Berkshire County.
Third—Musical Foundations located in New York or Boston.

Your committee then came to the conclusion that the maximum amount which could be raised from the residents of Berkshire County would probably be limited to the sum of $25,000. We then decided the next step was to ascertain how much interest the summer residents had in this project, both from the viewpoint of the desirability of having an enlarged Symphonic Festival and from the viewpoint of how much they would be willing to contribute to this fund of $100,000. Consequently, a meeting was held which was attended by approximately 30 to 35 of these people and we feel that the conclusions were that these people questioned very much the desirability of having an enlarged Symphonic Festival and definitely did not feel that they would care to subscribe any money towards such a project.

We therefore feel, without going any further with the matter, that there is a grave question as to the desirability, from the viewpoint of the summer residents of Berkshire County, of having an enlarged Berkshire Symphonic Festival, and your committee also feels that they must report that, in their opinion, it will be impossible to raise this sum of $100,000 at the present time.

Two weeks later, the Festival trustees, voted this resolution:

Be It Resolved:

That the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Inc., adhere to its plan of giving concerts in August, 1937, provided the Boston Symphony Orchestra and Dr. Koussevitzky can be secured.

And be it further resolved:

That because of the magnitude of the proposal to erect a shed to cost $100,000 and because of the advance report of the Businessmen's Committee on this proposal, the executive committee of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival believes it advisable for its board to assume the tremendous responsibility of said proposal on such short notice.

But be it resolved:

That the executive committee of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival requests the Boston Symphony Orchestra to present its 1937 concerts in a tent in order to provide an opportunity for a complete and thorough study of the larger proposition.

And be it resolved:

That the executive committee of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival is of the opinion that three concerts in 1937 would be more advisable with the enlarged program held over until 1938.

And be it resolved:

That the trustees of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival on their part would provide a permanent location for the 1937 Festival; that they would make a careful study of plans for the best possible type of shed; that they would endeavor to procure a person or persons to raise the funds for the shed; that they would attempt to complete for 1937 suitable approaches to the permanent location and make necessary improvements to the shell.

Be it further resolved:

That the trustees of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival on their part negotiate with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Inc., for a contract covering a period of five years.

Disappointed with the adverse report of the Berkshire businessmen, the Festival board nonetheless was determined to carry on and negotiations were resumed with the Boston Symphony Orchestra's trustees to reach a decision on the 1937 concert plan.

Only the top-level authorities of both organizations were "in" on the shed proposal. While these discussions were going on, scores of volunteer workers for the Festival were trying to enlist patrons and sustaining members for the fourth annual concerts.

War clouds were hanging over Europe, and conditions on the home front didn't help too much in getting the public to focus real attention on a music festival. But the Berkshire organization, which had succeeded in making people forget at times about the depression, capitalized on the European situation.

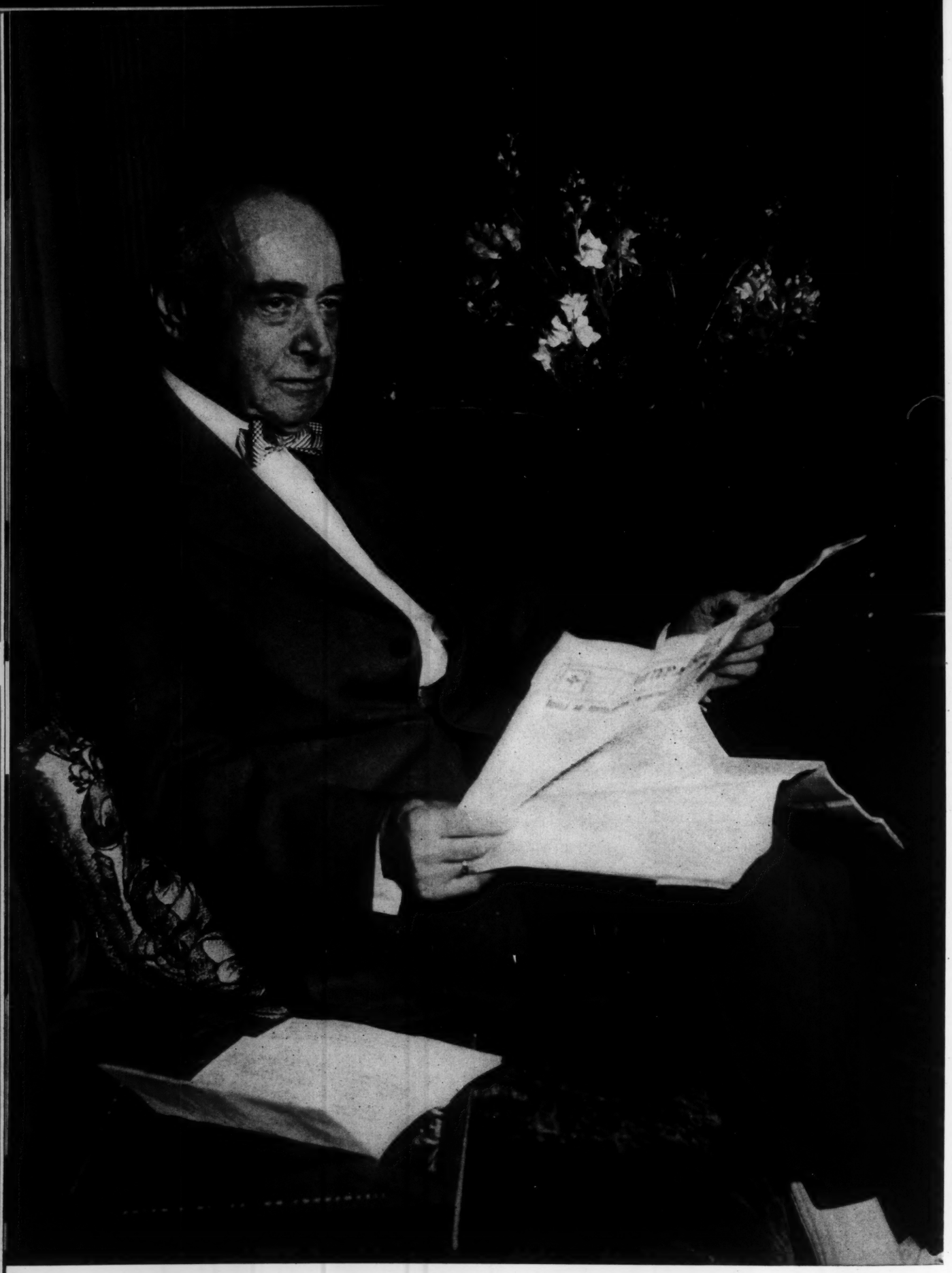
"Now is the psychological time to institute a music festival of the highest rank in America," declared Miss Robinson Smith in a pep talk to her workers.

The Berkshire organization was determined to go ahead with the endeavor, with or without the Boston Symphony Orchestra. A few Festival officials were ready to open negotiations with the Philadelphia or Cleveland Symphony Orchestra to come to the 1937 Festival.

In a few days, Dr. Koussevitzky came to the Berkshires. He hadn't given up hope for an auditorium, but neither did he comment on whether he would consent to conduct another season in a tent.

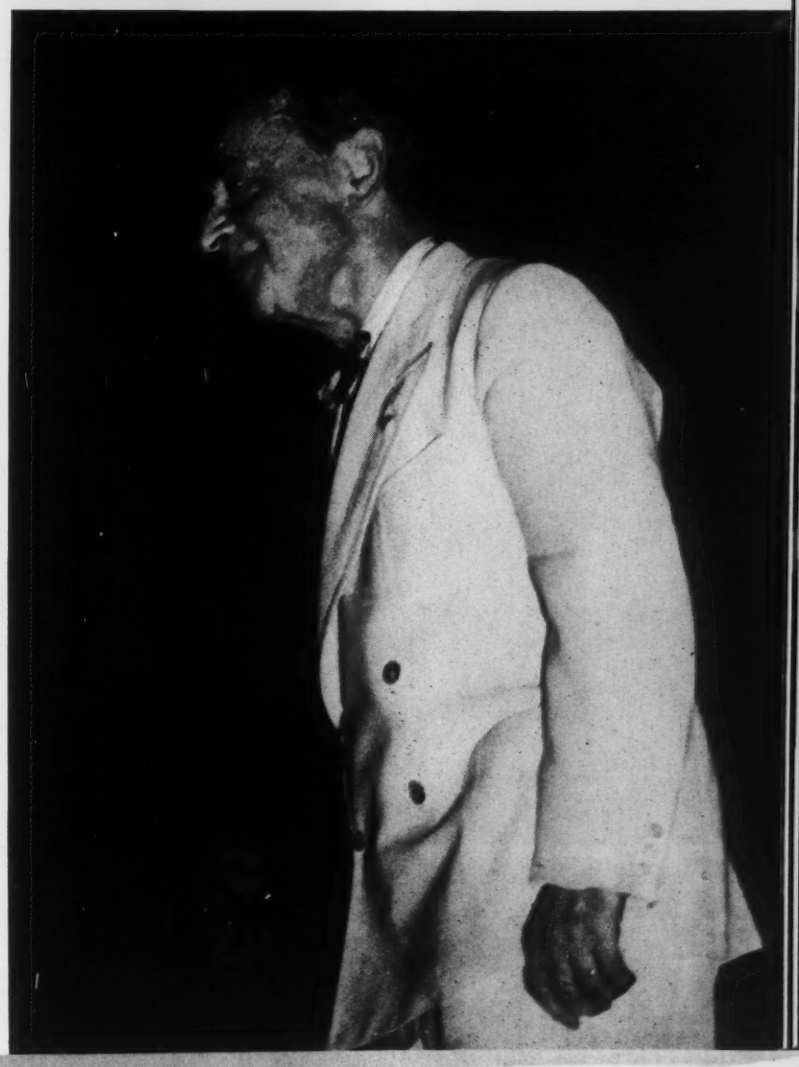
During intermission at one of the concerts, Pierre Monteux spends a few minutes with his friends, Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, center, and Mrs. Olga Koussevitzky, widow of the BSO conductor.

The late John Shepard of Palm Beach and Lenox and Mrs. William Huntley walk toward the box section for one of the concerts in the Shed.

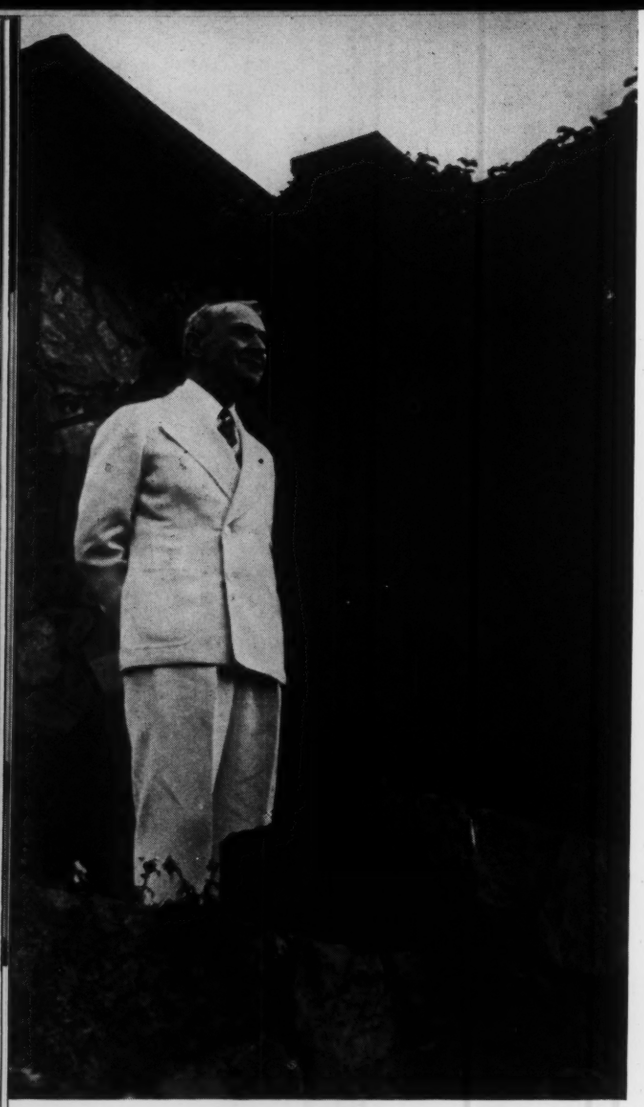


When he found a few minutes from his busy schedule at Tanglewood, Dr. Koussevitzky liked to return to his estate on Bald Head Mountain to relax in his study by reading and keeping up with his correspondence.

This group took part in the opening exercises of the Berkshire Music Center in 1940. Left to right, Reginald Foster, chairman of the Friends of the BSO, Olin Downes of The New York Times, Miss Robinson Smith, Dr. Koussevitzky, Ernest B. Dane, former BSO president and Albert Spalding, a trustee of the Festival.



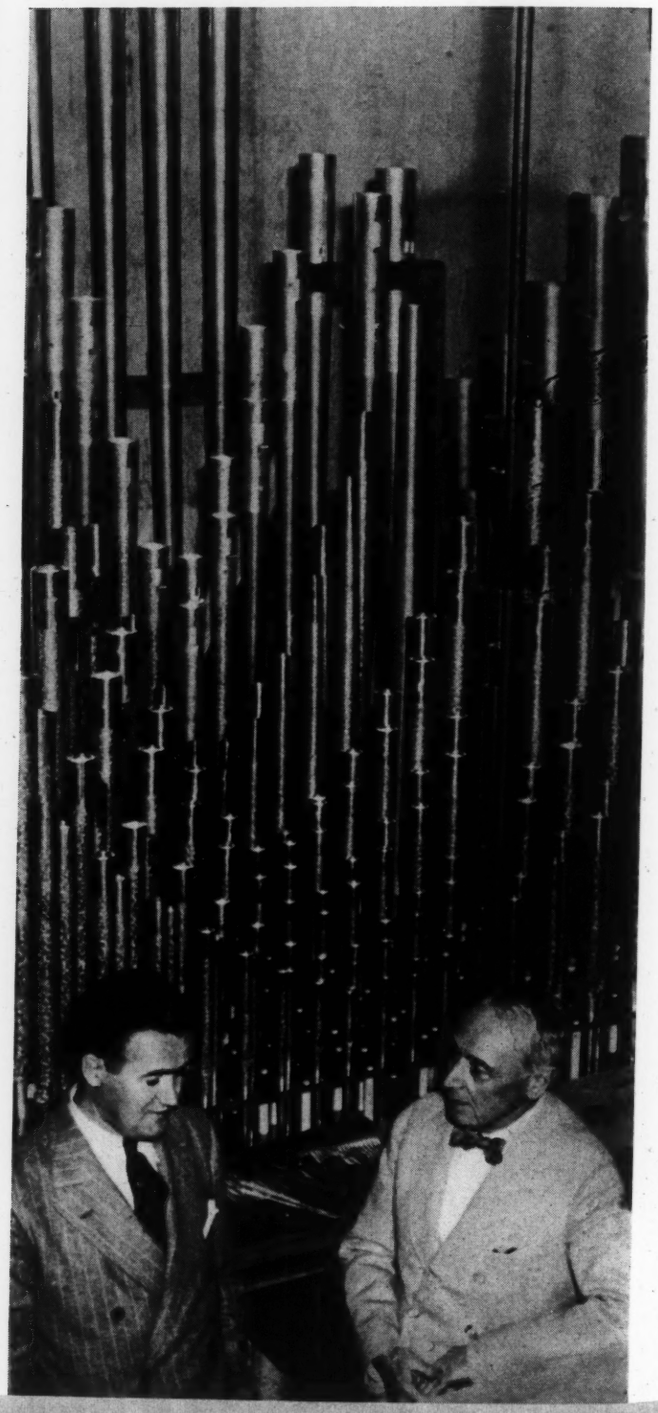
Dr. Koussevitzky shows the strain of conducting a full concert at Tanglewood during his last season with the BSO.



Dr. Koussevitzky looks down on Tanglewood from his Seranak estate overlooking Stockbridge Bowl.

Going over final details before a concert are the BSO conductor, Dr. Koussevitzky and George E. Judd, manager of the BSO until 1955.

Dr. Koussevitzky confers with E. Power Biggs, the BSO organist, while the Music Shed organ is being installed through funds from the Rockefeller Foundation.



Miss Robinson Smith and the Boston Symphony director made a last ditch tour of the area looking for possible sites. They inspected property near Laurel Lake in Lee, the Berkshire Hunt and Country Club (now the Cranwell School), Mrs. Emerson's Holmwood estate and a parcel of land off Route 20 between Lenox and Pittsfield.

Just then, Mrs. Elisabeth C. T. Miller, owner of the Hanna Farm, offered her property to the Festival for the consideration of $1. The Boston Symphony Orchestra's manager, Mr. Judd, notified the Festival that Dr. Koussevitzky had agreed to extend the time on the shed decision. More conferences followed.

As a result of these meetings, the Festival passed a resolution on November 7 "requesting the Boston Symphony Orchestra to present its 1937 concerts in a tent in order to provide an opportunity for a complete and thorough study of the larger proposition." Added to this was another resolution that "the executive committee of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival is of the opinion that three concerts in 1937 would be more advisable with the enlarged programme held over until 1938."

The board agreed to make a complete study of the permanent site and offered the Boston Symphony Orchestra a contract covering a five-year period.

The Festival authorities succeeded in convincing the Boston Symphony trustees the shed could not be built "at this time," but both groups finally agreed there should be six concerts.

Meanwhile, Mr. Judd invited the clerk of the Festival board, Mr. Edman, to make a western trip before Christmas with the orchestra. On this tour, Dr. Koussevitzky, Mr. Judd and Mr. Edman consulted the maestro's close friend, Eliel Saarinen, noted architect of Bloomfield Hills, Mich., and head of the Cranbrook Academy of Art, about drawing plans for a great musical center in the Berkshires.

In the meantime, Miss Robinson Smith contacted John Price Jones in New York to interest him in having his fund-raising organization make a preliminary study of a drive to obtain $100,000 the following year.

The Festival had not officially accepted Mrs. Miller's offer to hold the concerts at the Hanna Farm, but it seemed to be the only available site. Posters were distributed, using the Hanna Farm as the location, and then—

The Tanglewood Gift

TANGLEWOOD was offered to Dr. Koussevitzky as a permanent home for the Berkshire Symphonic Festival as a gift from Mrs. Gorham Brooks and her aged aunt, Miss Mary Aspinwall Tappan, long-time summer residents of Lenox. They had closed their mansion the year before for the first time since it was first occupied by the Tappan family in 1849.

The offer was made known to Miss Robinson Smith one wintry afternoon in Boston when she and other Festival board members conferred with the Boston Symphony Orchestra's trustees over the 1937 plans.

The historic 200-acre estate was given to Dr. Koussevitzky by these two summer residents, because they felt it was ideal for a music center. They knew of the Festival's problems in obtaining a site, and both, in their quiet ways, had been strong supporters of Dr. Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra, much to the surprise of some of the Boston Symphony Orchestra trustees.

Dr. Koussevitzky's popularity as the musical director of the Boston orchestra frequently resulted in having close friends and followers making gifts directly to him in his name. In the case of Tanglewood, he turned the property over to the Boston trustees.

The attractive mansion overlooking Stockbridge Bowl, the formal gardens, long driveways lined with ancient hemlocks and tall pines made a perfect setting for a music festival.

The estate was created by Miss Tappan's father, William Aspinwall Tappan, a Boston banker and merchant. He bought several farms in 1849 and incorporated them into a gentleman's estate.

One year later, the famous novelist Nathaniel Hawthorne went to Tanglewood in Lenox, driven by politics away from Salem. With the advent of Gen. Zachary Taylor to the Presidency in 1848, Hawthorne was removed from his office in the Salem Custom House. He then started to write *The Scarlet Letter*, which appeared the following spring.

Prior to his removal from office, Hawthorne had talked of moving to the Berkshires. According to his son, Julian, it was just by chance that *The Scarlet Letter* was not written at Lenox. Hawthorne was impoverished upon arrival at Tanglewood. Recognition and remuneration from his book were slow in coming.

After the Hawthornes were in Lenox for about a year a change of fortune came to them. Checks began to overmaster bills. Longfellow, Holmes, Melville and Fanny Kemble, who lived in the area, visited Hawthorne with tokens of appreciation. Hawthorne took heart again and started while in Lenox to write *The House of Seven Gables*, and then turned to writing *The Wonder Book* which he finished in the incredibly short space of five weeks. In 1851, he also edited and wrote the preface for a third edition of his *Twice Told Tales*.

Tanglewood Tales, a supplement to *The Wonder Book*, although not published until 1853, was planned while Hawthorne was in Lenox.

Once in describing the view from Tanglewood, Hawthorne wrote:

> "There is a glen between this house and the lake through which winds a little brook with pools, and tiny waterfalls over the great roots of trees. The glen is deep and narrow and filled with trees, so that it is all a dense shadow of obscurity. Beyond the lake is Monument Mountain, looking like a headless sphinx wrapped in a Persian shawl, when clad in the rich and diversified autumnal foliage of its woods; and beyond Monument the dome of Taconic, whose round head is more distinct than ever in winter, when its snow patches are visible but which generally is a dark blue unvaried mountain top."

The scenery about his little red house so fascinated Hawthorne that he once said:

"I cannot write in the presence of that view."

From 1850 to 1851 Hawthorne's house was a hive of literary industry. He was 46 years old when he arrived in this "jungle of literary lions."

Hawthorne and his family found the winters were too severe for them, and they left Lenox in 1851. The original little red house was destroyed by fire June 22, 1890.

On one of Dr. Koussevitzky's first visits to Tanglewood to inspect the property, he visited the site of Hawthorne's house, which had been marked by a stone memorial placed near the remains of the foundation in 1929 by the late Courtlandt Field Bishop of Lenox.

As he walked back toward the mansion, Dr. Koussevitzky turned in the direction of the beautiful lake and whispered to friends:

> "This is wonderful. We make beautiful music here. Festivals of music grow up for various purposes and on a scale commensurate with their surroundings."

The gift of Tanglewood to Dr. Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra presented a complex problem for the Berkshire Symphonic Festival.

Miss Robinson Smith and members of the board were not too happy about the situation. In a letter to the orchestra's trustees, the Festival president sought some clarification of the Berkshire organization's part in the new set up.

Replying to her inquiry, Ernest B. Dane, one of the Symphony orchestra's trustees, wrote:

> You have asked under what conditions the trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra would allow you the use of the Brooks estate, Tanglewood, for a yearly Boston Symphony Orchestra festival.
>
> Tentatively, the trustees would look favorably upon allowing your association the use of the property for your Festival for a period of years, provided suitable structures are erected by you, and that you meet all the expenses of the upkeep, and such taxes as may be assessed on the property.
>
> Should the conductor's plan for a summer academy be realized later, of course there would be a joint use of the property, which would mean an adjustment of the expense of upkeep.

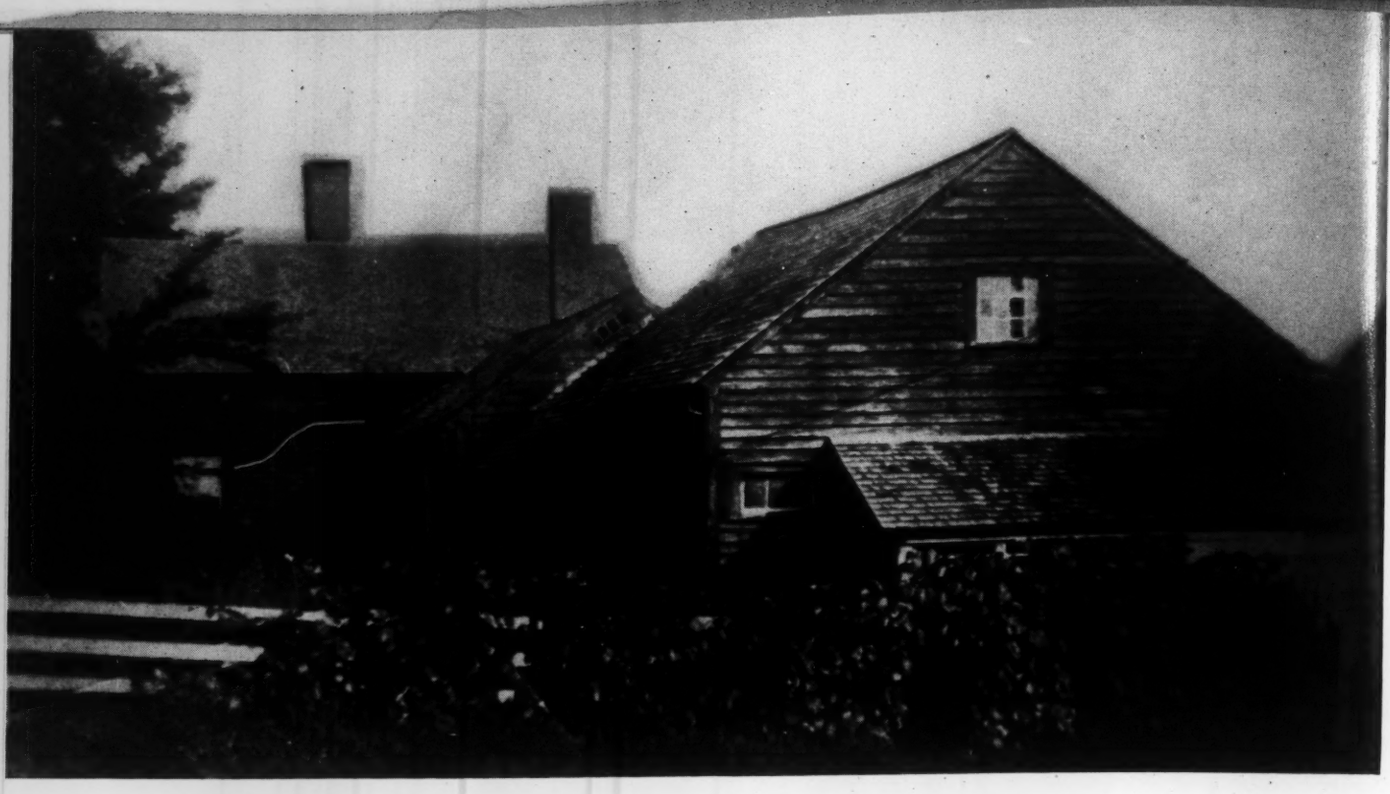
Mr. Dane's letter didn't set too well with the Festival board. At a subsequent meeting of the executive committee, a letter was sent to Bentley W. Warren, president of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, informing him that the committee under no circumstances could assume the conditions as set forth in Mr. Dane's letter.

The letter follows:

> Dear Mr. Warren:
>
> At a meeting of the executive committee of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Inc., held today (January 29, 1937) in New York, Mr. Dane's letter of January 12 was considered and discussed. It was the unanimous opinion of the committee that under no circumstances can they assume the conditions as set forth in that letter, namely, that they "meet all the expenses of the upkeep and such taxes as may be assessed on the property."
>
> They feel this especially in view of the availability of other desirable properties in the neighborhood.
>
> After the successful festival of 1936, the Board of Trustees enthusiastically accepted your proposition of six concerts for 1937

Reading the inscription on a boulder marking the spot where Nathaniel Hawthorne lived on the Tanglewood estate from 1850 to 1851 are Dr. Koussevitzky and Mrs. Guy P. Gannett, president of the National Federation of Music Clubs.

Mrs. Gannett, who spearheaded a national drive to raise funds for the construction of a replica of Hawthorne's house on the original site, inspects the sign on the side of the structure before it was completed.



Hawthorne's house as it looked in 1850 when he lived in Lenox (above) and the replica as it appears today (below).

at a cost of $26,000. They were interested in your proposal to erect a permanent shed and stage and were desirous of meeting the proposal in every way possible. After a careful investigation of the situation in the Berkshires, they realized the impossibility of carrying out the project in its entirety this year. They have, however, agreed to try to raise $25,000 this year and to erect as much of the shed as this will pay for and to proceed with plans to complete the project in time for the concerts the following year. All of this is of course to be on the basis of a suitable contract with the orchestra for concerts for a reasonable number of years.

Therefore, while appreciating the complex problem facing both boards, and realizing that Mr. Saarinen's plans may not be completed, we nevertheless must ask you to give us a definite answer by Saturday, February 6, as to the acceptance of our modified proposal. If we do not receive a favorable reply by that date, we will regretfully assume that we are free to make other plans for the 1937 Festival.

(Signed) President
Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith
Clerk
George W. Edman

On February 5, the day before the deadline, Mr. Warren set forth an offer from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, proposing to acquire Tanglewood with the risk of having to carry it if the Festival failed of realization; to make the contract for six concerts in 1937, and to give six concerts a year in the following four years, if a suitable auditorium were provided.

After this proposition was offered, the Festival board called a special meeting in New York and took formal action on the 1937 plans. They sent a letter of appreciation and thanks to Miss Tappan and Mrs. Brooks for their gift of Tanglewood to the Boston Symphony Orchestra "which guarantees the permanence of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival;" elected Mrs. Brooks to the Board of Trustees; and voted Eliel Saarinen as the architect to enter into a contract for five years with the Boston trustees for the property, including the music shed and the school project.

The Berkshire board made it clear, however, that the Festival would assume only the responsibility of constructing the shed, and was in no way to be held responsible for the construction of any part of the school project or any other project. The trustees then agreed to lease from the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Tanglewood, the land lying between Hawthorne

Street and West Street, the site of the proposed shed. They further voted to enter into a contract for five years with the Boston trustees for the orchestra and its accredited leader; to construct the music shed and all roads and parking spaces in ample time for the 1938 Festival; to build an improved stage and shell and rent a tent "for the protection of the public" for the 1937 concerts. All of this resulted in the appointment of a building committee to study the architect's plans and to present their recommendations to the Board of Trustees of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival and after approval, present them to the Board of Trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

This action by the board helped to set the record straight—for a while at least—and the two organizations started concentrating on the 1937 concerts scheduled to be held the first two weekends in August.

Press releases started flowing out of the Festival headquarters in Stockbridge, calling attention to the fact that the trustees of both organizations had drafted an agreement for use of the Tanglewood property as a great Festival center.

Mrs. George W. Edman, the energetic executive vice-president of the Festival who helped mobilize supporters from far and wide, immediately started the tremendous task of enrolling new members. She kept in close contact with community chairmen throughout the area and helped to set up an efficient organization. Soon memberships began pouring into the headquarters and by mid-summer the advance sale of tickets indicated the Festival was due for a banner season.

Announcements were made that the Berkshire Symphonic Festival hoped to make a substantial start on a building for the concerts. The Festival president reported several gifts of $1,000 each for the building fund. In a statement to the press, Miss Robinson Smith said:

> "I can conceive of no place in this country where a great Festival could be more admirably located as far as tradition and background are concerned. It will be an American festival in New England with a great orchestra from New England conducted by an eminent leader, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky. We should be most happy to have anyone who is interested in our ambition for a great Festival center in America to join us in raising our building fund."

Rain fell over Tanglewood on the afternoon of the opening concert at the first series, but it stopped just before the performance started. Despite the rain, 5000 persons turned out. The musicians and audience were less fortunate at the Sunday afternoon concert. The weather was hot and

humid. Strings began to snap on the musicians' instruments and on top of this, they were most uncomfortable on the oven-like stage.

Dr. Koussevitzky, for the first time in his 12 years as musical director of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, no longer could stand the heat. He put down his baton, wiped his brow, stepped to the edge of the stage and said to his audience:

"It is awfully hot. You will excuse if we remove our coats."

With a roar of approval, the sympathetic audience settled back in their seats as the maestro, coatless, completed the concert. This performance was the crowning climax to Dr. Koussevitzky's fast-growing popularity with the Berkshire audiences. At the conclusion of the first weekend concerts, the crowd under the tent unleashed a turbulent manifestation which ended only when the conductor, near exhaustion, could no longer accept for himself and the men of his orchestra the applause the ecstatic music devotees accorded them.

The $100,000 Storm

HISTORY was made at Tanglewood on the opening night of the second series—August 12, 1937. The biggest crowd in the history of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival had been attracted to Tanglewood for an all-Wagner program.

When the orchestra started to play the "Ride of the Valkries," the heavens opened up, lightning streaked through the sky, thunder clapped overhead and heavy rains bombarded the canvas roof of the tent. The roar it created within the shelter completely drowned out the music coming from the stage.

Koussevitzky surrendered to the elements, and, as one critic described the incident, "even the French horns were shipping water."

The audience was in fine humor, even though many sitting near the main poles were drenched. Dr. Koussevitzky started a second time when the storm quieted for a moment, but before the trumpet reached its second call in the introduction of the "Rienzi" overture, rain pelted the canvas roof again, compelling the conductor to wave his arms in submission. The applause from the audience was a mixed expression of pity and happy sympathy.

The orchestra started a third time and Dr. Koussevitzky succeeded in carrying the musicians through the first half of the program. At intermission, the Boston Symphony Orchestra manager, Mr. Judd, mounted the platform to announce a few changes in the second half, made necessary because of the damage to some instruments by the storm.

Just as the concert ended, Miss Robinson Smith made her way to the front of the tent, climbed up on the stage and declared to the audience:

> "*The storm has proved conclusively the need for a shed. We must raise the necessary $100,000 to build it.*"

The enthusiastic response to her appeal indicated she had picked a psychological time to make such an announcement. Immediately $30,000 was pledged. Later that night, after arriving at her Stockbridge home, the Festival president prepared a circular to be printed the following morning for distribution at the two remaining concerts. The leaflet was directed to the public to support the building fund, but it also appealed for people to become patrons and members of the Festival. The response to these folders at the next two concerts proved once and for all that the public wanted to make the Berkshire Symphonic Festival a permanent reality.

Because of the storm and the effectiveness of the leaflets, the study and recommendations made by John Price Jones for a fund drive to build the shed were abandoned. Nature had taken over. From that time on the Berkshire Symphonic Festival stepped up its own campaign for the building fund.

A few members of the Berkshire board, as well as representatives of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, were not in agreement on the location of the proposed shed at Tanglewood. The architect, Eliel Saarinen, during an inspection of the property in the fall of 1937, felt strongly that the shed should be located in the field near the adjoining estate of Mrs. William Norton Bullard. This met with Dr. Koussevitzky's approval, as well as some members of the Festival board. The Boston Symphony trustees disagreed. They wanted it under the pines on the site used by the tent the summer before.

At this point, the Festival trustees took matters into their own hands. After all, they were raising the money to foot the bill for its construction. When a vote was taken on the location, only two members of the Festival board went along with the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The location was finally settled, but the plans called for an expenditure in excess of $100,000 estimated by the Festival. Mr. Saarinen's original plans called for an initial outlay of $167,000 for the pavilion alone. Additional structures on the property brought his estimate up to $232,000. He was asked to modify his plans to keep within $100,000. Though skeptical about it, he agreed to give the matter careful study and report as soon as possible to the executive committee.

After working over his drawings and plans, trying his best to reduce the cost, Mr. Saarinen could not bring the figure down lower than $125,000, excluding such expenses as plumbing, lighting, roads and parking space. By the middle of November, 1937, the Berkshire Symphonic Festival had raised $77,000 from 675 contributors. They had hoped for more and at times thought of abandoning the whole project and return the contributions to the donors. They delayed this action until a special committee had time to confer with the Boston Symphony Orchestra officials to see whether they would accept a building which could be erected with the funds on hand. The Boston trustees finally agreed and another effort was made to have Mr. Saarinen modify his plans further.

On October 20, 1937, Mr. Saarinen sent this letter to the Board of Trustees:

> "I am not as quick in sending the revised plans for the Tanglewood Pavilion as your Committee perhaps expected. But, believe me, my work has not been easy.

"As I told you at Stockbridge, I was much worried because my problem was to have two ends meet: the capacity of the pavilion as to seats, and the costs. Of course, a solution could have been easily had by erecting just a shed without any consideration as to good proportions, good architectural qualities, and a proper fitting into the landscape. And as any builder could accomplish this, why then, hire an architect. But, on the other hand, I know perfectly well that you would not be satisfied with such a result, nor would the members of your committee.

"As things are, the only thing I had to do is this:

"I have undertaken a revision of my previous scheme; then, I studied how the pavilion could be built—step by step— so that the final result would be satisfactory and permanent, and in good correlation with possible future features; and then I have tried to find out what the first step might be. In other words, I had to conceive a future picture of the pavilion, and then take an extract of the design—a mere skeleton—that could be erected for the available money, and for the coming season's use. Moreover, I had to design the skeleton so that possible future problems could be met, this particularly in so far as the stage is concerned. Even the problems of acoustics I have tried to meet in a flexible manner so that the ceiling has the possibilities of being formed in many different ways, depending on the advice of the acoustical expert.

"And so I have finally arrived at the solution—an extracted one—that I am now sending for your approval.

"Likewise, I am sending an estimate of the costs of the pavilion, excluding the accommodation for the members of the orchestra, which part can be constructed in cheap material and in a simple manner—perhaps temporarily. Of course, the seats too are excluded, for I assume that the old benches will be used next summer.

"Due to the fact that I am not familiar with price levels in Massachusetts, particularly in the country, the estimate is bound to be approximate. The cost of the steel skeleton—being the main item—however, has been estimated by the Bethlehem Steel Co., including transportation to and erection at Tanglewood.

"The steel contract requires a time of about four months, conservatively speaking, and must therefore be settled, say, in January. This, in my opinion, is of more importance than the pouring of the foundation: in any case the delivery of steel will happen first late in the spring."

A few days later, Joseph Franz of Stockbridge, a member of the board and the engineer in charge of the project, was asked to visit Mr. Saarinen in Bloomfield Hills, Mich. The Stockbridge man took with him a set of modified plans which he had made for the construction of the shed. The major changes were placing three columns in the middle of the shed, thus reducing the weight of the steel in the building, simplifying the steel structure by having 78 steel piers instead of 90, and substituting a wood deck on the roof instead of the gypsum block recommended by the architect.

On his visit to Michigan Mr. Franz learned Mr. Saarinen had anticipated most of the modifications, but was strongly opposed to adding three columns in the pavilion.

Feeling unable to continue, Mr. Saarinen by the end of December resigned, but "graciously consented" to allow the Berkshire Symphonic Festival to use his plans with such changes that were necessitated by the financial resources of the corporation.

Satisfied that the shed could be built by Mr. Franz with his modified plans, the Board of Trustees on December 20, 1937 instructed him to call for new bids.

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation was requested to restudy the blueprints and came up with an offer to construct the steel work for $38,000 "if competitive bids are not sought." The executive committee, serving also as the building committee, then decided to go ahead with the plans to build the shed at a cost not exceeding $81,000.

Several bids were received and the board members were more than pleased when the lowest came from a local contractor, Graves & Hemmes of Great Barrington, for $77,768.

Ground was broken on December 31, 1937. Frost made digging through hardpan and clay a major problem. As workmen started opening 78 holes for the steel piers, they were forced to cover each one with hay at night to keep the bottoms from freezing.

On March 12, 1938, the first carload of steel started arriving from the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, a week ahead of schedule. Six days later the first rivet was driven. When spring arrived, heavy thaws turned Tanglewood into a sea of mud. Trucks carrying steel trusses—90 feet long and weighing 16 tons—became mired in the mud, freed only when bulldozers were pressed into service.

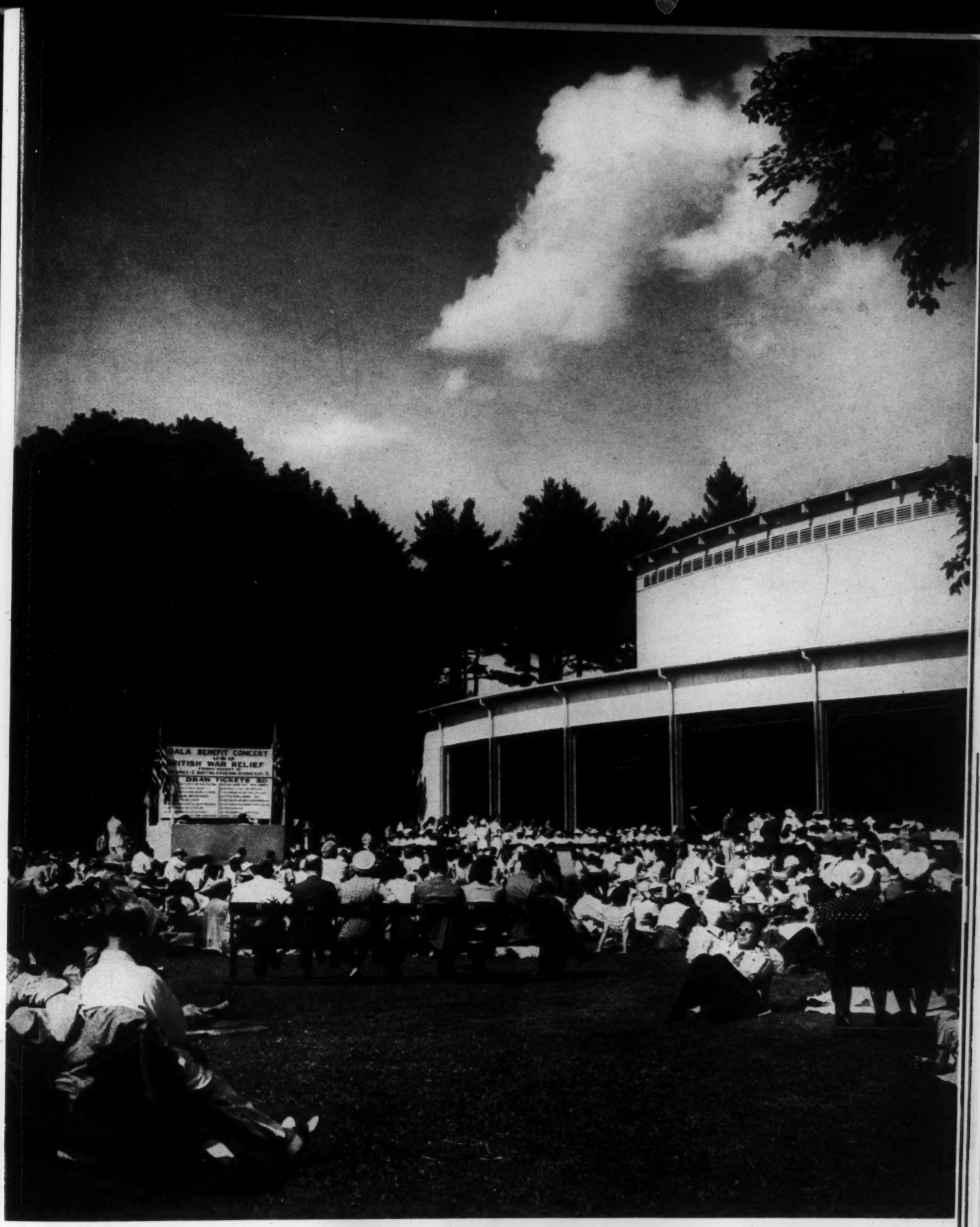
To cover the 1½ acre roof of the Shed, the contractors had ordered 150,000 feet of firwood, which was shipped from the West Coast, through the Panama Canal, around to the Atlantic Coast and up to Albany. It took two weeks to transport the entire shipment in 6,000 foot lots from Albany to Tanglewood.

During the construction period, Mr. Franz, carrying out the project within the scaled-down budget, made many additions to the Shed. Nine hundred and fifteen square feet of floor space were added to the apex of the building so the stage could be set further back and the seating capacity increased from 4,300 to 6,025.

The formal gardens at Tanglewood are sometimes used for outdoor opera scenes during the Festival season and other times they form the setting for parties such as the one below in honor of Dr. Koussevitzky's 75th birthday.

These Berkshire County children were enrolled in the Laymen's Music Course, sponsored by the Berkshire Symphonic Festival. They were transported by bus each Saturday morning during the concert season to attend the rehearsals of the Boston Symphony.

After the end of hostilities in World War II, the State Department sent a radio staff to Tanglewood to broadcast over the Voice of America a description of the workings of the Berkshire Music Center and the Festival. Students from many foreign countries were interviewed on the State Department program.



Before the Tanglewood on Parade programs were held for the Berkshire Music Center, the Berkshire Symphonic Festival arranged benefits for Allied Relief, British War Relief and Russian War Relief. Crowds of more than 10,000 filled the Music Shed to overflowing.

Mrs. Frederic Schenck of Lenox was chairman of prizes for the British War Relief benefit concert at Tanglewood in 1941.

Featured speaker at the Russian War Relief benefit concert in 1942 was columnist Dorothy Thompson, shown addressing the crowd in the Music Shed. At right is Jerome D. Greene, president of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The Shed Goes Up

ALL of the benches used in the first four years of the Festival were placed in the Shed, but there weren't enough to fill the spacious auditorium. The benches were then arranged in the rear of the box section and new chairs were purchased for the front at a cost of $6,848.

As construction neared an end, Professor Richard Fay of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology was engaged to study the acoustics in the Shed. Following many tests, it became necessary to install a sound reflector in the rear to eliminate echoes.

The great Music Shed was completed on June 16, 1938, a month ahead of schedule. It created nationwide attention and set the stage for the opening of the 1938 season when Dr. Koussevitzky highlighted the program with a chorus and soloists for the performance of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

On the night of August 4, 1938, the Music Shed at Tanglewood was dedicated with a tremendous crowd on hand for the great event.

Speaking before the overflow audience, Miss Robinson Smith, the proud president of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, said:

> Had a clairvoyant predicted five years ago that today the Berkshire Symphonic Festival would be inaugurating this great Music Shed, no one would have paid the least attention. It is, however, an inspiring reality.
>
> But nothing worth while ever happens without someone having dreamed a dream. It was the late Henry Hadley who had this dream, feeling as he did that the Berkshires were an ideal spot for symphonic music "under the moon and stars." The residents of the Berkshires became intrigued with this idea and put their shoulders to the wheel to make it a success. After two summer Festivals, Dr. Hadley resigned because of failing health and the Trustees of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival approached Dr. Koussevitzky and his great orchestra, the Boston Symphony.
>
> Words cannot express the enthusiasm that greeted his acceptance. His vision for the development of a great musical center and his understanding of the hunger for music in the summer of a large music-loving public was an inspiration to everyone.
>
> Dr. Koussevitzky's first Festival, of three concerts, was given in 1936 in a large tent at Holmwood, Lenox. People came from all

parts of the country and we realized that what had started as a comparatively small affair had now taken on national importance. A permanent home was necessary. Various places were visited, and then Mrs. Gorham Brooks solved the problem by giving to the Boston Symphony Orchestra her beautiful property, Tanglewood, overlooking the lovely Stockbridge Bowl.

Dr. Koussevitzky appreciated from the beginning the importance of a permanent building and his friend, the well-known architect, Eliel Saarinen, was consulted and was asked to draft tentative plans. It was impossible, however, to complete the construction in time for the 1937 Festival and so the six concerts were again held in a huge tent.

Most of you know what happened one night last summer when the elements and Wagner got into conflict. This seemingly tragic event proved a blessing in disguise for immediately after it the Board of Trustees decided to start a campaign for money to build this Music Shed. Many of you responded most generously. A month ago, thanks to Mr. Joseph Franz, the engineer, the Shed was ready for the 1938 Festival. Mr. Saarinen's conception was the basis for this Music Shed which we are this evening so happily dedicating.

This does not mean that it is entirely completed—there is still much to do to make it as beautiful and perfect as it should be for the perfection Dr. Koussevitzky and his orchestra are entitled to. It is true that a fine roof covers one acre and a half of land, thus permitting nearly 6,000 people to sit within the building proper; that half of the public can sit on chairs; that the musicians have a fine tuning room; and that Dr. Koussevitzky has his own suite. But still more important is the excellent study on the acoustics made by Professor Richard D. Fay, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In these recent years of financial strain when the federal government has spent tremendous sums of money in an attempt to support the hard-hit sphere of culture, the Berkshire Symphonic Festival has followed the older American tradition of aiding culture by individual patronage and support. It has been a struggle but the results achieved thus far have justified the effort. Today the concerts are self-sustaining through the sale of tickets. But the building has come from private contributions and future improvements must come the same way.

We are in need of $58,000.00 to carry out essential improvements:—we need iron roll curtains to close in the Shed against storms—we need permanent chairs—we need permanent lighting in the parking fields, and we would like to beautify the grounds around the Music Shed. It is our conviction that music-lovers who believe in the old American tradition of individual support of culture in America will help us in the future and help us *now*.

The Trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Berkshire Symphonic Festival work in the closest cooperation. Dr. Koussevitzky is always an inspiration. His orchestra is too much loved throughout the land for it to be necessary to eulogize them.

There is, however, behind the scenes of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, a great lawyer who is its guiding spirit, a summer resident of the Berkshires and a true friend of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival. It is my privilege to present the President of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, a distinguished man and a loyal friend of distinguished music in America, Mr. Bentley Warren.

Then Mr. Warren stepped to the speaker's stand and revealed publicly for the first time, plans for the establishment of the Berkshire Music Center in connection with the Festival concerts.

His speech follows:

The Boston Symphony Orchestra rejoices in this opportunity to bring its tribute of appreciation and praise to the Berkshire Symphonic Festival for its foresight, energy, and success in making available this adequate and admirable auditorium. With such a result of only three years of cooperation between the two organizations, who can predict how great may be the contribution of Berkshire to the musical culture of America?

In 1881, a beloved citizen of Boston founded its Symphony Orchestra. Alone and unaided he promoted and supervised its activities and met its annual deficit for thirty-seven years. His objective was not merely to enrich the musical culture of his own city; he wished also to further the appreciation and enjoyment of the universal language of music throughout the country. At the age of 82 he retired from this most fruitful work. Since then the present corporation organized under his direction, has, with the financial support of generous patrons of the concerts, continued his purposes and policies. The number of excellent orchestras now in America, yearly furnishing music of the highest merit from the

Atlantic to the Pacific, proves the soundness of his confidence that the American people were eager for a national music culture.

Throughout its existence the orchestra has constantly broadened its field of activities. At the beginning there were only 24 concerts a year, all in Boston. Both locally and over the country this number has been greatly multiplied. Instead of appealing to local audiences only, the Berkshire Festival is now offered to a national public.

The gift of the beautiful Tanglewood estate by Mrs. Gorham Brooks, in memory of her parents, has provided a perfect setting for these concerts. It has also opened a wide vista of increasing usefulness. Our distinguished conductor, after 14 years in this country of his adoption—for he has now become an American citizen—has long cherished a vision of a music centre of the first importance. He is convinced that America is now ripe for it. Here he believes it is possible to develop orchestral conductors as accomplished as any that Europe can provide. The personnel of the orchestra contains artists unexcelled anywhere as teachers of advanced pupils in the use of the various instruments. After experience with many amateur choruses, Dr. Koussevitzky believes that the possibilities of choral and community singing are almost unlimited if properly trained leaders are made available. What does all this suggest?

It is the hope of our conductor—a hope, I am happy to say, shared by the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Corporation and the Boston Symphony Orchestra—that the annual Festival may be supplemented by a school or academy holding annual sessions, preceding the concerts themselves, and devoted to the cultivation of the highest standards in the work of orchestral conductors, choral leaders, and separate instrumentalists. Tanglewood is the ideal location for such a school. The mansion house and other buildings included in Mrs. Brooks' gift will furnish the facilities immediately needed. This auditorium cannot be excelled as a place for the instruction of prospective orchestra conductors with a small but adequate orchestra of some of the members of the Boston Symphony itself, augmented by students attending the school for instruction in the use of their special instruments.

This fortunate combination of circumstances, and the existence of an adequate initial plant, will greatly reduce the amount of money needed to realize the conductor's programme. Indeed, the

greatest need will be for scholarships. These will be indispensable because many of the most promising students are themselves without the means to pay the cost of the higher and specialized instruction for which their talents will qualify them. No one can doubt that from some source the necessary funds will be forthcoming; and it is expected that the detailed arrangements for the school can be completed so that its first session may precede the Berkshire Festival of 1940.

We all believe that here stands such an opportunity as Mr. Henry Lee Higginson (whose family ties were strong in Lenox), seized when he founded the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and as Miss Robinson Smith and her associates have realized in the establishment of these Berkshire concerts.

The opportunity transcends by far any local limits of Boston and the Berkshires. Happily the music-lovers assembled here constitute no merely local audience. Surely many will agree with Dr. Koussevitzky as to the national value of the musical enterprise that he envisions. May not the Tanglewood concerts become historic, as forerunners of a great artistic and educational reality—the establishment of an outstanding summer musical center for this country!

That the Music Shed itself is a product of the Berkshires is reflected in a breakdown of the county's contribution to the building fund. Berkshire County residents gave a total of $52,724, of which $34,460 came from the summer residents of Lee, Lenox, Great Barrington, Pittsfield, Stockbridge and Williamstown. Festival trustees alone donated $36,110 or 40.75 per cent of the $78,142.30 that was raised. Eighty-one per cent of the money collected came from donors within 50 miles of Stockbridge.

As the Berkshire Symphonic Festival slowly progressed into a national institution, the trustees, mindful that it all started as a Berkshire undertaking, sent to the City Council of Pittsfield and the Boards of Selectmen in Lee, Lenox, Stockbridge, Great Barrington, West Stockbridge and Richmond, the following resolution:

We the Trustees of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, respectfully ask that you give this resolution careful and earnest attention for these reasons:

1. Because, the Berkshire Symphonic Festival has become an institution of national importance.

   After years of ceaseless and devoted labor, there has come into existence an institution which is recognized to

be one of America's foremost musical events. Thousands of people come from all parts of the United States and Canada, year after year, to hear the Boston Symphonv Orchestra at Tanglewood. A great orchestra, under the leadership of its remarkable conductor, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, has made the Berkshires one of America's foremost summer musical centers at the very time when America is experiencing a great musical awakening.

2. Because there has already been invested in the physical properties of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival over $100,000 and because more will be invested in the future.

   The construction of the Music Shed at Tanglewood represents a joint investment of people who live permanently in the Berkshires, of those who spend their summers in this beautiful recreation area, and of hundreds of people who come to the Berkshires only for the concerts. This joint investment has been made in the Berkshires because this region by virtue of its natural beauty, its peace and quiet, is ideally suited as a summer musical center.

3. Because the Berkshire Symphonic Festival has already had important direct and indirect economic effects on the Berkshire region and will year by year have even greater economic effects.

   During the concert season of 1939, about 36,000 people attended the concerts at Tanglewood. For hotels, restaurants, tourist homes and garages, this meant a very sizeable volume of new business for the entire Berkshire region. There can be no question whatever but that the Berkshire Symphonic Festival is the biggest single event in the Berkshire region. In a 10-year period, the full economic significance of the Festival will reveal itself. Even now summer house rentals have already been affected by the increased demand for homes conveniently located within easy access of the Music Shed.

4. Because the Berkshire Symphonic Festival began as a Berkshire undertaking.

   The generous co-operation of the officials of the Berkshire towns has made the Berkshire Symphonic Festival possible. Without the voluntary services of the members of the board, the sub-chairmen and others, as well as the

ushers and parking men, the Festival could not have become self-sustaining. All the towns have helped in the enterprise and all have, we hope, enjoyed the cultural and the economic benefits of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival. It is now a national institution and the safeguarding of its future should enlist the help of all Berkshire people.

It was a matter of great satisfaction that the Festival of 1938 showed a profit to be divided between the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Festival, this being the first time that the Boston Symphony Orchestra had received any sum over and above their regular fee. This was in spite of the fact that the actual expense of the Festival, including the chorus and soloists was $1648 over the estimated budget. This increase, however, was more than accounted for by the unexpected expense of labor and gravel necessary to make the parking fields usable after the first concerts.

The operating income for the 1938 Festival was $58,354.38; the operating expense, $54,083.58. The income included $56,786.91 from the sale of tickets.

As for the local reaction to it all shortly after the close of the concerts, the selectmen of the Town of Lenox, in which Tanglewood was partly situated, offered the trustees the use and occupancy of a part of the Town Hall, formerly occupied by the U. S. Post Office for the general offices of the Festival throughout the year, for $1 a year.

At the same time the Board of Selectmen of the Town of Stockbridge, where the president of the Festival had a summer home, did her the honor of appointing her "the outstanding citizen of our present generation as a reward for the great accomplishments of establishing the Symphonic Festival here."

"We cannot estimate how much help this has been to our people during these trying times," said the Stockbridge officials who also offered to arrange for a Festival office in their town free of expense.

Subscription drives, meetings, lectures, broadcasts, feature articles in newspapers and magazines were important to the success of the Festival, but outside the framework of this great organized effort were two groups that gave material benefit to the concert plan.

The Layman's Music Course, headed by Miss Alice B. Riggs of Stockbridge, and the Festival Clubs, under the direction of Mrs. Bruce Crane of Dalton. The laymen's course stemmed from a suggestion made in 1936 by

Festival officials "to do something for the school children, and give them an opportunity to appreciate music."

Because of the building program and other major problems, the plan was not crystallized until three years later when Miss Riggs was appointed to establish the necessary organization. She went to New York, conferred with Madame Olga Samaroff Stokowski, who originated the course in the Manhattan schools, and returned to the Berkshires filled with enthusiasm. Miss Riggs made the rounds of the county schools, talked with musical authorities and started to put the machinery in order to institute the courses.

Miss Harriet Johnson, artistic director of the course, and head of the music department at Foxcroft School in Middleburg, Va., came to the Berkshires to open a 15-week program in the schools. The courses were correlated as closely as possible with the Festival programs, giving the children a better musical understanding and thereby greater appreciation of the concert program.

The course was underwritten by the Festival at an expense of $1200. County students taking part in the initial program represented Stockbridge, Lee, North Adams, Pittsfield and Dalton. Before long other school officials requested the course for students in their institutions. In broadening the program, Dr. Koussevitzky permitted the students taking the course to attend the Saturday morning rehearsals of the Boston Symphony. When this was done, schools in Adams, Williamstown, Lenox and Great Barrington joined the course and by 1941 more than 1500 children were enrolled.

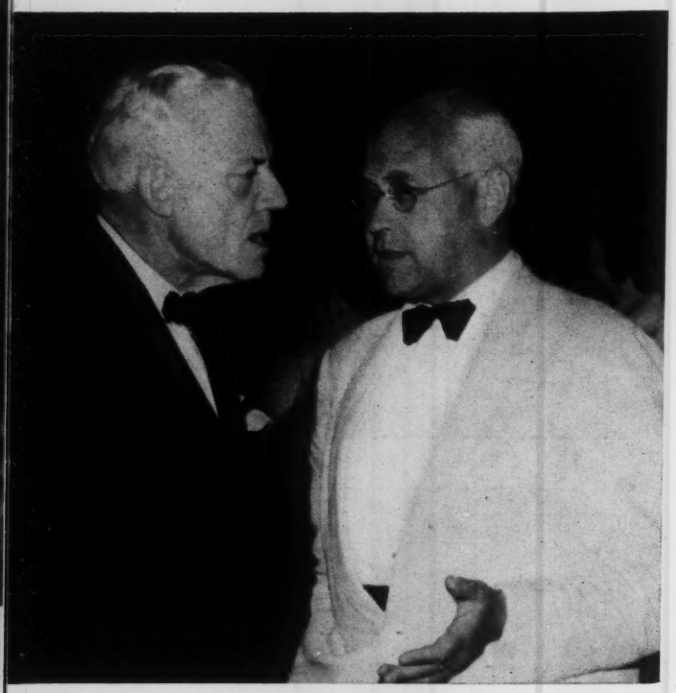
Feeling the need to better acquaint adults with classical music, Mrs. Crane organized throughout the county several Festival clubs. Adult members went to their libraries twice a month to listen to recordings of the programs scheduled for subsequent concerts. The Magnavox Corporation of New York loaned the groups eight recording machines. Dues from the members paid for the records played at each session, and the Junior League of Pittsfield rented records to the club members from its library.

Not only did the adult members benefit from this innovation in the Berkshires, but the libraries throughout the county found the project helped to build a strong foundation for the circulation of music scores, books on music and a demand for classical recordings.

Watching his students on parade at one of the Music Center benefits is Dr. Koussevitzky in white suit, surrounded by members of his family and officials of the school. From left to right, Frederick Fennell, Aaron Copland, Ralph Berkowitz, Irving Fine, Mrs. Joseph de Pasquale, Dr. and Mrs. Koussevitzky and Mrs. Henriette Hirshman. At right, Boris Goldovsky, head of the opera department, announced the opening of the events given by each of the departments at the Music Center.

A bugler calls the students together as Aaron Copland instructs them to start performances in their respective departments on the Tanglewood campus.

Personalities

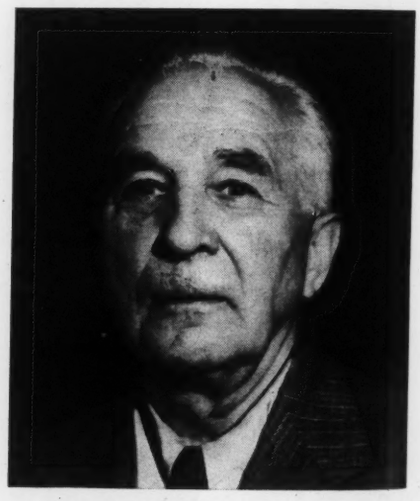


Two of the original members of the Festival board, Laurence R. Connor of Pittsfield, right, and the late Norville H. Busey, Jr., of Lee, meet during one of the early concerts.

George E. Judd
His 40 years' service as manager of the Boston Symphony Orchestra was climaxed in 1954 when he retired after building Tanglewood into the greatest musical center in the country.

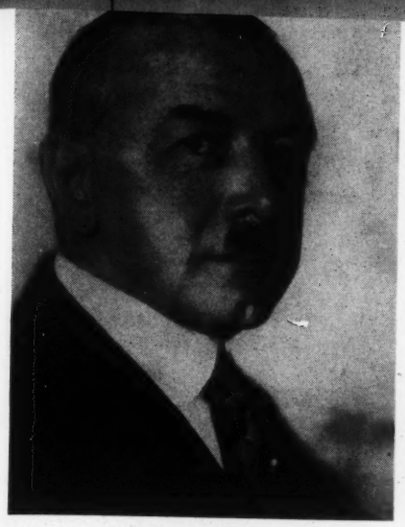
Eliel Saarinen
His estimates were too high.

George W. Edman
His promotion work paid off.



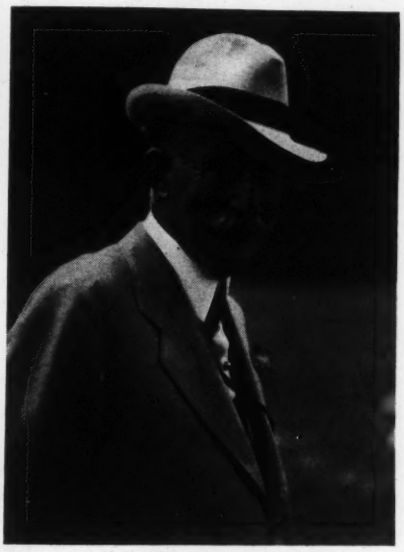
Joseph Franz
He built the Music Shed.

Familiar faces at all Festival activities are these veteran workers, left to right, Louis I. Plass, David M. Cullen, Mrs. Alexander J. Young, Willard M. Sistare and Orin P. McCarty.



Rudolph Ganz
One of the first Festival soloists.

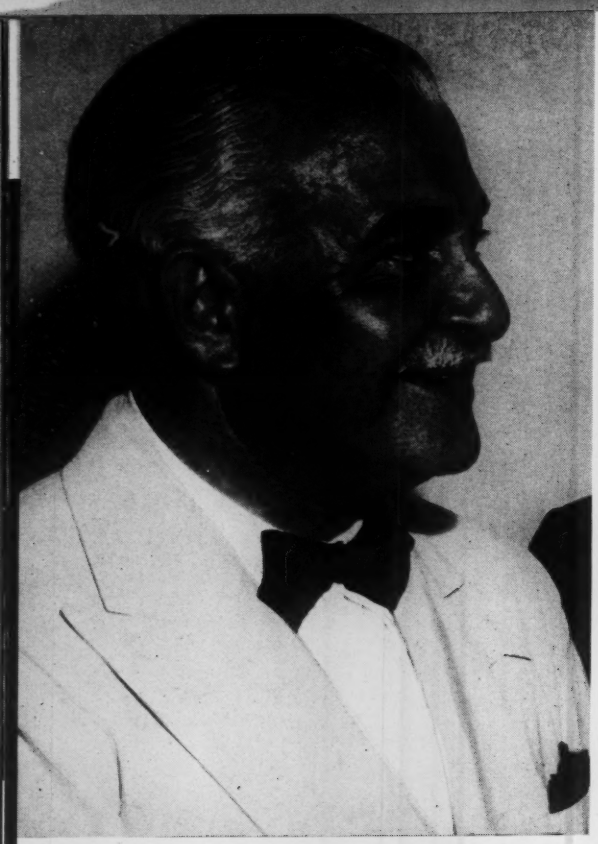
Willard M. Sistare, head of the Music Shed personnel, center, goes over the seating arrangement in the huge auditorium with a few of his early assistants. Left to right, Harry R. Birt, James H. Kimball, Jr., Mr. Sistare, Walcott Fuller and Gordon Crane. Seated are John W. Talbot and Bruce Alexander.



John Shepard, Jr.
He gave the chairs to the Festival for the box section.

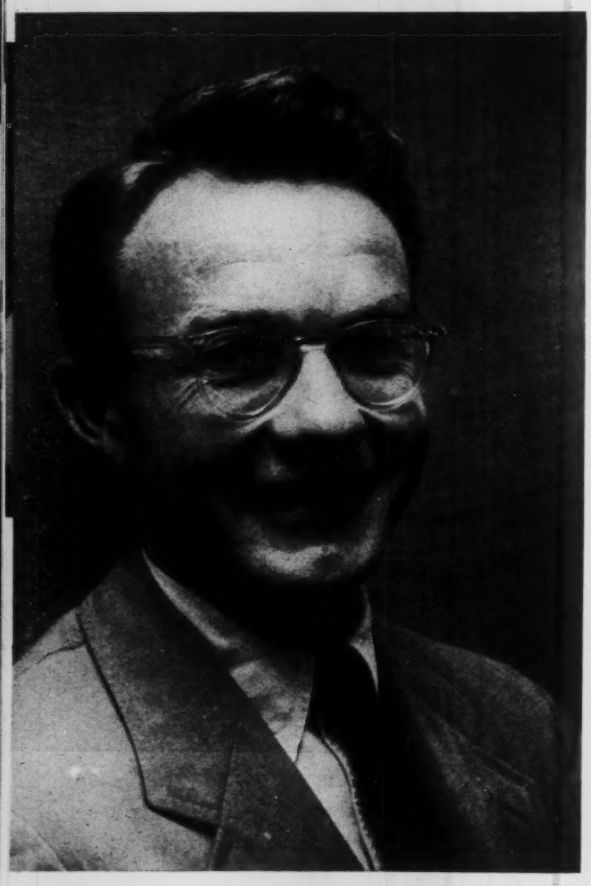
Hugh Ross
The head of the Music Center's choral department acknowledges an ovation following one of his many appearances as conductor of the BSO and the Festival chorus.

Husband and wife, Richard Burgin, concertmaster of the BSO and Ruth Posselt, go over the score for one of their combined performances at Tanglewood.



Arthur Fiedler, conductor of the Boston Pops Orchestra, is a crowd pleaser at the Tanglewood on Parade events with his lighter musical programs.

Professor Phillip Marshall Brown of Williamstown, at right, and the late Albert Spalding, served for many years on the Festival's Board of Trustees.



Thomas D. Perry
New Manager of the BSO

The Misses Mary and Margaret Dewey of Great Barrington, operated the Thursday Morning Club's concession in a tent at Tanglewood before the BSO set up a canteen on the grounds.

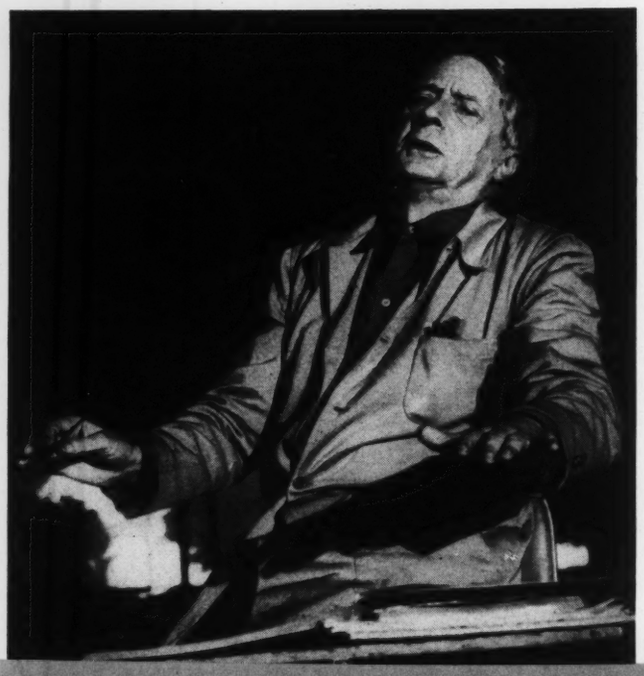
Miriam Hopkins, one of the many Hollywood celebrities attracted each year to the Festival.

Robert Shaw relaxing on the grounds before one of his performances with the Festival chorus.

Ted Shawn at one of the first concerts in the Shed visits with the late Mrs. Cornelia Coltor Hollister of Cleveland, Ohio, a long time summer resident of the Curtis Hotel in Lenox.

Dr. Charles Munch, left, and Dr. Koussevitzky, discuss Festival plans soon after the latter retired as conductor of the BSO.

With Mrs. Koussevitzky at the formal opening of the Berkshire Music Center are, at left, the BSO manager, Thomas D. Perry, Jr., and at right, Dr. Charles Munch.



Dr. Munch rehearsing the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

'Our Best Wishes'

THROUGH the gift of Tanglewood, building of the Shed, execution of a five year lease and an agreement between the two organizations, the Berkshire Symphonic Festival became firmly entrenched.

According to the terms agreed upon by both organizations, the lease would not terminate until the concerts "are not so managed, promoted or given by the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Inc."

The public was not aware of the internal difficulties being experienced by the two boards. In spite of the unrest Dr. Koussevitzky went ahead with plans to carry out his part of the program. He was determined, more than ever, to bring into reality a lifetime ambition—to provide a musical center where young musicians could add to their professional training and artistic experience under the guidance of eminent musicians and teachers.

Dr. Koussevitzky characterized the activities of the Berkshire Music Center to his students as "a summer of living and working in music."

As the Music Center began to take its place as an important development at Tanglewood, the Boston Symphony Orchestra's trustees began to feel the burden of the additional expense in the Berkshire operation. It resulted in the Boston group making new demands on the Festival people who were running the Shed concerts and totally out of the picture as far as the school was concerned.

This complicated situation was responsible for the Boston trustees to point out that the original contract between the two organizations had been drawn before the shed was built.

"There are several things in the contract which do not fit present circumstances," the orchestra's trustees argued.

During an exchange of letters with trustees of the orchestra, the Festival's finance committee reviewed the original aims of the Berkshire organization, calling to the attention of the orchestra's officials that the Festival was incorporated by residents in the Berkshires, "and only the efforts and energy of the Berkshire people made these Festivals possible."

Furthermore, they insisted, the permanency of the Festival was assured when the Boston Symphony Orchestra leased part of Tanglewood to the Berkshire group. The lease, they added "runs for a long and indeterminate term, to wit, so long as the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Inc., manages and promotes and is able, ready and willing to manage and pro-

mote the annual symphony concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra at Tanglewood."

To strengthen its position, the Festival's finance committee further stated that "relying upon the good faith of the trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra Inc., which entered into this lease, the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Inc., alone and unaided, at great effort, raised forthwith in the Berkshires the large sum of $90,000, and pursuant to its obligation, but also at the urgent demand and driving insistence of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Inc., built and constructed at its own expense upon the leased land, owned by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, a suitable stage and auditorium or shed, in all respects satisfactory to and approved by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and likewise placed therein its own seats, platforms and property and has since each year added to and improved this shed and its furnishings, so that the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Inc., now has buildings and property, which is all upon land belonging to the Boston Symphony Orchestra Inc., of a book or cost value in excess of the sum of $120,000."

Again referring to the five year contract, the Festival officials produced records to show that the Boston Symphony Orchestra had received not only its annual expenses as provided by the terms of the agreement, but also received large sums in addition to its share of profits from the concerts.

A breakdown of the expenses paid to the Boston Symphony Orchestra, plus shares of distributable profits covering the period from 1936 through 1941 showed the following:

1936	$11,294.00
1937	26,000.00
1938	37,543.83
1939	37,000.00
1940	75,961.68
1941 (estimated)	80,000.00
Estimated total	$267,799.51

On September 5, 1941, the board authorized the Festival president, with the advice and assistance of the finance committee, to offer to purchase from the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the parking lot at Tanglewood and the lot on which the Shed was erected, together with the right to use the supplementary parking lot for a sum not to exceed $10,000. As a further consideration, the board proposed to grant the Boston Symphony Orchestra the right to use the Shed and parking lot, as well as other facilities in con-

nection with the work of the Berkshire Music Center, "provided such use shall not interfere with the conduct of the annual festivals of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival."

The next day, Miss Robinson Smith, acting on a vote of the Berkshire board, informed Jerome D. Greene, president of the Boston Symphony, that the local group had voted "to make every effort to work out a fair and reasonable contract with you for the future."

The problem became more serious by the hour. The Festival requested that the Boston trustees consent to negotiate a contract along the lines of the one made five years before, rather than "to offer us an arrangement which either now or in the future will result in our ultimate dissolution."

A week later, Mr. Greene's reply was received at Festival headquarters. Through him, the Boston board notified the Berkshire group that "under no circumstances will the orchestra consider the sale of any part of the Tanglewood property to the Berkshire Symphonic Festival."

At the same time, Mr. Greene reasoned that the operating agreement of 1939 "did not provide satisfactory machinery for carrying on a festival and a musical center in the form and size to which the enterprise has grown."

Three days later, Mr. Greene, following up his original letter, explained that "a certain conclusiveness" in his letter "simply means that our contractural relations have come to an end and have not been resumed."

He added that "I have not meant to give the impression that we on our side would be unwilling to discuss any proposition that might be put forward."

Continuing he wrote:

> I wish I could gain your sympathy with the idea that the two main factors in the situation, namely, our acquisition of Tanglewood and the development of the Berkshire Music Center in which both the Festival and school are coordinated and inseparable, have imposed a responsibility on us as trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra which is quite incompatible with the method of joint operation implied by our previous contractural relations.
>
> This fact, however, does not in the least diminish the importance of the sponsorship of the local group, not only for the Festival concerts, but also, I should hope, for the Tanglewood enterprise as a whole. Its potentialities for the good of music in this country seem to us very large and of a nature such as to impose the

main responsibility on the Boston Symphony Orchestra, as a corporation which is actually managing the year round a musical organization of the greatest importance. As I have said before, while we are prepared to take all the responsibilities of ownership, management and promotion, all the advantages your group possesses for the purpose of promotion remain valid and, our preference was decidedly in favor of continuing the sponsorship of your group in that field.

An exchange of letters, all relating to various aspects on the Festival lease at Tanglewood and title to the Music Shed, failed to bring the two groups any closer together.

The 1941 season set new attendance records and the net income of $51,886.83 was split between the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the Festival. Despite this successful summer, the two governing bodies were slowly drifting apart. However, plans for another season went on just the same. Then came the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. The country was in a state of confusion with blackouts, censorship, draft boards and ration books the chief topics of conversation. The Boston Symphony Orchestra trustees wanted the 1942 programs called off, but in April they met opposition from not only the Festival but several Berkshire residents who urged the continuation of the concerts for another season.

Through the late Congressman Allan T. Treadway of Stockbridge, arrangements were made in Washington for Festival officials to seek aid from Petroleum Coordinator Harold L. Ickes, Price Administrator Leon Henderson, Ralph K. Davies, deputy petroleum coordinator of the Department of Interior and other federal authorities.

Some encouragement was received from Washington when it was suggested that "a special arrangement may be made for busses serving the Berkshires" to transport music lovers to Tanglewood for the concerts. Miss Robinson Smith journeyed to Washington herself in an effort to save the Festival from being abandoned.

As late as May 8, 1942, the Festival's trustees at a special meeting in Pittsfield voted to continue negotiations with the Boston Symphony Orchestra to present the summer concerts and with nearly $40,000 worth of tickets sold by that time, they did not think "that it is yet the opportune time to agree to mutually abandon the concerts."

Dr. Koussevitzky released to the Festival the programs he had selected for the 1942 season. They were given to the press with an explanation that "in view of the immediate uncertainties of the current situation," the

Festival officials were determined to carry on for the present time. This resulted in a division of opinion among many on the Berkshire scene. A total of 343 residents of the county had signed a telegram addressed to the Festival president, urging the Berkshire board to continue the concerts. *The Berkshire Evening Eagle* in Pittsfield took a stand opposing continuance of the concerts and the *Springfield Republican* took the opposite view, calling for the Festival officials to "keep the flag flying at Tanglewood."

At the same time, Dr. Koussevitzky in a letter to Miss Robinson Smith asserted "It is the patriotic duty of the trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and the trustees of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival to preserve the continuity—even if on a smaller scale—of the Festival and the Berkshire Music Center which stand high and unique in all the world. Music is one of the vital needs of our time—not for morale alone? If we must conserve gasoline, rubber and cash 'as our life blood,' we must preserve music and the arts as the lasting cultural values of a nation."

Continuing he wrote:

> Let us remember that, in the course of this cruel and devastating war, innumerable art treasures have been lost and scattered. America is the only continent today where artistic life is still normally possible. It is our duty to protect it. No effort and no sacrifice is great enough for those who realize and who believe in the value of art and culture in our life.
>
> Certainly we must all willingly cooperate in the restrictions on gasoline and tires which the government finds right and necessary, and no one would ask for special favors in behalf of the Festival. But in spite of the inconvenience, sacrifices and even hardships, people will find their way to Tanglewood, seeking there the spiritual strength and inspiration that they will need now more than ever. This is especially true of the several hundred students who are willing to do almost anything in order to study six weeks at the Berkshire Music Center; and it is also true of thousands who are looking forward with hope and longing to the Festival concerts.

James Phinney Baxter, 3rd, president of Williams College, and a member of the Festival's Board of Trustees, took another view of the situation from his wartime post in the Office of the Coordinator of Information in Washington.

Mr. Baxter, in a letter to the Festival president, said he agreed with Mr. Greene that "if an appreciable economy, primarily in gasoline and

secondarily in tires, can be gained by giving up the Festival, the sacrifice must be made."

Mr. Baxter informed Miss Robinson Smith that "There is a grim, but rather pertinent saying current in Washington at this time that the gasoline used for pleasure is too often mixed with the blood of sailors on our tankers."

Both organizations continued to hold special meetings throughout the spring. The Boston Symphony Orchestra was firm in its stand to abandon the concerts, but the Festival officials were just as firm in their attempt to keep the concerts alive.

In mid-May, Mr. Greene informed the Berkshire board that the Boston trustees "are convinced not only that the concerts should be abandoned but also that the decision should be made promptly and promptly announced."

Telegrams were hurriedly sent by the Festival to Congressman Treadway and Price Administrator Henderson pleading for information about bus transportation to Tanglewood. Mr. Henderson replied that the OPA policy on using charter busses would prohibit them from being used to Tanglewood, but he suggested the Festival authorities delay final action until the Office of Defense Transportation issued a policy covering bus transportation.

Meanwhile in Boston, Henry Parkman, Federal Administrator of Rationing in Massachusetts and J. W. Farley, executive director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, urged the Boston Symphony Orchestra to abandon the Festival plans for the summer.

At a meeting of the Festival finance committee, the group discussed the possibility of assuming the entire liability for the 1942 concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. This was estimated at about $85,000. The figure seemed out of the question for the Festival and the committee voted to see whether the orchestra would consider the possibility of holding the concerts on the basis of a guarantee comparable to the amount of $62,500 guaranteed them in 1941, before June 15.

The next day a press release was prepared, quoting Miss Robinson Smith to the effect that the Festival corporation had voted to agree with the Boston Symphony Orchestra trustees in their request that the nine concerts scheduled to begin at Tanglewood on July 30 should not be given.

In her statement, the Festival president explained that the two boards had an agreement "providing that if one of the parties wishes to give up

the concerts for this season, the other must agree to give them up, or else continue them by assuming all expenses of both organizations." She went on to point out that the Festival found it impossible to assume the orchestra's budget of $85,000, "in addition to our own budget, and we therefore have no alternative but to agree."

The statement further stated that the Festival had offered at any time up to June 15 to reconsider the issue and to discuss with the Boston Symphony Orchestra the possibility of holding the concerts on the basis of a budget for the orchestra of $62,500 "which we guaranteed and paid them for the 1941 Festival."

In conclusion, the Festival president said:

> We have reached our decision very reluctantly and only after the most thorough consideration of all the facts now available. We have been making every effort possible to go ahead with the Festival concerts this season, and we have given the most careful thought to all the problems and principles involved, both economic and patriotic, and in keeping with our earnest desire to preserve the values of art and music which the Festival represents in the cultural life of our nation.

By early June reports from Washington indicated that the war-time necessity of conserving gasoline and rubber would soon be tightened more than ever. An order from the Office of Defense Transportation eliminated charter bus service for other than war needs. Consequently the Festival made a public announcement of the "definite cancellation" of the 1942 concert programs and notified the Boston Symphony trustees that further discussion of operating on a reduced budget was unnecessary.

The next step for the Festival was to make a new contract with the Boston Symphony Orchestra to manage and promote the Festival concerts at Tanglewood "to cover a period of years." When this request was made to the Boston trustees, Mr. Greene replied that the Boston Symphony Orchestra preferred to hold their plans in abeyance, explaining that "While the trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra have no other thought than that of securing the continuity of summer concerts at Tanglewood, so far as conditions created by the war permit, they do not see the necessity of making their plans at this time."

Dr. Koussevitzky, however, wanted to continue some musical activity at Tanglewood. He sought permission from the Festival trustees to use the Shed for the school term in connection with the activities of the Berkshire Music Center. It was at this time he established the Koussevitzky Music

Foundation. Dr. Koussevitzky later changed his plans to use the Shed and instead announced that a Mozart Festival would be given in the Theatre Concert Hall, capable of seating 1180. The orchestra consisted of the principals and other players of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Soloists included Dorothy Maynor, soprano; Ruth Posselt, violinist and wife of Richard Burgin, the concertmaster of the Boston Symphony Orchestra; Robert Casadesus, pianist and the paired pianists, Luboshutz and Nemenoff.

War conditions became worse the following season and Dr. Koussevitzky succumbed to the times, calling off all other activities at Tanglewood. He was anxious, however, to give a few recitals in the Lenox area and sponsored the performances at Sedgwick Hall in the Lenox Library for the benefit of the Red Cross. Appearing with him at times at these events was Leonard Bernstein, who two seasons before came to the Berkshire Music Center as the maestro's top student in his composer-conductor class.

Correspondence kept moving across the Commonwealth between officials of the Boston and Berkshire boards in 1943 as attempts were made to bring the two organizations closer together for the time when the concerts would be resumed. As months passed it became obvious the Tanglewood operation no longer could serve two masters. There was a proposal to establish a joint non-profit organization, but it failed to meet with approval. Counter offers were made but these proved unsatisfactory. There even was talk of instituting legal proceedings to establish the title to the Shed.

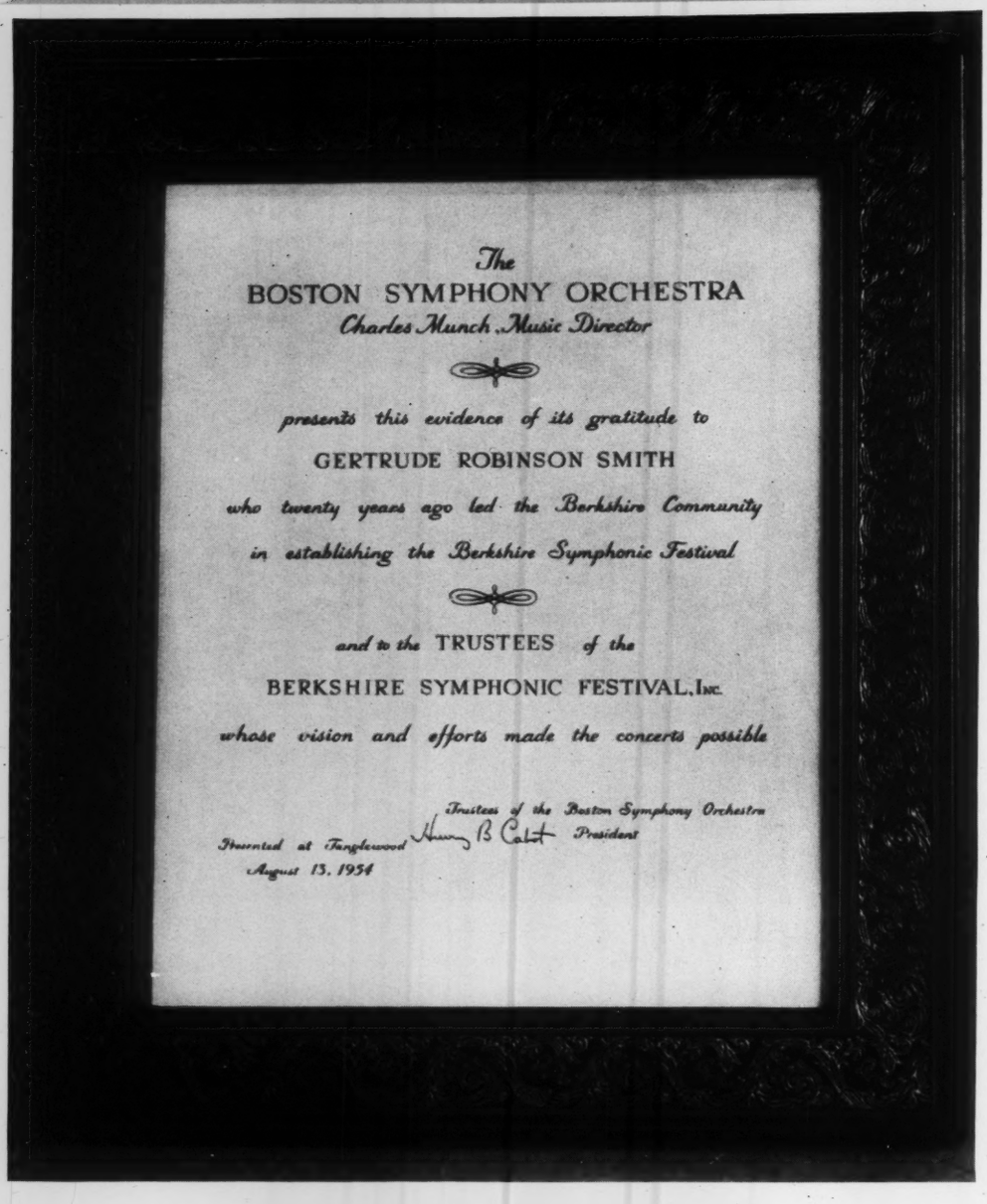
The Festival board met from time to time in 1944 hoping to arrive at some constructive arrangement to continue the concerts with the Boston Symphony Orchestra when the war was over. The Boston trustees, likewise, conferred periodically, eager to reach some amicable agreement. It became almost hopeless on both sides and finally on October 4, 1945, at the annual meeting of the full Festival board in the historical room of the Stockbridge Library, this report of the finance committee was unanimously accepted by the Berkshire board:

> Your Finance Committee has carried on according to your instructions at the last annual meeting.
>
> You will recall that for the last four years, we have endeavored to reach a joint decision with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. During these years their proposals to us and ours to them have proven unacceptable. We have therefore been unable to reach any decision which was mutually satisfactory and which seemed to us in the best interests of music in the Berkshires.

When children's voices are needed to augment the Festival chorus, the Boston Symphony Orchestra's musical director draws on nearby camps in the Stockbridge Bowl area. The group rehearsing above are from Camp Mahkeenac and below, the Indian Hill Music Workshop.

Sunday afternoon crowds find listening comfort on the spacious lawns outside of the Theatre Concert Hall during the Bach-Mozart events.

Visitors to Tanglewood spend hours enjoying the scenic walks around the attractive grounds which reflect credit on the veteran grounds superintendent, Ward J. Gaston.



The
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Charles Munch, Music Director

presents this evidence of its gratitude to
GERTRUDE ROBINSON SMITH
who twenty years ago led the Berkshire Community
in establishing the Berkshire Symphonic Festival

and to the TRUSTEES *of the*
BERKSHIRE SYMPHONIC FESTIVAL, Inc.
whose vision and efforts made the concerts possible

Presented at Tanglewood
August 13, 1954

Trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra
Henry B Cabot *President*

This scroll was presented to Miss Robinson Smith in 1954 by the trustess of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

After the Music Shed was presented to the BSO by the Berkshire Symphonic Festival this tablet was placed on a wall in the auditorium by the orchestra's trustees.

As a non-profit organization, our only desire during the past eleven years has been to present symphonic music. Nine years ago we were fortunate to interest Dr. Koussevitzky and the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the Berkshire Symphonic Festival and it is thanks to their interest that we have been able to establish a Festival that has become of world wide importance. It is thanks also to the loyal support of the members of this Board of Trustees, to the generosity of those who made possible the building of the Shed, and to all those volunteers who gave so freely of their time.

After due consideration, the recommendation of this committee to the Board of Trustees is that the Berkshire Symphonic Festival, Inc. make a gift of all its rights, title and interest in the Music Shed, its contents, and any other personal property which may be attached to or on the property known as Tanglewood, to the Boston Symphony Orchestra with the following conditions:

A—That original patrons, members and subscribers should be given the opportunity of subscribing for their regular seats before any public sale.

B—That in the event the Boston Symphony Orchestra should decide at any future time to discontinue Music Festivals at Tanglewood, the Shed would then revert to an authorized committee of Berkshire citizens, the formation of this committee to be decided upon before the signing of the deed, and that the President, Miss Robinson Smith be authorized to make this gift in the name of the Corporation.

This committee will be glad to answer any questions that the members of this board may care to ask regarding this recommendation.

That same afternoon, Miss Robinson Smith sent to the president of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Mr. Greene, this telegram:

It gives me great pleasure to notify you that the Board of Trustees of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival at their annual meeting held today in Stockbridge, voted unanimously to make a gift of the Music Shed and its contents at Tanglewood, to the Boston Symphony Orchestra, thus giving them entire control and management of future Festivals at Tanglewood. Only two conditions are attached . . . Our best wishes to your trustees, your great conductor and your fine musicians for many years of happy and successful Festivals.

Replying to the Festival president's message, Mr. Greene said:

Your telegram has deeply gratified us all. Our own announcement will make very clear what the Festival owes to you and your associates. The continued cooperation of Berkshire friends is indispensable to an enterprise in which the interests of the orchestra and local public are so closely identified. May I add my personal thanks for the kind expressions of your message."

Epilogue:

ALTHOUGH inactive since turning the Music Shed over to the Boston Symphony Orchestra in 1945, the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Inc., is still in existence.

The Festival idea to give outdoor concerts "Under the Moon," has grown into one of the greatest musical events in the world, bringing new fame to the Berkshires.

The cold hard figures of the box office have shown through the years a steady, solid gain. Since the first concerts in 1934, the attendance has skyrocketed from an audience of about 5,000 at the Hanna Farm in Interlaken, to an all-time high in 1954 of 135,775 at Tanglewood. Indications are that performances by the Boston Symphony Orchestra in the years ahead will reach 200,000 for a summer of music in the Berkshires.

The popular Bach-Mozart concerts, instituted by Dr. Koussevitzky, the varied programs offered by the students of the Berkshire Music Center and the appearance from time to time of celebrated soloists, have helped to strengthen the foundation which has kept Tanglewood on solid ground.

Chamber music concerts, sponsored in recent years by the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge Foundation and since her death by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, have attracted scores of notable artists from this country and abroad, adding to the increasing popularity of the so-called smaller concerts.

When Dr. Koussevitzky selected his staff for the Berkshire Music Center in 1940, he insisted on having "the best talent available" as heads of the various departments. He named the American composer, Aaron Copland assistant director and engaged the services of such musical personalities as Gregor Piatigorsky, the noted cellist to handle the chamber music group; Hugh Ross, the choral department and Boris Goldovsky, the opera department.

Under Mr. Goldovsky's direction, the Berkshire Music Center students have been giving many American premieres of operas at Tanglewood. They have included Mozart's "Idomeneo," Benjamin Britten's "Peter Grimes," and Mozart's "Titus." Other operas heard at Tanglewood have included Rossini's "The Turk in Italy"; Tchaikovsky's "Pique Dame"; and Gretry's "Richard the Lion Hearted."

The enrollment at the school has been averaging 400 in recent years, drawing on students from practically every state in the union as well as 18 or more foreign countries.

Leonard Bernstein's presence on the "campus" each year seems to electrify the students. They are familiar with his career, realizing his big break came as a student at Tanglewood under Dr. Koussevitzky. Young artists like Lukas Foss, Eleazar de Carvalgo, Robert Shaw and others have enjoyed the same experience at Tanglewood.

After the death of Dr. Koussevitzky's first wife, Natalya, in 1942, he announced a gift of $100,000 in her memory to the Koussevitzky Music Foundation in the Library of Congress, stating at the time that "I have known complete poverty and great wealth, much discomfort and all conveniences and I tell you they make little difference."

He was concerned over the choice being made by young musicians who were showing a preference for brass instruments over strings. Too many children in high schools and preparatory schools were directing their musical interests toward instruments that would get them into college bands rather than symphony orchestras. To this end he started making plans to establish a scholarship fund at the Music Center for students of string instruments. Soon he found financial assistance coming from Jascha Heifetz, who donated his fee from Festival concerts at Tanglewood to be matched by the Boston Symphony Orchestra to "deserving students of string instruments."

When Dr. Koussevitzky retired at the end of the 1948-49 season as conductor of the Boston Symphony, he was succeeded by Charles Munch, but continued as musical director of the Berkshire Music Center. Although ailing in the summer of 1950, Dr. Koussevitzky shared the conducting honors at Tanglewood with the Italian conductor, Victor de Sabata, who had been the regular conductor of the Monte Carlo Orchestra, the Opera at La Scala, Milan and appeared as a guest conductor at the Bayreuth Festivals.

On June 4, 1951 Dr. Koussevitzky died of a virus infection at the New England Medical Center in Boston at the age of 77. He had attempted to conceal his condition to avoid cancelling his plans to conduct at Tanglewood during the summer. Only his second wife, Olga Naumoff, his longtime secretary and niece of his former wife, was at his bedside when he died.

Dr. Koussevitzky had been in failing health for several months, following a guest conducting tour across the United States to the Hollywood Bowl, to Cuba, Brazil and Israel.

Less than a week after his death, the trustees of the Boston Symphony announced that Mr. Munch had curtailed his European engagements and

would return July 1 to open the Berkshire Festival. On June 16, Mr. Munch announced a revision of the programs at Tanglewood, including two numbers in memory of the late conductor—the final chorus from the St. Matthew Passion at the opening Bach concert, and Mozart's funeral music at the opening concert in the Music Shed. He invited Eleazar de Carvlho and Leonard Bernstein, the late conductor's prize students, to appear as guest conductors with him.

Mr. Munch took over the duties as conductor of the orchestra. Mr. Bernstein returned from a leave in Mexico to take over Dr. Koussevitzky's task as head of the Berkshire Music Center. The following year, Mr. Munch became the Center's musical director in charge of the entire operation at Tanglewood.

Under Mr. Munch's direction, Tanglewood has carried on brilliantly. The concert series have been extended to six weeks and activities at the school have broadened in scope. During his few years with the Boston Symphony, Mr. Munch has given several first performances of much modern French music and when conducting in France during the off-season he has returned the compliment by introducing to France, works by American composers.

Working closely with him in his first few years with the Boston Symphony Orchestra was George E. Judd, manager of the Boston Symphony who retired in 1954 after 40 years of service with the orchestra. Following in Mr. Judd's footsteps is his former assistant, Thomas D. Perry, Jr., who served also for several years as executive secretary of the Berkshire Music Center.

Not only did the year 1954 mark the end of a successful career for Mr. Judd, who helped to build Tanglewood as the musical capital of the United States, but it also marked the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival. During the Tanglewood on Parade benefit that summer, the trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra paid tribute to the work of Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, president of the Festival and the trustees of the Berkshire organization "whose vision and efforts made the concerts possible."

Dr. Lewis Perry, national chairman of the Society of Friends of the Berkshire Music Center, in presenting an attractive leather-cased scroll to Miss Robinson Smith, commented that "She faced initial deficits, thunder storms and temperaments of varying degrees of impossibility, but she emerged triumphant and gave leadership and victory to this Berkshire community."

In her acceptance, the Festival president said:

It gives me a very deep sense of gratification to accept this scroll from the Trustees of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival and all of those citizens of this county, who so generously gave their time, effort and enthusiasm to make possible this great musical event.

It was 20 years ago this summer that Dr. Henry Hadley conceived this idea of "Music Under the Moon" and the machinery was set in motion.

Eighteen years ago, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, with its outstanding conductor, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, joined forces with the Berkshire Symphonic Festival.

From that time on musical history has been written, giving the Berkshire Symphonic Festival national and international importance.

Today—on its 20th anniversary—the much beloved French conductor, Charles Munch, and his admirable musicians are giving joy and happiness to thousands.

One can only hope that these annual weeks' music will continue for years and generations to come.

And while expressing this hope—I feel it is appropriate to take this opportunity of paying a heartfelt tribute to our loyal and faithful trustees who have died, and who, because of their confidence in this fine community project, gave us the courage, inspiration and determination to carry on.

I refer to:

William L. Bull
Norville H. Busey, Jr.
Mrs. Carlos M. De Heredia
Mrs. Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge
Mrs. Henry A. Francis
Dr. Henry Hadley
Mrs. Andrew H. Hepburn
John C. Lynch
Mrs. Elisabeth C. T. Miller
Miss Mary Parsons
Edward S. Rogers
Albert Spalding
Milton B. Warner

and Serge Koussevitzky, who though not a trustee, was the animator who made for the success of many phases of the present festival.

I am profoundly moved in accepting for them and all of us, this gracious tribute.

An Appreciation

The author wishes to acknowledge the assistance given by the president and Board of Trustees of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Inc., for their cooperation in providing many early photographs and the minutes of their meetings from which the factual material in this book was taken; by The Berkshire Evening Eagle for the use of news clippings and photographs; by the Boston Symphony Orchestra's press representative Walter Alford for supplying recent photographs of Tanglewood activities; by Kingsley Rex Fall for his help with the pictorial layout; by photographers Howard S. Babbitt, Jr., William Plouffe, Gene Mitchell, Peter Blau, William Mahan for many of the photographs in this publication; by Evona K. Mahanna and Mary Jane Gross for the manuscript typing.

John G. W. Mahanna
County Editor
Berkshire Evening Eagle

$25,000 Music Festival Assets Go to Local Scholarship Funds

By JOHN W. MAHANNA

The Pittsfield Community Music School and the Berkshire Music Center Revolving Scholarship Fund will benefit financially from the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Inc., upon its dissolution by Dec. 31.

This was announced today by Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith of Stockbridge, president of the Festival corporation and the prime mover behind the original plan for outdoor concerts in the Berkshires, following a meeting at her home yesterday afternoon of the board of trustees.

The board voted to give $5,000 to the Berkshire Music Center Revolving Scholarship Fund and approximately $20,000 to the Pittsfield Community Music School Inc., from assets of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Inc., accumulated from profits through the years from 1934 to 1945.

Gave Shed to BSO

In 1945 the Berkshire Festival organization turned over its physical assets, including the $80,000 Music Shed at Tanglewood, to the trustees of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Since that time the Tanglewood operation has been conducted solely by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, including the Berkshire Music Center, founded in 1940 by the late Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, for 25 years musical director and conductor of the BSO, who was succeeded by Dr. Charles Munch.

Dr. Koussevitzky retired at the end of the 1948-1949 season as conductor of the BSO but continued as director of the Music Center until his death on June 4, 1951, at the age of 77.

President's Report

In her final report to the trustees yesterday, Miss Robinson Smith proposed, and the trustees approved, the following:

1. That the sum of $5,000 be given to the Berkshire Music Center Revolving Fund, the income to be used for scholarships to be known as the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Scholarship. (The president and trustees expressed the hope that this amount will be matched by the Rockefeller Foundation grant and that this matching fund will become an integral part of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Scholarship Fund). Miss Robinson Smith, in making the proposal, told the trustees that this move was made "in order that the name of this great Festival, founded in our Berkshires, shall remain alive and be an inspiration to all students receiving scholarships."

Free of 'All Strings'

2. That the balance of the financial assets of the corporation, which may approximate $20,000, be given to the Pittsfield Community Music School Inc., that it be placed in the Agricultural National Bank of Pittsfield in an account to be known as the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Scholarship Fund and that Laurence Connor, or an officer of the bank, be a trustee of this fund, along with two or more members of the board of the Pittsfield Community Music School Inc. (The Festival president proposed, and it was approved, that: "It would further be the wish connected with this gift that the board of the Pittsfield Community Music School be free to give one or more scholarships each year to those scholars they deem sufficiently talented and that they may decide quite freely when and how these students are to benefit." The board of trustees of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival wish this gift to be free of "all strings" in order that with changing conditions in the years to come, the persons then in charge of the Community Music School may act and decide in accordance with then existing conditions. It is to be hoped that the total sum donated may be considered as capital and that only the income will be used for scholarships. Should any persons in the future care to make a financial addition to this fund it may be accepted, provided the name of the scholarship fund is in no way changed.)

3. That the interest of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival in the book, "Music Under the Moon," a history of the Festival, written by John G. W. Mahanna, be turned over to the Pittsfield Community Music School and that the account now established in the trust department of the Agricultural National Bank be transferred after Jan. 1, 1957 to the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Scholarship Fund of the Music School.

In 1934 when the Berkshire Symphonic Festival was organized by a small group of Berkshire men and women, spearheaded by Miss Robinson Smith, the first and only president, the bylaws specified that all assets of the Festival, upon dissolution, should become the property of the American Red Cross in Washington, D.C. However, because the purpose of the organization was to encourage education in the arts in the Berkshires and to develop musical and artistic talents in this area, Miss Robinson Smith pointed out to the board in her report that there now is in Berkshire County the Pittsfield Community Music School, whose purposes are similar to those outlined in the Festival bylaws. In view of this, the board members approved her proposal to establish the Berkshire Symphonic Festival Scholarship Fund.

Expresses Appreciation

In closing, the Festival president's report said:

"Were I a great poet or even a prose writer, I would know how to express myself at this last meeting of the board of the Berkshire Symphonic Festival. But you all know me too well to think for a minute that I could be able to put into words the many feelings of appreciation and affection I have in my heart for you members of the board and the many Berkshireites who have been the known and unknown supporters of our efforts.

"Just let me thank you and hope that I may, for many years, be among you all. Thanks for taking me in with you and thanks for letting us help one another to make possible this great and beautiful Festival which is now being carried on successfully by others."

—*Reprint from* THE BERKSHIRE EAGLE, Friday, July 6, 1956

"MUSIC UNDER THE MOON" - - - $2.50 PER COPY

Mallinson, Hort

200 So Broadway
Tarrytown, NY
April 11,59

Dear Ed,

Further re the Good Neighbor thing, my interest goes back more years than I can recall. In prep school my interest in the Spanish language language was inordinate.

In the sanitorium in Saranac Lake many of the patients were from that general area and lasting friendships were developed.

I've championed the Puerto Ricans in N Y for many years - they are, for the most part, a sober, hard working, family prizing group who are badly and undeservedly maligned.

In 1953 I clipped the New York Herald Tribune, the only morning New York paper obtainable in the Adirondaks, for approximately two months. The results were, to me, disgusting; very little more than reporting of bus and rail disasters and the like.

I've had a tentative date with Bixby, the governors press secretary, for some time - I'm sure that with his investments in Venezuela Rockefeller would not be cold.

My purpose in talking with you is simply to get your reaction. As I told Miss Hogg, I'll be in the Scarsdale office of Encyclo. Brit. every morning and shall have the afternoons for other things, such as the column idea, samples of which Jap has. I had had reason to think that the Westchester Group was buying, but no. Now I'm wondering about the Long Island Newsday or Whitney's Herald Tribune together with the suburban radion outlets he has acquired.

I felt really bad about Bill Henry going back to the Coast; I can't help but feel that he was given a rather poor deal.

Shall look forward to seeing you when the pressure subsides a bit.

Sincerely,

Hort Mallinson

Good Neighbor Through Good Health

It has long been the conviction ofthe writer that the United States has not only neglected its neighbors to the South, but had deported itself like an oaf in theg general field of relations.

It seems that approximatley every two years there is a rash of activity and the fact that we have millions of what should be at least good neighbors, if not almost fellow citizens, comes into the limelight. We rush important members of the government to Central and/or South America, whose perigrinations are given front page space in the press. Paens of praise are heaped upon the heads of the governments (in some cases embarrassment results) everlasting accord is emphasized and more recently insults in verbal and more material forms have been circumvented if possible.

Will we, supposedly a country composed of the most clever most prosperous, most successful, most magnanimous people on this earth, ever learn? It might be well worth a try. There are three Americas; North, Central and South, but is it not really one big America? Europe is experimenting or at least giving serious thought to the measure of some of the international boundaries. The complication of the language barrier is not inconsiderable. In the Western hemisphere there are only three languages; English, Spanish and Portugese. One day there will be a highway from one extremity to the other. How many decades or generations ago was it started?

In 1954 A. T. Steele did a series of five articles which appeared across the country. It was entitled "Communism in Latin America". How many do you suppose even recall that it appeared?

You may be reasonably certain that the picture, which was exceedingly unattractive then, is considerably less tasteful now. The Kremlin doesn't forget fertile fields; its memory is much sharper than ours.

It is this citizen's suggestion that an entirely new approach be seriously considered. It would be based upon the elemartary principle that good health is the greatest gift an individual or a people could receive. This nation enjoys a state of physical well being which is the envy of the balance of the world. We could prove our regard for our southern neighbors by helping them to achieve a better health standard; by simply sharing with them the knowledge of medicine, the wonder drugs we have developed and the incomparable equipment we possess.

To go a long, long step farther, we might develope a genuinely effective plan basde upon the following outline:

Proposed Plan Outline

1. Periodic symposia or, if possible, seminars.

Such to be available to practicing physicians of Central and South America and the Caribean Islands.

2. Establish many more fellowships for young doctors and interns.

Permit them to work in our sanitoria and hospitals for six months or longer.

3. Set up a completely integrated exchange arrangement for students.

Students of both medicine and the other sciences would be very carefully chosen and equal care would be exercised in the selection of the schools. For example, a Peruvian from a remote community would not be enrolled in a school in one of our large urban centers where the surroundings might prove distracting. The students from this country might be studying mineralogy or majoring insomething else in which their presence in Central or South America would be advantageous.

4. Supply drugs and equipment particularly to expand the efforts against tuberculosis, a disease which still takes a very high toll. Send technicians to supervise the installation and operation of the equipment.

5. Secure funds for this undertaking by appealing to ten or twleve of the largest industrial and business enterprises in this country. Th e good will accruing would repay them many times over. Private enterprise is best fitted to create and follow through on such an undertaking.

'GO SLOW' THE CUE IN LATIN AMERICA

Young Farm Folk, Back From Jobs in Area, Advise U. S. Visitors to Cease Hurrying

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 14 — Americans, when in Latin America, should "Go Slow."

That word of advice came today from three young New York State farm pepole. They had returned from six months of working on Latin America farms and had brought back some definite ideas for making the United States better understood in other countries and for promoting in Americans a better understanding of other countries.

Marjorie J. Dunn, 22 years old, of Hornell, N. Y., who was in Panama, summed it up this way:

"Americans 'hurry, hurry, hurry.' You can't force people to do things our way in a rush. We must learn to understand we are dealing with different customs. We shouldn't call them underdeveloped countries.

Mary Lue Morgan of Linwood, N. Y., and Paul H. Wiley of Johnsville, N. Y., nodded agreement.

Paul, who celebrated his twenty-first birthday in Peru, said:

"The technical people we send down there should be half a step ahead. But if they get too far ahead, they lose the people. And if they slip back to the level of the work the people there are doing, they won't get anything accomplished. The main thing is not to run away from the people with what we are trying to show them."

Mary Lue, who was in Chile, recalled that the canal from the Pacific Ocean to inland northern Peru was ten years in the making.

"We could have built it in six months," she said, "but what good would that have done? The people learn by doing."

With them was another New York State farmer, R. Dale Bell of R. F. D. 4, Cortland. He had spent six months in Australia working on a dozen sheep ranches.

"You have to learn the languages there, too," he remarked with a grin.

The four were among twenty-two young farm people from fifteen states who went to ten countries under the International Farm Youth Exchange, a people-to-people program arranged by the National 4-H Club Foundation and the Federal-State Cooperative Farm Extension Service.

Soviet Trade 'Fizzle' Seen

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 14—Walter Muller, Chilean Ambassador to the United States, asserted today that the Soviet trade offensive in South America was a "fizzle."

Left wing parties in South America, he said, had made "great propaganda out of Russian trade offers" but, so far, "the offers were all talk and no action."

The Ambassador spoke at a luncheon in the Sheraton Plaza Hotel marking the opening of a five-day New England conference on world trade.

Old S

BLENDED SCOTCH
Imported by W. A. T
Sole Distributors

Mallory, Walter

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC.
THE HAROLD PRATT HOUSE 58 EAST 68TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N.Y.
CABLE ADDRESS: FORAFFAIRS, NEW YORK

May 22, 1959

Dear Ed:

I hope very much that you can come to dinner at the Council on Friday evening, June 5, at 7:30 o'clock, to meet the Honorable Paul G. Hoffman, Managing Director of the United Nations Special Fund.

Mr. Hoffman will speak on the purpose and scope of the Fund's operations. There will be the usual discussion following his remarks. Mr. John J. McCloy will preside.

Besides Council members, we shall have with us representatives of the Council's affiliated Committees on Foreign Relations which are located in twenty-nine cities throughout the country. During June 5 and 7, the Committee representatives will be holding their annual conference at the Harold Pratt House.

As a convenience to our out-of-town guests, business dress will be worn.

Please let me know whether you can be present.

Sincerely yours,

Walter H. Mallory
Executive Director

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 17, New York

Mallory, Walter H.

f

COUNCIL ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, INC.
THE HAROLD PRATT HOUSE 58 EAST 68TH STREET
NEW YORK 21, N. Y.
CABLE ADDRESS: FORAFFAIRS, NEW YORK

September 11, 1958

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

The annual general meeting of the Council on Foreign Relations will be held at 3:00 P.M. on Wednesday, October 8th, 1958, at 58 East 68th Street, New York, for the election of Directors of the class of 1961.

The following gentlemen have been nominated for Directors by the Nominating Committee:

Hamilton Fish Armstrong
Thomas K. Finletter
David Rockefeller
Whitney H. Shepardson
Charles M. Spofford
Adlai E. Stevenson
John H. Williams

A formal proxy is enclosed. In case you approve of this slate, it is requested that you fill in and return to me this proxy with the understanding that I shall cast your vote for the election of the above nominees.

Very truly yours,

W. H. Mallory

Walter H. Mallory
Executive Director

Enclosure

Proxy Blank

211 W. CUMBERLAND AVE. KNOXVILLE 15, TENN. TELEPHONES 3-8098 4-1301

Mallot, Lawrence

Sam Orleans AND ASSOCIATES INCORPORATED

Producers

MOTION PICTURES AND SLIDE FILMS FOR
TELEVISION • INDUSTRY • ENTERTAINMENT

September 25, 1958.

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Ave.
New York, N.Y.

tape sent Oct. 9.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Enclosed is a copy of the script for the film "Deep Sea Survival" which we are producing for the U.S. Air Force. It is an important film in that it will give Airmen some taste of what they will be up against should they ever be forced down at sea. The film relates four authentic stories of survival at sea.

Both the Air Force people and I felt that the narrator who introduced these case histories should have the sober, factual, voice of authority which is characteristically yours. We would appreciate it greatly if you would consent to do the narration.

Your part would be that of the "First Narrator" whose voice introduces the film, concludes it, and returns intermittently through the film. The total length of this narration is only about three minutes. We could record it "wild", without picture, and consume no more than 15-20 minutes of your time. For your convenience we might do it at one of the CBS studios in your building, if that could be arranged. (I've marked in red the sections of narration which concern you.)

We are recording the other narrators whose voices are heard in the film on Monday afternoon. If Monday is not convenient for you, we would suggest a date two weeks later, after I have returned from an out-of-town trip.

I may be contacted at our New York editing room: EN 9-2002 or at PL 7-3638. Incidentally, the fee allotted in our budget for this narration is necessarily low: $75. I hope that this is not a stumbling block.

Sincerely yours,

Lawrence Mollot

Lawrence Mollot, Assoc. Prod.

SAM ORLEANS & ASSOC., INC.
105 EAST 106th STREET
NEW YORK 29, N. Y.

PL 7-3638

HEADQUARTERS
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC AND CHARTING SERVICE
MILITARY AIR TRANSPORT SERVICE
ORLANDO AIR FORCE BASE
FLORIDA

Project 19255

"DEEP SEA SURVIVAL"

WRITERS: LEE O. LAREW
ROBERT CRAIG

TECHNICAL ADVISOR
and
COMMAND
REPRESENTATIVE: E. A. FLINT
Capt., USAF
823rd Operations Sq.
Homestead Air Force Base
Florida

STATUS: 1st Revision

WRITER: ROBERT CRAIG

DATE: 9 September 1957

APPROVAL CERTIFICATE

PROJECT 19255 - DEEP SEA SURVIVAL

1. I have read the attached script and find that it meets the requirements of the Requesting Agency, is technically correct and conforms to established procedures.

2. The script, however, does not satisfy current training aid requirements which demonstrate HOW to survive. To cover these requirements FILM TRAINING AIDS will be requested to cover such specific training problems such as:

a. How to prepare for water entry from parachute with A-1 Series Kits attached. This will include instruction on operation of canopy quick release; timing, etc.

b. How to board one-man rafts fully inflated and how to repair and inflate damaged one-man rafts.

c. How to repair and care for multi-place rafts at sea.

d. How to right and board multi-place rafts which have capsized in high seas.

e. How to erect canopies and sun shades on all rafts.

f. How to use Mark 13 Modo Day-Night flare from Mae West and from raft when blinded with oil, etc.

g. How to signal from water or raft with signal mirrors.

Eugene A Flint

E. A. FLINT, Capt, USAF
Homestead AFB, Florida (SAC)

Command Representative
and
Technical Advisor

Sept 6, 57
Date

PROJECT 19255

DEEP SEA SURVIVAL

PURPOSE OF FILM AS STATED IN ORIGINAL REQUEST

Acquaint aircrew personnel with the violent conditions to be faced in survival at sea, and with approved methods which can help the survivor to endure his situation.

INTENDED AUDIENCE

Experienced aircrew personnel.

PRODUCTION SPECIFICATIONS

Type of film: 35mm color.
Length: estimated 29 minutes
Photography: 100% off-screen narration.
Location: Ramey AFB, Puerto Rico.

FILM CONTENT

1. Introduction.
2. Story of one pilot who ejected over North Atlantic.
   a. Boarding one-man dinghy in heavy weather.
   b. Signalling
3. Story of eight men on 20-man raft.
   a. Inflating and boarding the raft.
   b. Group morale
   c. Operation of Gibson Girl (visual demonstration only)
   d. Rationing of water (visual demonstration of solar stills)
   e. Results of drinking sea water.
4. Story of four men on 6-man raft.
   a. Sea sickness
   b. Capsizing, righting and trimming of raft.
   c. Discomfort; salt sores, cramps, sunburn, rigging sunshade, etc.
   d. Catching and storage of rain water.
   e. Dangers of landing through reefs and in surf.
   f. Difficulties of trying to maneuver raft.
   g. Catching sea bird for food.
   h. Signalling.
5. Story of 20-day survivor in one-man raft.
   a. Foraging from the sea.
   b. Maintenance of morale
   c. Exercise
   d. Shark danger.
6. Conclusion; i.e. with courage and endurance an airman can survive if he knows how to use his survival equipment and if he has the will to live.

PROJECT 19255

DEEP SEA SURVIVAL

FADE IN:

A. STANDARD USAF CREDIT TITLES
(see specifications)

(MUSIC:
Ominous music suggestive of wind and sea such as FINGAL'S CAVE OVERTURE by Mendelssohn; or La Mer Suite by Debussy.
Take music under for narration).

FADE OUT:

FADE IN:

1. MLS EXT DAY
SEASCAPE TWO AIRMEN IN FOUR-MAN RAFT.
Big rolling sea. Airmen on raft will only be seen now and then, as waves in front of camera subside and as they reach crest of a wave.
Sunshade is rigged on the raft. They each wear Mae Wests. One wears helmet, one wears fatigue cap with handkerchief tucked in around the edges. They are both bearded.

FIRST NARRATOR

The files of the Air Force, Navy and Marine Corps are filled with case histories of men who have survived on the open sea.

The happenings in this film have been taken from the factual accounts of hundreds of survivers.

CUT TO:

2. MS EXT DAY
TWO AIRMEN IN FOUR-MAN RAFT

Same business as above.

The purpose is to give you an idea of the ordeal of deep sea survival - to show you that survival is more than luck; to show you that it takes courage, endurance, a thorough knowledge of how to use your survival equipment and - above all - the will to live.

CUT TO:

3. MCU EXT DAY
TWO AIRMEN IN FOUR-MAN RAFT
(same business as above

DISSOLVE TO:

4. MS EXT NIGHT EFFECT - HIGH ANGLE
PILOT STRUGGLING IN WATER: RAFT
The pilot is floating in the water; struggling to pull his raft towards him, which is attached to his harness by a lanyard. His parachute is floating around him.

CUT TO:

5. CU EXT NIGHT EFFECT
PILOT: RAFT
PILOT STRUGGLING WITH CHUTE:
GETS RID OF IT.

CUT TO:

Our first story is about a fighter pilot who had to eject over the North Atlantic.

(Continue Narration through optical)

(SNEAK MUSIC OUT)
(WATER EFFECTS IN SYNC WITH ACTION. CONTINUE THROUGHOUT PICTURE WHENEVER SCENE DICTATES)

SECOND NARRATOR (FIGHTER PILOT)

If I hadn't been wearing my exposure suit, I'd have died in 10 minutes in that cold water. Wearing that suit was one thing I did that was right. But I hadn't operated my quick-release buckles properly and the canopy was still with me.

Either I got rid of it or it would have drowned me. If I'd been able to see, it would have been easier, but it was too dark and my panic button was pushed all the way down.

6. MC EXT NIGHT EFFECT
(Same as scene #3, different angle)
PILOT: RAFT

Pilot tries to pull himself into stern of raft. Fails but holds on.

I'm not sure how I got clear of the chute but I did; and then I tried to get into the raft.

CUT TO:

7. CU EXT NIGHT EFFECT
PILOT: RAFT

Tries to get into raft again; falls over.

It was the hardest thing I ever did. I couldn't see it in the darkness; and I could barely feel it with my half-frozen hands.

DISSOLVE TO:

8. LS EXT DAY
SWIMMING POOL, RAMEY AFB

In foreground, same pilot as in previous scenes trying to get into dingy. Other class members (four or five) lining edge of pool, laughing and shouting advice. Pilot is almost in dingy when it capsizes. Everybody laughs; -

During our survival training it had been just fun. It only took a couple of tries to get in and out of a one-man dingy. It was so easy then.

CUT TO:

8a SWIMMING POOL RAMEY AFB
(CU)
Tries again and makes it.

I had on a bathing suit; the water was warm; I wasn't exhausted and scared sick.

DISSOLVE TO:

9. MS EXT NIGHT EFFECT
(same as scene #4
PILOT GETTING INTO ONE-MAN RAFT
IN OCEAN
He "comes to" and gets his second strength. He now slowly works his way into the one man raft.

But everything was different in the North Atlantic.

10. CU EXT NIGHT EFFECT
PILOT GETTING INTO RAFT.
HE IS SUCCEEDING.

Finally I got the hang of it, - and finally the strength to do it.

DISSOLVE TO:

11. MLS EXT DAWN
OCEAN SWELLS (SUBJECTIVE CAMERA)

This is a view as seen by the pilot on the raft. We (camera) ride from crest to trough. Suggest holding camera by hand in small boat; include feet of pilot in lower f.g. and bit of raft (prop.) Keep horizon as level as possible.

By dawn I had managed to get the sea anchor out and sit up. But now I was afraid of capsizing. I'd let a little air out of the raft to make it ride lower; and I remembered what the book said.

CUT TO:

12. CU EXT DAY
BOTTOM OF RAFT: PILOT'S LEGS.

Raft is full of water sloshing over pilot's legs.

"Filling the raft with water improves its stability." That's a joke! You can't keep it out!

CUT TO:

13. MC EXT DAY
PILOT IN RAFT

Pilot is hauling in his kit. He is an exhausted man trying to think, trying to do something with numb hands. He's fighting but clumsy. He takes radio out of kit and zips the kit closed again.

He starts operating radio.

CUT TO:

14. CU EXT DAY
PILOT IN RAFT, using radio.

Raft suddenly capsizes and pilot goes over, losing radio. He struggles to pull the raft back to him.

He starts crawling aboard again.

Pilot struggling to board raft.

SLOW DISSOLVE TO:

As soon as I could see I hauled in the kit to get the radio, and I did one more thing right. After I took the radio out, I zipped the kit closed again, - even before I tried to get a signal off.

I didn't get much broadcast time. A gust of wind came barrelling out of nowhere and caught me by surprise.

(pause)

The radio was lost, - sunk - and a lot of my morale sank with it; but I still had the raft, - she was clipped to my "Mae West."

All I had to do was get aboard again!

(pause)

15. MS EXT DAY
PILOT IN RAFT

He flops into raft.

You can do it if you have to.

(pause)

Now it was time to be sick.

Actually I'd been feeling sick for hours but with a belly full of sea water in my stomach I went into the heaves.

Pilot's back is to camera as he leans over the stern and simulates vomiting.

DISSOLVE TO:

16. CU EXT DAY
PILOT IN RAFT

Pilot lies exhausted. No movement.

An hour or more later I was still vomiting.

(SOUND EFFECT: OVER WATER NOISES THERE IS THE SOUND OF AIRCRAFT IN FLIGHT. THE DISTANT AIRCRAFT SOUND INCREASES AND THEN DECREASES. KEEP SOUND OF AIRCRAFT UNDER PILOT'S VOICE.)

Once I heard a plane circling but I didn't even look up. I guess I didn't care. I just lay there and thought about it.

Pilot's body moves, only slightly. Then he rolls over and struggles to sit up.

But I knew the boys were shooting the works to find me, and they wouldn't have a chance unless I helped. I had to do something!

CUT TO:

17. MLS EXT DAY
PILOT IN RAFT.

Pulls in kit; un-zips it; this is a struggle.

ACTION CONTINUED

He takes flares out of kit and fumbles with them.

The water was too rough for a sea-dye marker; the day too gloomy for a signal mirror.

Flare! Okay, but I could hardly think, and my hands were as stiff as stumps.

18. OMITTED.

DISSOLVE TO:

19. MS EXT DAY
PILOT IN RAFT

He is holding up and waving smoking flare and looking skyward.

By the time I got the flare up I thought I was too late. The boys might be off looking somewhere else.

(pause)

But I was wrong, - all wrong! - Thank God!

Aircraft is seen flying over pilot away from camera.

(SOUND OF AIRCRAFT ENGINES COMING CLOSER. SNEAK MUSIC IN. AIRCRAFT SOUND RISES AS AIRCRAFT SWEEPS OVER PILOT AND RAFT, WAGGING ITS WINGS; AND THEN ACFT SOUND FADES OUT)

(BRING MUSIC UP WITH BEGINNING OF FADE: HOLD THROUGHOUT OPTICAL)

FADE OUT:

FADE IN:

(Take music down with FADE IN; and under for voice of First Announcer)

20. MLS to MS EXT DAY HIGH ANGLE
EIGHT AIRMEN IN WATER
ROLLING OCEAN: BRIGHT SUN

Men: Captain (pilot)
1st Lt. (co-pilot)
2d Lt
T/Sgt.
S/Sgt.
Airman-First
Airman-Second (Rogers)
Airman-Second

The men are in the water; kit for 20-man raft and "Gibson Girl" are floating with a man in charge of each.

Man in charge of 20-man raft pulls release handle and raft inflates fully.

CUT TO:

21. MS EXT DAY
20-MAN RAFT: EIGHT AIRMEN

The men swim to the boarding stations and struggle aboard, helping one another as much as possible.
(This is a rugged action)

CUT TO:

22. CU EXT DAY HIGH ANGLE
ONE AIRMAN CLIMBING IN BOARDING STATION

(This may be any one of the men)

Shoot this from camera boat.

CUT TO:

FIRST NARRATOR

Recent Air Force and Navy records are full of stories of whole crews surviving.

These eight men survived a rough ditching in tropical waters. ~~Lt.~~ Capt. Springer, the co-pilot, kept the log. Here is the story in his own words.

(Music out; sneak in water and and wind sound)

THIRD NARRATOR'S VOICE (1st LT)

We had a rugged time boarding that raft from the water. It isn't easy when you're in top condition, and we were banged up to begin with.

23. CU EXT DAY
ONE AIRMAN CLIMBING IN BOARDING STATION

(Camera is now on board 20-man raft)

Airman squeezes and struggles over into the raft. Turns immediately (on his stomach); reaches back to help in another one of the men; and heaves a line to another.

CUT TO:

I can't even remember too clearly how we did it. But I do remember that everybody helped everybody else.

24. MS EXT DAY
20-MAN RAFT: FIVE AIRMEN.

They are all in. Two of them are helping the last man in. One is pulling in the "kit"; another is pulling in the "Gibson Girl," etc.
Captain giving orders as he works.

CUT TO:

Neither can I recall how long it took for all of us get aboard. It seemed like hours, but maybe it was only a matter of minutes, and it took all the strength we had.

25. CU EXT DAY
1st LIEUTENANT & CAPTAIN

Lt is lying prostrate holding his left arm.
Captain is feeling it, moving it gently.
Captain is tough but pleasant; so is Lieutenant who grins back at the captain and makes some flip remark.

CUT TO:

But Captain Wallace didn't give us a chance to sag. He kept us busy. Only my left arm was broken so he told me to keep the leg and handle the signalling mirror!

26. MS EXT DAY
ALL MEN ON RAFT

They are obviously dazed but busy.
Captain is giving orders to everybody.
One airman (Airman Rogers) lies prostrate. Captain gets hold of him to keep him from sliding around.

CUT TO:

It was one order after another. Get your boots off! Get rid of anything sharp enough to cut the raft. Haul the kit aboard!

27. CU EXT DAY
CAPTAIN

Tired, soaking wet, exhausted but giving orders quietly. (he only gives a few orders in this shot. Don't try to imitate or sync lip movement to narration). He is still holding on to Airman Rogers.

Inflate the boarding stations.

Let's get that canopy up.

CUT TO:

28. MCU EXT DAY
CAPTAIN AND AIRMAN ROGERS.

Captain turns airman over on his back; talks pleasantly to him but not sympathetically. Gives him a soft punch in the shoulder. His attitude is "Don't let it get you down, boy. Let's go."

He kept pushing us, and he was right. That was no time to sit around and think. Somebody might get to feeling sorry for himself.

CUT TO:

29. MLS EXT DAY
ALL AIRMEN ON RAFT

Canopy going up.

Everyone of us was sure we'd be picked up in a few hours, but the Captain kept us working as if we were going to be out there for weeks - and he was almost right.

SLOW DISSOLVE TO:

30. MLS EXT DAY
ALL AIRMEN ON RAFT: CALM SEA

Raft canopy is now up. When we get close enough to see it, the raft is shipshape, clean, with all gear stowed.

On the third day the situation toughened up a bit. We hadn't seen a ship or a plane. Airman Rogers was beginning to talk to

30. CONT'D.

1st Lt's arm is in a sling. Sgt has his head bandaged. The "Gibson Girl" antenna is aloft and the Sgt cranks it. Solar Stills are operating. All men are fishing. All men are bearded.

CUT TO:

31. MS EXT DAY
ALL AIRMEN ON RAFT:

(Same business as in scene 21 above, except that camera is now on the raft under the canopy.)

1stLt. suddenly jerks his line and yells. All try to help him pull in his fish.

CUT TO:

32. CU EXT DAY
1st LIEUTENANT & CAPTAIN

The Captain is helping the lieutenant pull in his fish. Lt reaches down over side of raft to catch fish with his right hand.

CUT TO:

himself and in spite of careful rationing, all food and fresh water were gone.

Captain Wallace was still keeping us busy. I kept the signal mirror sweeping the horizon; We took turns with the Gibson Girl. We played games, - spelling games, memory games, - anything to keep us going. Some of us fished all the time, - but no luck until I made the great catch.

For this fish I won two prizes. He was the <u>first</u> and the <u>biggest</u> we caught.

33. ECU EXT DAY
FISH IN 1ST LT'S HAND

The fish is flapping; he is hardly bigger than the Lt's hand.

For eight men he wasn't much but he gave us hope. Where there was one there must be more. He convinced us we would not starve.

DISSOLVE TO:

34. CU EXT DUSK EFFECT
1stLT AND SGT

Sgt takes slug of water distilled by Solar Still, then passes it to Lt who takes his ration. Lt. then passes last bit of water to Airman Rogers who is "behind camera."

Just before dark we divided the precious water distilled during the day. There wasn't much to go around.

CUT TO:

35. CU EXT DUSK EFFECT
AIRMAN ROGERS

He reaches for water; give container a disappointed look then gulps it down; and throws container into bottom of raft.

Nobody complained except Rogers. He never seemed to get enough. At first we thought he was still suffering from the shock of ditching, but his temper wasn't improving.

FAST FADE OUT:

FAST FADE IN:

36. MS EXT DAY
ALL AIRMEN ON RAFT: UNDER CANOPY

As before everybody fishing and busy. Only airman Rogers is down; curled up in the bottom; face and head covered with hands as if hiding. (Center on Airman Rogers)

The next day he was much worse - retching and feverish.

36. CONT'D.

Suddenly Rogers rocks to his knees; intent, excited. He begins shouting and pointing off scene.
The other men look but realize he's seeing things. They force him back and try to calm him.

At noon he saw an island with pine trees that wasn't there.

CUT TO:

37. MCU EXT DAY
CAPTAIN, LIEUTENANT & ROGERS

Lt tries to calm Rogers; pillows his head with gear of some sort. Captain scoops up sea water with a container and pours it over Rogers' clothes.

We thought the sun and dehydration had been too much for him. We decided to keep his clothes wet with salt water so that he'd lose less body water by evaporation.

Captain scoops up another container of sea water and is about to pour it on Rogers clothes when the Airman suddenly sits up; grabs the container from the Captain; and gulps the sea water.

That's where we discovered the truth. Rogers had been sneaking drinks of sea water at night!

CUT TO:

38. CU EXT DAY
CAPTAIN & AIRMAN ROGERS

Captain grabs container of sea water away from Rogers. (Center on Rogers). Rogers yells at the Captain.

He said he's been drinking plenty of it. He said he'd go on drinking it.

CUT TO:

39. MS EXT DAY
ALL AIRMEN ON RAFT: UNDER CANOPY

2d Lt is holding Rogers down.
Captain and other men are staring down at Rogers.
We see the faces of only Rogers and the Lt. The other men have their backs to the camera; they are as motionless as the swaying of the raft permits. They are horrified.
Rogers is still babbling.

The Captain had told us about drinking sea water. He had forbidden us to even try it. Now we could see what it did to a man.

CUT TO:

40. CU EXT DAY
AIRMAN ROGERS & 2d LT

Airman Rogers stops babbling and falls back exhausted.

But Rogers was lucky - mighty lucky. We had only a few more hours on the raft.

DISSOLVE TO:

41. MLS EXT DAY
AIRMEN ON RAFT: CRASH BOAT

Rogers is strapped to stretcher which is being hoisted by a sling to the crash boat.

We all survived.....but Rogers did it the hard way.
When we were picked up, he wasn't quite dead or totally mad, - but almost.

CUT TO:

42. CU EXT DAY
ROGERS STRAPPED IN LITTER

Litter is being hoisted aboard Crash boat.
Rogers is struggling deliriously.

(NO SOUND)

FADE OUT:

(MUSIC:
Bring in music; take it up full and hold through optical)

FADE IN:

43. LS EXT DAY OVERCAST
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN AFLOAT

Capt Sykes: Pilot
Lt. Ricci, co-pilot
T/Sgt, Webber
S/Sgt McDill
They are aboard in a rough sea; sea anchor out.

CUT TO:

44. MLS EXT DAY
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN
(Same as preceding scene #34)

Two men are sitting in the bottom of the raft; knees up; legs intertwined.
The Lt and one Sgt are leaning over the raft vomiting. Their backs to camera.

CUT TO:

45. MS EXT DAY
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN
(same as preceding scene #35)

(Take music under for narrator)

FIRST NARRATOR

In a four or six-man raft, men face all the hazards of deep-sea survival with a few variations.

Exposure, - balance, - and cramped positions have to be added to the problem. This crew of a C-47 made it to the raft because ~~Captain~~ Major Sykes, the aircraft commander, had made sure they were well drilled in ditching.

(sneak music out)

(FOURTH NARRATOR'S VOICE)
(VOICE OF PILOT TELLING STORY)

It wasn't a good ditching.
We had had to ditch in a hurry in the late afternoon. We weren't even sure our MAYDAY had been heard and a low ceiling made for lousy visibility.
But still we had some luck. We had managed to get aboard our raft with the Gibson Girl, - and nobody hurt.

46. MCU EXT DAY HIGH ANGLE
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN

Lt and S/Sgt still hanging over the raft sick. Captain and T/Sgt are trying to fly the kite carrying the Gibson Girl Antenna. All are clean shaven.

After we put out the sea anchor, I wanted to get the Gibson Girl working. But Sgt. Webber and I couldn't get the kite up. It was water-soaked. Lt Ricci and Sgt McDill were too sea sick to help.

CUT TO:

47. CU EXT DAY
T/SGT
Sgt drops kite he's working on and turns to heave over the side.

I don't think anyone could have been out there and not got sick. It was Sergeant Webber's turn next;

CUT TO:

48. CU EXT DAY
CAPTAIN
Still trying to put the kite together; fighting sea sickness; then finally turning himself over the side to be sick too.

and then mine.

CUT TO:

49. MLS EXT DAY
6-MAN RAFT FOUR AIRMEN
All prostrate.

Funny? Seasickness can take away your will to survive faster and easier than anything that will happen to you.

DISSOLVE TO:

50. MLS EXT DAY
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN
All prostrate.

(Move camera boat in toward raft during this scene.)

We didn't move for more than two hours. We couldn't. I was trying to remember I was ranking officer. Lives depended on me; but all I wanted to do was die. It was the easy way out.

CUT TO:

51. MS EXT DAY
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN

Raft capsizes. Captain holds on. Sgt Webber starts after Gibson Girl. Captain grabs him and pulls him back. The other two men hold on to raft.

Then suddenly we were back in the sea. Webber tried to get the Gibson Girl, but in that sea he wouldn't have had a chance. We'd have lost him, too.

CUT TO:

52. MS EXT DAY HIGH ANGLE
FOUR MEN & RAFT
The raft is capsized. The men set about righting it. The Lt gets hold of the grips and struggles to right the raft.

Hard work, cold water, and the absolute necessity to get back in that raft were good for us, - I suppose.

CUT TO:

52a. CU EXT DAY (INTERCUT)
Lt rights raft.

(NO SOUND)

CUT TO:

52b. MS EXT DAY HIGH ANGLE
FOUR MEN & RAFT

Captain and one man on one side of raft hold it down, while one of the two men on the proper side climb in one at a time.
Then Captain and man on his side work their way around raft and re-board.

(NO SOUND)

CUT TO:

53. MCU EXT DAY
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN ABOARD

Captain, the last man, climbs aboard; everyone else balancing and helping. Sgt. McDill slumps exhausted, sick.

Now we were twice as wet and five times as cold, but oddly enough only half as sea sick. Three of us were doing better. Only McDill was still down.

CUT TO:

54. MS EXT DAY
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN

We added weight to the sea anchor; and let some air out of the raft. She began riding better and then there was noting for us to do but sweat it out.

SLOW FADE:

(during optical bring up sound of water and wind under Captain's voice; and continue narration)

We had a rough night; - cold; - wet; - cramped; - sick; but we didn't dumped again.

SLOW FADE IN:

55. MLS EXT DAY BRIGHT
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN
(calmer sea than in preceding scenes)

Men are trying to undo the kit. Sgt McDill is supported by one of the men. Solar stills are out. Men are showing day old beards.

The next morning we were kind of beat up. That galloping bathtub and rubbed sores in our butts and backs. But two things gave us new hope.

CUT TO:

56. MS EXT DAY
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN
Same as preceding scene.

We still had the equipment in the kit; and more than anything else we had lost our fear of the raft. Even when it was sloshing with water, we knew it would support us.

CUT TO:

57. MCU EXT DAY
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN
Men are eating; helping McDill.

We ate a little of the candy ration, and I would have given a year's pay for a drink of fresh, ice water.

CUT TO:

58. MLS EXT DAY
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN
Sun shade is being rigged.

Now the sun was going to be our biggest problem. Already our faces and necks were feeling hot and sore.

CUT TO:

59. MS EXT DAY
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN
T/Sgt Webber and Lt are rigging sun shade and Captain is smearing ointment on Sgt. McDill.

We rigged the sun shade and smeared ointment from the kit over our salt sores and exposed skin.
That reflected sunlight, however, was as bad as direct sun. It burned us under the chin and nose, behind the ears and on the upper eyelids.

DISSOLVE TO:

60. MS EXT DAY
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN
All airmen have covering over their heads and faces made from T-shirts.

Captain points right frame out to sea. Sgt Webber and Lt look where he pointed. And begin taking down the sun shade, frantically.

(WIPE RIGHT TO LEFT)

WIPE TO:

By noon we had that problem under control. We made hats and face coverings out of our T-shirts. But even protected from the sun it was hot out there and our eyes were dry and burning.

Then came the rain squall!

61. CU EXT DAY (RAIN)
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN

The four airmen are holding the paulin over their knees. They empty the first rain water topour off salt brine, and then let it fill.

(use fire hose for rain; rain is coming from right)
They hold their faces up to the rain.

CUT TO:

Although the rain hit so hard it hurt, still it felt good. Even McDill began to feel better. We filled every available container with fresh water.

62. CU EXT DAY (RAIN)
Sgt Webber and Lieutenant

They are filling one-half of their Mae Wests with water.

(WIPE RIGHT TO LEFT)

WIPE TO:

I thought surely we'd be picked up that second day, but it was no time to take a chance. Each of us filled half of his Mae West with fresh water; and we drank all we could.

63. MLS EXT LATE AFTERNOON EFFECT
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN

Raft has sun shade rigged again; Sgt McDill is still a sick man but trying to sit up now. The other three are pointing and looking

It was long after the rain squall had passed that we sighted the island. We'd flown over it the day

63. CONT'D.

off screen. (Pointing in the opposite direction from which the rain squall came.)

before, and I was kind of expecting to see it.

CUT TO:

64. ELS EXT LATE AFTERNOON EFFECT
ISLAND IN THE DISTANCE

Everybody was crazy to get out of the raft and get ashore, - but I was scared, - scared all the way through.

CUT TO:

65. MS EXT LATE AFTERNOON EFFECT
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN

All three men (even McDill) are arguing with the Captain. The Captain is shaking his head and telling them "no."

I knew it was one of those Carribean Islands with high-cliff shore lines surrounded with coral and heavy seas.
The raft was torture but it was safe as long as it was in deep water.

CUT TO:

66. MLS EXT EVENING EFFECT
ISLAND IN THE DISTANCE

At sea we'd survive somehow, - but we could be smashed, cut up and drowned in one quick minute on a shore like that.

CUT TO:

67. CU EXT EVENING EFFECT
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN
Arguing furiously; the captain holding his ground.

I wanted to get ashore as badly as they did, but I figured we had a good chance of being picked up, and it wasn't worth the risk of landing.

CUT TO:

68. MS EXT EVENING EFFECT
SHORE OF ISLAND

Waves crashing against coral.

I tried to tell them. You can't maneuver a raft! You can't sail it! You can't control it! It has no keel! Get in too close and you'll be caught between surf and cliffs; and in rip tides and coral.

No, sir! No Landing!

CUT TO:

69. MLS EXT LATE EVENING
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN
Island in far background. The argument is over.

They were good troops, and they accepted the "hard word."

CUT TO:

70. MS EXT LATE EVENING
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN
Airmen are silently watching the island go by.

But with another night ahead of us, and the island so close, - it wasn't easy to pass it up. I could only hope my decision had been right.

DISSOLVE TO:

71. MS EXT NIGHT EFFECT
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN

Men huddled together with sunshade pulled around them.
One man bailing.

That second night seemed worse than the first. Soaked to the skin with spray and fanned by a steady night wind, we huddled together feeling half frozen. We continuously shipped cold sea water, and bailed it out as best we could.

CUT TO:

72. CU EXT NIGHT EFFECT
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN
Same as above, closer angle.
Center on man bailing. He is exhausted but determined.
If possible show Sgt McDill lying half across the Captain's lap.

The raft bucked and banged us, and rubbed new sores into us for ten hours of darkness. I was afraid McDill wasn't going to make it, . .

DISSOLVE TO:

73. MS EXT DAY
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN

Captain and Lt are trying to give Sgt McDill a drink of water.
Beards are more evident.

. . . but at dawn he was still alive.

CUT TO:

74. CU EXT DAY
Lt & Captain & Sgt McDill

Captain holding Sgt's head.

Lt grabs Capt's arm, and points behind him.

He wasn't in good shape but he was better than I expected.

CUT TO:

75. CU EXT DAY
STERN OF RAFT: SEA BIRD

A sea bird is perched on the stern of the raft; Sgt Webber is moving slowly toward it. (Capt Flint says Gooney Birds are available for this purpose and can be secured by their feet to the end of the raft) Sgt Webber makes a grab at the bird's feet.

Our first visitor was a welcome sight, - and Sergeant Webber made like an Indian.

CUT TO:

76. CU EXT DAY
SGT WEBBER HOLDING BIRD BY FEET

This gave us all a big laugh. But it wasn't just the "act" that pleased us. This was dinner.

CUT TO:

77. MS EXT DAY
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN
Sgt is still holding bird; and has his knife in his hand.

We planned it carefully. Wring his neck; clean him and skin him. We'd save the entrails for fish bait.

(Pause)

For awhile we thought we wouldn't need this bird.

Sudden excitement.
Almost as one man they all look off to one side. Sgt Webber hands the bird to McDill.

78. LS EXT DAY
AIRCRAFT (SA -16) IN FLIGHT
Aircraft in distance flying from left to right screen.

(excited)
That SA-16 was flying a careful pattern but he was a long way off and he hadn't seen us yet!

CUT TO:

79. MS EXT DAY
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN

Capt. grabs URC-4 radio and begins operation.
Lt starts flashing with signal mirror. Sgt Webber frantically gets sea marker overboard and gets smoke flare up.

I got on the radio! Ricci tried to hit the co-pilot in the eye with a flash of light! Sgt. Webber got the sea marker out and the smoke up!

CUT TO:

80. CU EXT DAY
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN
They are all doing something to attract attention. Capt shouting into radio; Lt flashing mirror and cursing to himself; Sgt Webber waving smoke signal and stirring water; Sgt McDill waving T-shirt.
Captain realizes radio is not functioning; shakes it; tries it again; throws it in the raft.

We cursed, prayed, shouted, waved and splashed water as if it would help.
I discovered the radio was water-soaked and useless.

CUT TO:

81. LS EXT DAY
AIRCRAFT (SA-16) IN FLIGHT

Flies on in distance, getting smaller and smaller.

Lt Ricci must have missed with the mirror.

CUT TO:

82. CU EXT DAY
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN

One by one they give up signalling. Finally only Sgt Webber is left holding his smoke flare.

The sea was too rough to spot dye marker from that distance; and the smoke flare must have been terribly small in that big ocean. I have never felt so low in my life and I know the others did too. For a while it seemed like the end of all hope.

DISSOLVE TO:

83. MLS EXT DAY
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN

Canopy being rigged.
They finish rigging canopy.

But we had to get the sunshade up again, and as soon as we started doing something we began to think again, - and to hope again.

CUT TO:

84. MS EXT DAY
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN

Sgt webber and Lt Ricci are carving the sea bird, and laying strips of meat on the gunwales to dry.

Getting the bird ready for eatingkept Ricci and Webber busy. I told McDill to stand look-out duty. He was getting worse fast now and this gave him something to <u>try</u> to do.

CUT TO:

85. CU EXT DAY
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN
Sgt Webber and Lt are slicing sea bird meat. Sgt. Webber is trying to watch for airplanes but his head keeps dropping forward like a man desperately trying to keep awake.
Captain pats him on the back.
Obviously all men are on look-out duty.
Sgt and Lt suddenly begin undoing sunshade. The captain is shouting.

Of course all of us were on the look-out for that SA-16.

When we saw him again he was closer, - much closer, -

CUT TO:

86. MLS EXT DAY
6-MAN RAFT: FOUR AIRMEN

Everybody signalling, shouting, and splashing.
Lt and Captain with mirrors;
Sgt webber with smoke flare and sea-marker; Sgt McDill with T-shirt.

and we were ready for him.

CUT TO:

87. LS EXT DAY
AIRCRAFT (SA-16) IN FLIGHT

Flying from background toward right screen.
Suddenly veers towards camera and drops down toward camera.

FADE OUT:

FADE IN:

88. ELS EXT DAY
AIRMAN IN 1-MAN RAFT: CALM OCEAN

This shot is to accentuate the smallness of one man against the sea. When we get closer to him we see that he is wearing his crash helmet; is clean shaven; and fairly rested. i.e. he has just been downed.

CUT TO:

89. MLS EXT DAY
AIRMAN IN 1-MAN RAFT

(same as preceding scene)
Airman is going through his kit, taking inventory.

CUT TO:

When he made that turn I knew he'd seen us.

It was the most beautiful sight I ever saw.

(BRING MUSIC IN AND UP WITH FADE OUT)

(Take music under for FIRST NARRATOR'S VOICE)

FIRST NARRATOR

The sea is not only a violent environment. Just the loneliness of it can be terrifying when a man must face it by himself.

It demands not only physical but Mental endurance as well.

Your mental attitude is one of the most important factors in your survival. The less a man worries and the busier he keeps himself, the better he'll do.

90. MS EXT DAY
AIRMAN IN 1-MAN RAFT

(same as preceding scene)

Going through his kit.

This pilot survived for twenty days! - Alone!

(Music out)

FIFTH NARRATOR'S VOICE

91. CU EXT DAY HIGH ANGLE
AIRMAN IN 1-MAN RAFT

(same as preceding scene)
We can see now, however, his store of food in the raft:

6 cans of pemmican; 3 chocolate bars; 1 small jar of malted milk; jar of vitamin tablets and 3 pints of water.

When I landed in the sea, I had 6 cans of pemmican; 3 chocolate bars; a small jar of malted milk, vitamin tablets and about three pints of water.

CUT TO:

92. ECU EXT DAY
PROVISIONS STACKED ON PILOT'S LEGS

(shoot this from the pilot's eyeview)
His right hand is also in the frame holding a knife. Provisions are 6 cans of pemmican; 3 chocolate bars; 1 small jar of malted milk; jar of vitamin tablets; and three can of water.

I decided to ration my food to make it last for at least twelve days.

DISSOLVE TO:

93. MLS EXT DAY
AIRMAN IN 1-MAN RAFT: CALM OCEAN

When we get close enough to him we will see that he is wearing a makeshift head covering (Arab type); that he is heavily bearded; haggard and sun-burned.

But of course it wasn't enough and I had to learn to forage from the sea. I picked over every floating thing for life of any sort.

CUT TO:

94. MLS EXT DAY
AIRMAN IN 1-MAN RAFT: CALM OCEAN

He is pulling a blob of sea weed into the boat.

Floating timber often had crabs clinging to it; and always barnacles. I cut the barnacles off with my knife and sucked out the meat.

CUT TO:

95. MS EXT DAY HIGH ANGLE
AIRMAN IN 1-MAN RAFT

(Same business as above)
Pulling in seaweed.
Grabs at a small crab.

Seaweed usually meant a really good dinner. Crabs, shrimp and sometimes minnows hiding in the weed were easy to pick out.

CUT TO:

96. CU EXT DAY
AIRMAN IN 1-MAN RAFT

Airman is holding crab so that it is plainly visible. There is no celebration here at all. He tears leg off of crab, cracks the claw and eats it. (Tech. Advisor, Capt Flint will see to the staging of this scene).
Opens body of crab with knife and prepares to eat that.

Tasted good too. There just wasn't enough of them.

DISSOLVE TO:

97. MS EXT DAY
AIRMAN IN 1-MAN RAFT

He has caught a seabird, and is ripping the skin off it.
Hands are bloody.

I couldn't have made it without the seabirds. They perch on the raft to rest. They're easily caught, and they usually have some fresh-caught fish still in their gullets.

CUT TO:

98. CU EXT DAY
BIRD CUT OPEN: AIRMAN'S HANDS

Airman's hand reaches into gullet and pulls out a fish.

These partly digested fish are tender and tasty. They were perhaps the best thing I had to eat next to my regular rations.

CUT TO:

99. MCU EXT DAY
AIRMAN WASHING FISH OFF IN SEA WATER

He washes it off; holds it up by the tail and drops it into his houth. (this can be a sardine)

(NO SOUND)

DISSOLVE TO:

100. MS EXT DAY
AIRMAN IN 1-MAN RAFT:

He is cutting up sea bird meat into small chunks. At the same time he is chewing.

The actual meat of the seabird tasted terrible - it stunk. I ate the liver and cut the meat up into small pieces, - very small, -

CUT TO:

101. CU EXT DAY
AIRMAN IN 1-MAN RAFT

Cutting meat into very small pieces. (this can be liver) Drops one into his throat and swallows it.

and I swallowed them whole. I had to force it down, but I knew I was getting nourishment.

CUT TO:

102. MS EXT DAY HIGH ANGLE
AIRMAN ON 1-MAN RAFT

He goes on preparing meat; and eating tiny mouthfuls.

Although my rations were scanty I kept my body in fairly good condition by foraging in the sea, and I lost only twenty pounds in twenty days.

DISSOLVE TO:

103. MLS EXT DAY
AIRMAN IN 1-MAN RAFT

He is looking up at the sky studying clouds and wind; and singing.

When I wasn't actually looking for food I tried not to think idly. I made myself do mathematical problems; -

104. MS EXT DAY
AIRMAN IN 1-MAN RAFT

He begins cleaning up the raft and continues singing.

CUT TO:

and day after day I sang all the songs I could remember.

105. CU EXT DAY
AIRMAN IN 1-MAN RAFT

Singing.

CUT TO:

Singing seemed to help more than a one sided conversation with birds and porpoises.

106. MS EXT DAY
AIRMAN IN 1-MAN RAFT

Exercising carefully. His knees seem to bend stiffly and his leg movements are cautious and awkward. His arm movements are more limber.

CUT TO:

I exercised only a little to save my energy, but I exercised regularly; and of course I always kept a lookout for rain squalls.

107. CU EXT DAY
AIRMAN IN 1-MAN RAFT

(same business as above)
Exercising carefully.
Then stops suddenly and remains very still.

CUT TO:

Toward the end, in spite of my exercises, I lost all feeling from the waist down.

108. MLS or MS EXT DAY
SHARK FIN CUTTING THROUGH WATER

This should be available in calm water round the Ramey AFB.

Some of my visitors were not too welcome.

CUT TO:

109. MS EXT DAY
AIRMAN IN 1-MAN RAFT

Sitting still and watching to one side apprehensively.

Usually I just sat there quietly and watched, and after a while the sharks left. But once a big blue character seemed too interested in me and my raft, -

CUT TO:

110. CU EXT DAY
AIRMAN IN 1-MAN RAFT

Picks revolver out of kit which has been wrapped in a rubber bag. He unknots the rubber bag; rolls it carefully off revolver.

- much too interested!

CUT TO:

111. MS EXT DAY
AIRMAN IN 1-MAN RAFT

He aims revolver over side, apparently holding it close to water.

Revolver jumps, as he fires.

I held the revolver only six inches away from his head, and I let him have it.

(Sound of revolver shot)

I watched him go down, and then the big silence crowded in around me again.

DISSOLVE TO:

112. ELS EXT DAY
FREIGHTER AT SEA

The freighter is coming toward the camera.

The last few days I'd seen things that couldn't be true. Once there was another fellow suddenly in the raft with me. Once I saw a city with lights. I was getting so I didn't believe what I saw, - but that freighter! It kept coming closer and closer.

(sound of deep whistle from freighter)

CUT TO:

113. MLS EXT DAY
(reverse angle)
AIRMAN IN RAFT

Airman waving shirt joyfully. (keep camera moving in as if it is on freighter and freighter is coming to the rescue.)

Finally I had to admit it was real. "Son," I said to myself, "You've hacked it!"

(Bring music in and up full)

FADE OUT:

FADE IN:

(MUSIC UNDER)

114. LS EXT DAY
SAME AS OPENING-LIVE-BACKGROUND SCENE
TWO AIRMEN IN FOUR-MAN RAFT: ROLLING OCEAN

FIRST ANNOUNCER

~~Since World War II~~ thousands of men have been forced into the sea and survived. Some have drifted for as long as ~~forty-eight days, and some even longer~~ 160 days, - but most

114. CONTD.

CUT TO:

115. MS EXT DAY
2 AIRMEN IN 4-MAN RAFT

SAME SCENE AS PRECEDING

have been rescued within 5 days.

Plan now to survive later. Study ~~deep~~ sea survival. Know your equipment and check it carefully. Every day your chances are better but Deep Sea Survival always will take courage, endurance and the will to live.

FADE OUT

END

Lars Malmström

Swedish National Travel Office

Head Office: SWEDISH TOURIST TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION • STOCKHOLM
Official Representative, SWEDISH STATE RAILWAYS

630 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
Telephone: Circle 6-1675 Cable Address: SWEDTRAVEL

BIRGER NORDHOLM, *Director*

August 3, 1959

575
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

This is to tell you that your room at the Grand Hotel is confirmed for the night of September 2, which is your arrival date in Gothenburg. If you want to postpone it a day, so that you do not have to rush through Sweden, please let us know. We suggest that you go by way of Gränna and stay overnight,x) between the 2nd and 3rd. The suggested route is indicated on the enclosed map.

Sincerely yours,

Lars Malmström

Lars Malmström
Assistant Director

LM:bms

x) at Golden Otter Inn, Gyllene Uttern, a delightful place

Swedish National Travel Office

Head Office: SWEDISH TOURIST TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION • STOCKHOLM
Official Representative, SWEDISH STATE RAILWAYS

630 FIFTH AVENUE • NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
Telephone: CIrcle 6-1675 Cable Address: SWEDTRAVEL

BIRGER NORDHOLM, *Director*

July 27, 1959

575
Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

My friend, Holger Lundbergh, has told me about your forthcoming trip to Sweden and we are as enthusiastic as he about you and your family seeing our country and meeting with those people who may give you a picture of Sweden's cultural and political life. We understand that you are sailing on the M/S Gripsholm from New York on August 25 and we have written to the Grand Hotel and asked for reservations. As soon as we get their answer we will let you know. We have also written to the Royal Automobile Club and asked them to help you clear your car on your arrival. (Are you a member of AAA?) Enclosed please find an Esso map and a booklet "Sweden by Car".

We are also enclosing some literature on Stockholm and on Visby, which we hope you will have a chance to visit, if only for an afternoon. It takes one hour by air and it is extremely worthwhile, not only from sightseeing, but also from a cultural point of view. It is the only place in Sweden where you can see the evolution from the Viking times to the 20th century.

You will hear from us again and please let us know if we can do anything else to make your trip as interesting and exciting as it should be.

Cordially,

Lars Malmström

Lars Malmström
Assistant Director

LM:bms

Malone, John A.

February 7, 1958

Dear Mr. Malone:

Thank you for your letter of January 29th calling my attention to the story, "On My Own" which appeared in the February 8th issue of THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I read it with a great deal of interest, and I appreciate your taking the time to write me about it.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John A. Malone
The Curtis Publishing Company
Independence Square
Philadelphia 5, Pennsylvania

mcc

Tmf

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY
INDEPENDENCE SQUARE
PHILADELPHIA 5

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST
LADIES' HOME JOURNAL
JACK AND JILL
HOLIDAY

PUBLIC RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

January 29, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

In reading Part One of Eleanor Roosevelt's story, "On My Own," in the February 8 issue of The Saturday Evening Post, it occurred to me that her widowhood carries a greater responsibility than generally realized.

However, she makes no complaint about the unusual aspects of her life since F.D.R. died on April 12, 1945. Instead, she takes you behind the scenes in a matter-of-fact approach which adds up to quite an experience.

Her report begins on page 19 of the attached advance copy of the magazine. I thought you might like to have it called to your attention.

Sincerely,

John A. Malone

John A. Malone

JAM:hem

Attachment

Malow, Richard

Delta Sigma Phi Fraternity

4/29/59

Alpha Theta Chapter
2009 Washtenaw Avenue
Ann Arbor, Michigan

Dear Mr. Murrow,

This past weekend the University of Michigan held its semi-annual Spring Weekend. This is always the biggest campus event of the year.

The weekend comprises many varied contests between the numerous fraternities and sororities here at Michigan. Each fraternity picks a sorority with which to work, and we chose Kappa Delta.

One of these contests was a skit which was given this past Friday evening. When work began on the play, we decided to do a "take-off" on your program "Person to Person." Our version changed this title to "Point to Point," with a character called Abe Gawkins, as the hero of West Point.

We were fortunate enough to win third place that night, and we thought that you might enjoy reading the script.

Of course, it seemed more than coincidental that your program is featuring Pete Dawkins this Friday, only one week later.

We at Delt Sig certainly hope this small theatrical adventure does not offend you, and we would also be more than pleased if you could drop us a line sometime in the future.

With warmest regards,
Richard Malow

Spring Weekend
1959

Good Evening - This is Wayward R. Burro. (Girl comes out and lights cigarette) This evening Point to Point takes you to East Point for the story behind the Abe Gawkins legend. (drag on cigarette) East Point is the spawning ground of America's future generals, leaders, and statesmen. Not since the class of 1915 with names of Eisenhower, Bradley, James Van Fleet, and Alfred E. Newman - not since this star-studded class of 1915 has the Academy on the fertile banks of the Hudson, had one figure that has dominated the public fancy as Abe Gawkins - Abe Gawkins is more than a cadet, more than an athlete, more than a scholar, more than a man (puff) - which has led many people to wonder what is Abe Gawkins? This evening we will attempt to answer this question. Born in Royal Oak, Mich. son of a (puff) nobody, Abe rose from an obscure boyhood of newsboy, eagle scout, and pusher, to the exemplary image of the ideal American youth.

He is now a member of the ethical practices committee of the AF of L CIO. He was selected to this post after being chosen an outstanding son of a Michigan DAR. He is the founder and Leader of the men's auxillary of the WCTU, and for ~~one summer~~ he worked with the Arthur-Murray Highway Construction Co., for which he has (light on Abe) been chosen a Rhodes Scholar. (Abe almost on stage)

(Abe begins push ups at 96, 97, - 100) (Wayward gives with a whirl of the chair)

(Way) Good evening Cadet Gawkins, (puff) or may I call you Abe?

(Abe) Yea, - Yes, you may have that liberty, Sir.

(Way) Tell me Abe, what made you come to the point?

(Abe) Gosh, Mr. Burrow, Sir, I like what the Point has to offer. (Smile)

(Way) What does the point have to offer?

(Abe) (Blank look now - pause) I like the color, bugles, parades, flags, kissing rock, uniforms and above all Mr. Burrow - Sir, I came here for the glory, Sir.

(Way) You can drop the sir - Abe.

(Abe) Thank you sir.

(Way) No sir

(Abe) What Sir

(Way) Let's forget it (puff ------)

MOOSE ENTERS WITH A GIRL

(Way) I see that the roommate situation has improved here, in the last decade.

(Abe) Well Mr. Burrow-Sir, I would like you to meet (says softly "get that dame out of here) Cadet Brazzilowski, Moose Brazzilowski.

(Way) How do you spell that Cadet?

(Moo) M-O-O-S-E Brazzilowski with two Z's

(Way) I see

(Abe) Moose and I have a third roommate - J. Ludlow Fontz (one Z) - but we haven't seen him since he took the Kinsey Report out of the library. He must be fighting through in the true tradition of the Point.

(Way) Yes, Well we all know that the academy is steeped - in traditions. Would you care to enlighten our viewing audience?

(Abe) Yes, sir - we have a statue donated to us by the same people who gave the museum lions to the University of Mich., except here the flag waves, the cannon roars and the boy salutes the young lady, and the trees tremble, bowes fall, and down will come baby, cradle and all. (carried away)

(Way) Hmmmmm - We've heard something about a rock, which seems to be one of your famous landmarks.

(Abe) Do you mean the kissing rock? Sir?

(Way) No, I don't think so.

(Abe) Sir? You're kidding, Sir. That is, we've been planning on it, Sir. Really, Sir, we scrubbed it down this morning. Oh please sir. the cameras and technicians are out there.

Light on Kissing Rock

(Way) I had no idea it meant that much to you son. Let's have a look at your rock.

LIGHT ON ROCK - J. LUDLOW FONTZ AND GIRL 2 or so beer cans.

(Abe) About our third roommate. Light off

Light on General

(Way) Hmmm - (puff) Now that we have talked to some of the cadets and seen some of your traditions, let's meet one of the men responsible for the administration of this unique institution. General Delivery are you there?

GENERAL AT DESK WITH SECRETARY SITTING ON DESK ALSO

(Gen) There I was with four battalions around me and the corporal came to me trembling, and with icy nerve I calmed his fears saying, "Don't give up now, we know where they are. Then (one and on)

(Way) Excuse me general,

(Gen) Oh pardon me, Mr. Burrow, (Slaps with swagger stick on rump the secretary, she jumps up, smile, goes back to her typing)

(Way) You were discussing some of your past battle exploits. Could you tell us a little about them in relation to the mementos on your desk and wall.? Take that horn for instance.

(Gen) (Begins looking, among his piles of papers - can't find it)

(Way) To the right, there.

(Gen) Oh, yes. This is one of my most cherished possessions. Its from the battle of the little big horn - O ho, no pun intended. This horn was used by my great-grandfather; (pause) .... on my great grand-mother. (mutters) Look at the dent there.

(Way) Seriously, did he use the bugle for a charge?

(Gen) No, but great-grandmother did. (points to arrow) As you can see by the arrow, the fighting was fast and furious; the next one got him, heh, heh.

(Way) Is there any significance attached to that flag, general?

(Gen) No not especially; It covers up the cracks in the wall there.

(Way) I see, well, what about those two cannon balls on your desk.

(Gen) Oh, those; no luck there either, Mr. Burrow; those are 5&Dime book ends. They had another pair attached by a chain, but they were too expensive.

(Way) I see that you have quite a number of ribbons. Would you care to tell us something about them, especially that one to the left.

(Gen) Right

(Way) No left

(Gen) Oh yes, heh, heh, This is a ribbon from the European theatre, this one from the Asian theatre, and this one . . . (pause) heh, heh, from the Lydia Mendelson theater (pulls ticket off coat, rips in two, lets it fall to ground) Boy that was a good performance, do you remember when the Sultan . . .

(Way) (Interrupts) I didn't see the show, general.

(Gen) Oh

(Way) Now then, would you explain some of your other medals.

(Gne) Yes, I'd be glad to. The silver star here is for sercuring the beach at Normandy, this bronze medal is for taking the beach at Anzio, and the gold star is for securing the beach at Fort Lauderdale - sometype of local uprising.

(Way) In your modesty, you've neglected to mention your purple heart, general.

(Gen) Its sort of ironic but, our whole company, was strafed by the Luftwaffe, one day, and I was the only one to survive, simply because of my wine flask, up here, heh, heh,- a bullet, 100 proof vest, you might say, heh, heh.

(Way) That's alright - we understand. Now general, could you tall us something about the curriculum here?

(Gen) Well, (playing with Queegs ball bearings), our men, I don't like to brag, but, our men have to prove themselves. They must learn a great variety of things in many diversified areas. For someday, they will be the military leaders of our country. Their curriculum includes marching 102, path finding 9, Astro-physics, advanced thermo-nuclear inferential, differential, ... (pause) (Scowl) general math is what it is. Besides eight hours of class a day the cadet is allowed 2 hours for meals, 2 hours for remedial marching, 4 hours of building men to build a better America. And then we try to allow an hour study time for every hour in class and 1 hour free time.

(Way) But general, you already mentioned 25 hours and you haven't mentioned sleep - general-general.

(Gen) ZZZZZZZZzzzzzzzzzzzzzz

(Moo) Hi ya - uh, (He can't remember Burrow's name)

(Way) Its Burrow

(Moo) Oh, thats right, Mr. Burrow, Sir

(Way) By the way, I don't seem to recall your name, cadet.

(Moo) Moose Brazzilowski, 2 Z's

(Way) Lets escort our audience to the kissing rock. We'd like to interview cadet Fontz He was occupied when we saw him earlier. light off Moose, another on rock

(Moo) Ok, Mr. Burrow (And then wanders back to the room)

(Way) Fine. . . and thank you cadet. (Switch to rock where Ludlow and friend are still preoccupied) I don't remember this in the generals schedule.

(Fon) The General has his schedule and I have mine.

(Way) "Unique" (to audience) I understand there is to be an inspection this afternoon.

(Fon) (comes out of clinch) Thats right Mr. Burrow, (goes back in clinch) light off

SWITCH TO ABES ROOM WHERE WILD PARTY IS GOING ON

(Way) We are just outside Cadet Gawkins room where we find Exchange Officer Leftantant Sigmund Gooch- who has informed me that he has chosen this room to use for a mock inspection. light on room

(Sig) (thick english accent) You see, Mr. Burrow, Sir- This inspection is known in the vernacelor as a white glove inspection. The function of the white is somewhat obvious ey what? A bit of dust here and there you know.

(Sig. walks into room sees party and walks out quickly closing door behind him) "Bad scene, good show, (then knocks on door and goes in again)

(Abe) Room attention

(Sig) As you were

(Moo) Do you really mean that sir.

(Abe) Sir, we prepared for the inspection.

(Way) What are you going to inspect first?

(Sig) The locker over here, its quite an appropriate place to start, don't you think. An interesting thing about this locker; here at the point, we call it a knicker bocker liquor locker, a little humor there, you know.

(Way) Yes it didn't come any too soon, either

SIG APPROACHES LOCKER. BLOWS ACROSS TOP, BIG CLOUD OF DUST

(Sig) Oh well you can't always tell a book by its cover, lets look at the table of contents.

OPENS DOOR THERE IS GIRL INSIDE

(Sig) Pardon me (clears throat)

(Moo) Hidden talent

(Sig) Beastly waste.

(Abe) Doesn't look to bad to me (in proportion to the rest of her)

SIG GOES TO NYLONS ON BACK OF DESK CHAIR AND PICKS ONE UP

(Sig) This is all highly irregular according to paragraph 9, sec. 2, art 13, of Marshall Rommels field manual.

(Moo) Uhh, whats da madder? Oh its got a run in it.

SIG DROPS NYLON

(Fon) Sorry I'm late, I just couldn't break away.

(Moo) You mean, she couldn't break away - huh, heh, huh.

(Way) Would you please speak into the mike Moose

no spot on Wayward

(Moo) Hah, there aint no Mike Moose in here.

(Abe) Quiet, hambone.

(Abe) Mr. Burrow, I'd like you to meet our 3rd roommate, J. Ludlow Fontz. Mr. Burrow oh, Mr. Burrow, Sir?

(Light on empty chair - cigarette burning)

(Light to kissing rock)

(Way) Good night wish me luck. (He is with sultry "Miss Monitor")

Manchester, Mr. Wm.

August 27, 1958

Mr. William Manchester
Managing Editor, Current Biographies
Department of School Services & Publications
Wesleyan University
356 Washington Street
Middletown, Connecticut

Dear Mr. Manchester:

Mr. Murrow has asked me to write to you, to thank you very much indeed for your thought in sending him the issue of CURRENT BIOGRAPHIES mentioning him. He very much appreciated it.

Yours very truly,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
Department of School Services and Publications
356 WASHINGTON STREET
MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT

SCHOOL SERVICES

Field Consultant Services

Educational Bulletins

Junior Town Meeting League

Scholarships and Awards

EDITORIAL SERVICES

AMERICAN EDUCATION PUBLICATIONS

My Weekly Reader

Current Events

Every Week

Our Times

Read Magazine

Current Science and Aviation

Civic Training

CHARLES E. MERRILL BOOKS

including

Treasury of Literature

Reading Skilltexts

Word Mastery Spellers

Arithmetic for Today

Text Units In The Social Studies

Thanks

August 5, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
c/o Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Those of us who worked on this little book of biographies for classroom use felt that you would be interested in the sketch of yourself which appears on page 12.

Sincerely,

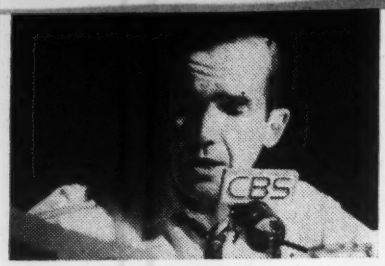
William Manchester

William Manchester
Managing Editor

WM/vj
Enclosure

EDWARD R. MURROW

Voice & Eye Of the News



THE voice over the radio comes in low and deep. *This* (pause) *is the news.* Each word is said carefully and slowly. You feel that the man behind the voice must know all that *can* be known about the news.

The man is Edward R. Murrow. Tall, dark, and serious, he seems to be a living picture of what a newscaster should be.

Five days a week millions of Americans listen to his news programs on radio. Once a week they see *Person to Person,* as Mr. Murrow takes them into the homes of famous people for a friendly chat and pleasant visit. Each month they watch *See It Now,* a TV show which captures the sights and sounds, persons and events which shape the news of the world.

To many people, Edward R. Murrow *is* the news.

ASIDE from his voice and appearance, Mr. Murrow has two qualities which make him an outstanding reporter. The first is his love of hard work. To be idle is torture for him. He is happiest when he is busiest. His energy has enabled him to carry on his programs, deliver speeches, publish books, make record albums on the beliefs of famous people, and travel hurriedly about the world in search of important news.

The second reason for Mr. Murrow's success is his accuracy and fairness. He believes that a good reporter will get all the facts and present them clearly. It is then up to the public to look at the evidence and make its own decisions.

His honest reporting has brought Mr. Murrow over 100 assorted prizes and honors. Four colleges have asked him to be their president. When in England, he usually drops in for a chat with Sir Winston Churchill. He has played golf with President Eisenhower. Once he was given an award just for "being himself."

THE road that led to this fame and success was not an easy one. Mr. Murrow was born in 1908 in a log-slab house near Pole Cat Creek, N.C. Life on the farm was hard. Said Mr. Murrow recently, "I can't remember when I didn't have to work."

When Mr. Murrow was six, his family moved to a logging camp near Seattle, Wash. Here he could earn money and concentrate on his schooling. In high school and at Washington State College, he worked in his spare moments at odd jobs. His summers he spent at logging camps. Hard work became a habit, but it paid off. He was an honors student and headed many student organizations.

AFTER graduating, Mr. Murrow spent two years arranging trips to Europe for college students and making speeches about the trips. In 1932 he went to work for an organization which exchanged students and professors between Europe and America. In this way, he saved many German scholars from Hitler's con-

centration camps. On one trip he met and played tennis with a girl from Connecticut named Janet Brewster. They were married in 1934.

Then he was hired by the Columbia Broadcasting System. In one of the important moves of his life, he went to London, England, in 1937. Here he achieved real fame for his reporting of the events that led to World War II and his wartime broadcasts home.

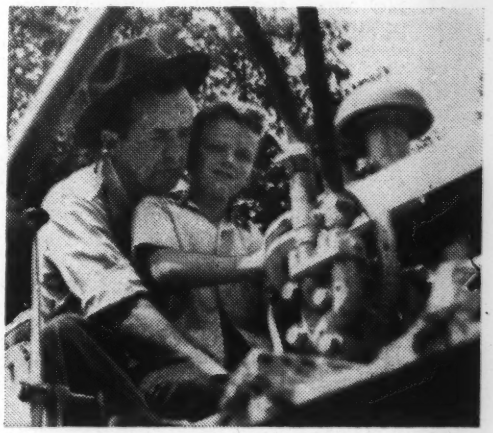
During this time, he invited danger by dodging German bombs on London streets and rooftops. In spite of protests by his boss at CBS, he flew on about 25 combat missions over Europe. His great desire to be in the thick of things puzzled even his best friends. Yet by being right at the scene of action, he was able to create a vivid picture of the war and the people who fought it.

ON RETURNING home, he was made vice president in charge of CBS news. After a year and a half he resigned. Paper work and budgets were much too tame, and he longed to recapture the excitement of his London days. He traded his pencil for a microphone and resumed his broadcasts.

In 1954 Mr. Murrow ran a *See It Now* on the late Joseph McCarthy, then a Senator from Wisconsin. It showed Mr. McCarthy making speeches and holding investigations on the dangers of Communism. Many people said that the program gave an unfair picture of the Senator. Many others came to Mr. Murrow's support, stating that Senator McCarthy was hurting innocent people. Although Mr. Murrow insists that he was fair, the program is remembered as the one time when he took sides on a question.

MR. MURROW'S favorite form of relaxation is work, but he likes to spend every possible weekend with his wife and son Casey. He has a dairy farm in Pawling, N.Y., where he can teach Casey to hunt, ride, and handle farm machinery. Despite all the famous people he knows, he still rates Casey as his best friend.

In the meantime, he is always searching for better ways to present the news. You can be sure that when something important happens, he will report it—sleeves rolled up, necktie loose, wearing red or green suspenders, and looking exactly like Hollywood's idea of a reporter. It seems evident that Ed Murrow has never forgotten his mother's favorite motto: *It's better to wear out than to rust out.*



Whenever possible, Mr. Murrow goes to his dairy farm in Pawling, N.Y. There he can relax and practice the farming skills he learned as a boy. In this picture he is teaching his son Casey how to drive a tractor. In spite of a very busy life, he never overlooks the duties and pleasures of being a father.

Manchester, William

April 8, 1958

Dear Mr. Manchester:

I have your nice letter of April 1st asking me to serve as a consultant in connection with your classroom newspapers, CURRENT EVENTS, OUR TIMES, and EVERY WEEK.

I regret very much to have to tell you that I cannot do as you request. The fact is, the pressure of my radio and television schedule makes it impossible for me to undertake any extra-curricular activities whatsoever.

Thank you again for asking me.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Manchester
Managing Editor
Wesleyan University
356 Washington Street
Middletown, Connecticut

mcc

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY
Department of School Services and Publications
356 WASHINGTON STREET
MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT

SCHOOL SERVICES
Field Consultant Services
Educational Bulletins
Junior Town Meeting League
Scholarships and Awards

EDITORIAL SERVICES
AMERICAN EDUCATION PUBLICATIONS
My Weekly Reader
Current Events
Every Week
Our Times
Read Magazine
Current Science and Aviation
Civic Training

CHARLES E. MERRILL BOOKS
including
Treasury of Literature
Reading Skilltexts
Word Mastery Spellers
Arithmetic for Today
Text Units In The Social Studies

April 1, 1958

no time

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting Company
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am writing you in behalf of Wesleyan University, which, as you may know, publishes three classroom newspapers each week for high school students: CURRENT EVENTS, for grades 7 and 8; EVERY WEEK, for grades 9 and 10; and OUR TIMES, for grades 11 and 12. Established in 1902, these papers now circulate in all 48 states and in 24 foreign countries.

Each year we prepare, in connection with our papers, a series of special issues dealing with current affairs. These sections are just four pages in length, but they serve as teaching units in social studies classes throughout the United States.

During the two-year period now drawing to a close, our special issue consultants have included Walter Lippmann, Red Smith, Mrs.Woodrow Wilson, John Gunther, Merriman Smith, Peter Drucker, Bruce Catton, Dag Hammarskjold, Harrison Salisbury, Wernher Von Braun, Eric Sevareid. Another CBS correspondent who has served as one of our consultants is Walter Cronkite.

We are now making plans for the next school year and have decided on a special issue in late August entitled "Our November Elections." We think that this is a timely topic and one that should be widely discussed among young people.

We intend to stress the fact that this election may forecast the leadership in our affairs at home and abroad. The special issue will present sketches of the Republican and Democratic leaders, with their roles; political maps showing "borderline" districts; and a summary of campaign issues as each party sees them.

By unanimous decision of our editorial staff, we would like you to serve as consultant for this special issue. We agree not to impose on your time. As a consultant, you would be asked for just two bits of assistance:

1. To write a brief message in letter form of 300 words to the high school students of America on the importance of this topic to the United States and to the world.

2. To review the manuscript written by our staff and make whatever comments seem to be appropriate.

We sincerely hope that this contact with the young people of America will appeal to you.

For your assistance we shall be delighted to extend an honorarium.

I shall be glad to have you, or a member of your staff, telephone me collect at our editorial offices here in Middletown, Connecticut--Middletown, DIamond 6-9625. We hope for your consent and shall be glad to answer any specific questions you may have.

Sincerely,

William Manchester

William Manchester
Managing Editor

WM/vj

P.S.

I am enclosing copies of Issue 17 and 19 of CURRENT EVENTS, this year, containing messages from Eric Sevareid and Wernher Von Braun, two of our consultants this year. Also enclosed is the first proof of a biographical sketch of you which we are preparing in connection with these publications. I thought you might be interested in it. If you have any comment, I should certainly like to have it.

Enc.

Current Events

The National School Newspaper—Larger Circulation Than Any Other School Newspaper in the World

® Vol. LVII • No. 17 • Week of January 27-31, 1958

Stirring Up a STORM

Everybody Talks About the Weather. Scientists Say Now That Something *Can* Be Done About It!

Man-made snow was created for the first time in 1947 in this "cold chamber" of the General Electric Research Laboratory (left). The experiments led to the seeding of clouds with particles of dry ice or silver iodide to bring about rainstorms. The seeding is done by airplanes flying above the clouds or from "blowers" on the ground.

SUPPOSE you tuned in your radio or TV set and heard this broadcast:

"Sunny and dry throughout the United States. There has been no rain for over a year. The whole land is turning into a desert. More industries have shut down.

"We know now that Russia is diverting moisture-bearing clouds to her part of the world. She is using the weather as a weapon. She—one moment, please!

"We interrupt this program to bring you a bulletin. Russia has just announced that unless we sign an agreement on her terms, London and New York City will be buried under 40 to 100 feet of water. She is ready to melt the North Polar ice cap with hydrogen bombs. As we know, their intense heat could cause the ocean level to rise and wipe out many coastal cities."

Does this sound like science fiction? So did space travel, only a few months ago.

Weather Warning

Four years ago, Congress set up a committee to make a study of weather control. Its experts gave special attention to artificial rain making — the "seeding" of clouds with chemicals to make them drop their moisture.

The committee ended its study on December 31. It reported that it *may* be possible to increase rainfall over limited areas by artificial means.

Before we can really control the weather, however, the committee said we must expand and speed up our research. We need to know much more about the effect of sunspots on weather; the movement of air currents and clouds around the earth; how large-scale storms are born and how they move.

Captain Howard T. Orville, head of the committee, said there is reason to believe that Russia has launched a huge secret research program into weather control.

He added, "If an unfriendly nation gets into a position to control the large-scale weather patterns before we can, the results could be even more disastrous than nuclear (atomic) warfare."

His warning has been repeated by Dr. Edward Teller, the "father of

(Continued on next page)

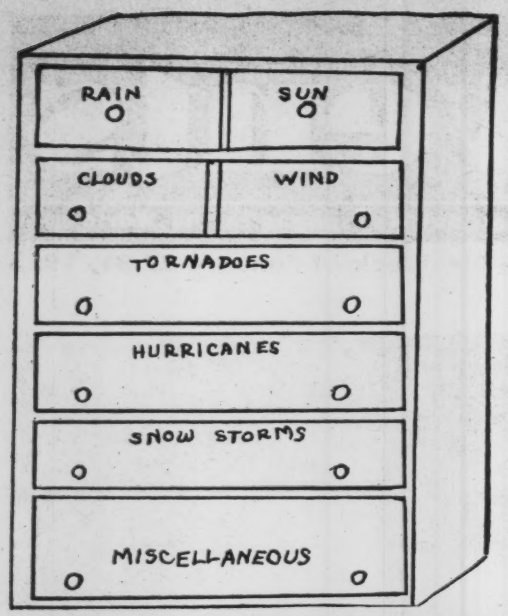
Special Section

MAPPING TROUBLE SPOTS

New maps of six places in the news

Pages 131-134

ERIC SEVAREID • CONSULTANT



THE WEATHER BUREAU HAS AN 88TH BIRTHDAY

● On February 9, 1870, Congress set up a "weather warning" service as part of the Army Signal Corps. Its job was to gather reports and warn of storms along our seacoasts and inland lakes.

Farmers found these reports most helpful. In 1890, the Weather Bureau became part of the Department of Agriculture. Demands for its services grew. Railroads, airlines, ships at sea, and many big industries wanted its forecasts. In 1940, the Bureau was transferred to the Department of Commerce. Francis W. Reichelderfer is its head.

Today, the Bureau has nearly 4,000 employees working around the clock at 321 stations in this country, Hawaii, and Alaska. Weather ships in the Atlantic and Pacific help check the weather far out at sea.

Stirring Up A Storm

(Continued from front page)

the H-bomb," in testimony before a Senate committee.

Dr. Teller said, "Please imagine a world where the Soviets can change the rainfall over Russia . . . and influence the rainfall in our country in an adverse (harmful) manner. They will say, 'We are sorry if we hurt you. We are merely trying to do what we need to do in order to let our people live.' "

Weather-Wise

Four times a day, all over our country, hundreds of weathermen study thermometers, barometers, and instruments that record wind velocity and moisture. They telegraph their findings to one of eight district offices scattered over the United States.

At the same time, from dozens of weather stations, balloons are sent high into the upper air to measure wind speed and direction. Some carry special equipment and tiny radio broadcasting sets to send signals back to earth.

From airfields all over the land, pilots hop into their planes and take off into the "blue yonder" to record other weather information.

All this information is marked on a big map in each district office. Then weather experts use their knowledge to predict the weather for the next day or even the next week. Some district offices are using electronic "brains" for such forecasting. Results show, however, that an expert weatherman is often better than the "brain."

During the IGY (International Geophysical Year), all sorts of tests are being made—at the Poles, on mountaintops, in the tropical "hurricane belt"—to add to our knowledge of weather.

Satellites, such as Russia's sputniks, will tell us much. They will let us measure the heat balance of the earth. We'll know from hour to hour how much heat the sun pours on the earth and how much is lost again into space. The satellites also will be able to map the entire cloud system of the earth every 12 hours. We'll know a great deal more about why and where storms start.

Change in the Weather

What are some of the things scientists think we might do when we learn more about weather and its control? Here are a few.

● **Seeding Clouds.** The Orville committee found that seeding winter clouds over mountainous parts of the West Coast had increased rainfall by an average of 10 to 15 per cent. It estimated that there are 29 states with the proper conditions for such artificial rain making.

● **Clouding Up.** We may be able to open large holes in the clouds over an enemy country in case of war. Our planes could have a clear target. On the other hand, we might thicken the clouds, shutting out the sun over enemy croplands.

● **Melting Ice.** Hydrogen bombs could thaw out large areas of ice at the North and South Poles. Ways might be found to melt this ice by changing the path of the warm ocean currents. Regions of permafrost (permanently frozen ground) might be warmed up for crops by spreading coal dust or some other dark coating over the snow to absorb the sun's heat.

● **Stopping Storms.** Some experts think hurricanes might be broken up by exploding H-bombs in their path. Others think a better way might be to set fire to fuel poured on the ocean. The updraft made by the heat might stop the storm.

● **Trimming Mountains.** By blasting off mountaintops with H-bombs, some experts think they could change wind patterns and, with them, the climate of many parts of the world. For example, Los Angeles, now shut in by mountains, might be swept clear of smog.

The experts warn that man should not tamper with big weather patterns until he can be sure of the results. They see the need of world co-operation, through the United Nations, if weather control is to be man's boon, rather than his doom.

MAKING THE GRADE

WORDS FOR THE WISE. After reading the story, explain the meaning of these key words or phrases. Try to get the meaning by the way in which they are used. If in doubt, consult a good dictionary or reference book.

research	**adverse**	**permafrost**	**smog**
artificial	**chemicals**	**cloud seeding**	**updraft**

GET THE FACTS. Test your memory by picking the correct word, figure, or phrase.

1. The Weather Bureau will soon celebrate its (A) 10th (B) 88th (C) 150th birthday
2. If the ice at the North Pole were melted, the ocean level might rise (A) 40 to 100 feet (B) 10 to 15 feet (C) over 1,000 feet.
3. The Orville committee reported that weather control may be within reach if we (A) add more weather stations (B) send up rockets equipped with instruments (C) expand and speed up our research.

TALK IT OVER. 1. How would accurate forecasts of storms, droughts, or cold spells benefit (a) citrus growers; (b) fuel and power companies; (c) city governments; (d) insurance companies? 2. Would you like your weather controlled by a national or international bureau? 3. How has weather affected *your* life in the past month?

THINGS TO DO. 1. You might like to tune in on "The Unchained Goddess," a program about weather in the Bell System Science Series on NBC-TV, at 9 p.m. EST, February 12. 2. For more about weather, send for the 48-page book, *Weather and You.* Send 25 cents for a single copy, 10 cents a copy in class lots of ten or more, to American Education Publications, 1250 Fairwood Avenue, Columbus 16, Ohio.

CURRENT EVENTS, in two editions, is issued weekly during the school year, except Thanksgiving week and three weeks at Christmas time, by American Education Publications, 1250 Fairwood Ave., Columbus 16, Ohio, and 11 W. 42d St., New York 36, N. Y. Wesleyan University, publisher. Entered as second-class matter at the post office at Columbus, Ohio. Previously entered, Springfield, Mass., 1902; New York, 1917. Single subscription, $1.20 a year. Special rates for school clubs. National edition published also in Braille by the American Printing House for the Blind, Louisville, Ky.

American Education Publications, 1250 Fairwood Avenue, Columbus 16, Ohio

MAPPING TROUBLE SPOTS

Special Section

Our consultant for this map section is Eric Sevareid. He is chief Washington correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System. Millions listen to him each day on radio and television.

Mr. Sevareid was born Nov. 26, 1912, in Velva, N.D. His first job was as a copy boy for the "Minneapolis Journal." He is the author of "Not So Wild a Dream" and "In One Ear."

by Eric Sevareid

WE LIVE in a small world. To understand current history, we must realize that all nations, oceans, canals, and straits are joined together by air routes.

Therefore, popular notions must be changed regarding international relations and national defense. We can no longer think of South America as "over here" and Europe as "over there." Points of vital defense in Europe are as close to us as the capitals of South America. We have to think of those South American countries north of the Amazon jungle as part of the northern sphere. The African countries north of the Sahara are part of the Mediterranean and European sphere, not the African sphere alone.

We must think not so much in terms of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres as in terms of the Northern Hemisphere. The fate of all of us will be determined in the Northern Hemisphere. History which affects the world rarely happens below the equator, east or west.

Long-range bombers, atomic weapons, and ballistic missiles have brought about many changes in military thinking. Such small nations as England, Japan, and Germany can no longer be defended, however advanced they are in science and culture. In a truly world war, only those nations with great land masses—the U.S., Canada, Russia, China, for example—could hope to survive in anything like their present form. This bare fact is changing the policies of whole nations.

I suggest this merely to show the absolute necessity of keeping a clear picture of the closeness of the lands and oceans of this globe. All of us need such an understanding to grasp the meaning of today's complicated news. Keep this in mind as you study the maps in this special section.

Your editors have mapped six trouble spots or critical world areas which promise to make headlines in the months ahead. But news breaks quickly. We cannot know when some obscure place almost forgotten in the rapid flow of world events may suddenly appear as a new trouble spot.

1 Southeast Asia

A meeting of Red China's top leaders ends this week in Peiping (bā-pĭng), the capital. They met to make plans for the months ahead. The free world hopes that no plans were made to try to take Southeast Asia by force.

Since the "People's Republic" came into being in 1949, the Chinese Reds have plotted against the free countries of Southeast Asia. In 1954, they gained control of all North Vietnam. Today they're causing trouble throughout Southeast Asia, especially in Laos, Malaya, and Indonesia.

Red Chinese are settling in Burma at the rate of 1,000 a month. Red China's troops occupy border territory claimed by Burma.

The seven free countries of Southeast Asia are a treasure of natural resources. They possess a large part of the world's natural rubber and tin. They have rich stores of oil, coal, lead, zinc, copper, spices, and hardwoods. Their rice fields produce big crops.

Southeast Asia has over 150 million people. Most of them are desperately poor. In their plight, many are likely victims of Communist propaganda. Meanwhile, Red China's population (now over 600 million) multiplies rapidly. The Reds need more room, and they need raw materials and rice. As long as these needs exist, Southeast Asia is in danger.

MAPPING TROUBLE SPOTS -- Cont.

2 North Africa

Violence is no stranger to North Africa. For many years, France's three colonies there—Tunisia, Morocco, and Algeria—have been torn by terror and bloodshed. In 1956, Tunisia and Morocco gained almost complete self-rule after bitter warfare between the French and Moslem nationalists. Fighting has stopped, but France has 15,000 troops in Tunisia and 80,000 in Morocco.

Fighting rages in Algeria, where France now has half her army. French forces guard the streets and comb the hills for Algerian nationalists. The Moslem bombings, burnings, and murders continue. The war puts a burden on French taxpayers.

France seems determined to hold on to Algeria. It is a large colony (851,299 sq. mi.), four times the size of France. And it has oil—a fuel sorely needed by homes and factories in the mother country. Oil wells in the Sahara are expected to meet 40 per cent of France's oil needs by 1960—if the French can prevent rebel damage to pipelines and railways.

Moslem nationalists are also causing trouble in Spain's colonies in North Africa. Moroccans are waging a "hit-and-run" war against the Spanish in the Spanish Sahara, Ifni, and Spanish Morocco. Spain might be willing to give up Ifni, a tiny rectangle on the coast of Morocco. But she intends to keep her other holdings. The fighting is likely to continue unless the King of Morocco can put a stop to the nationalist raids.

3 Middle East

Two-thirds of the world's known oil reserves are in the Middle East. Great Britain and Western Europe need a constant flow of this oil to remain strong and prosperous.

Also, the Middle East is a land bridge between three continents. It occupies a key military position. It has the Suez Canal—the shortest sea route between the North Atlantic and the Indian oceans. The Middle East contains the shrines of three of the world's great religions.

For these and other reasons, peace in the area is important to the free world. But the Middle East is a "powder keg" which could explode at any time into World War III. It is an area torn by strife and hatreds.

At the center of the strife is Israel—the hard-working, rugged Jewish republic surrounded by a hostile Arab world. Twice within the past ten years the Jews have had to fight for their survival.

A pall of fear hangs over the Arab and Israeli people alike. The Arabs are jealous of Jewish progress and fear that the Jews will use force to get more territory. The Israelis fear that the Arab nations will some day try to wipe them off the map.

Two Arab nations—Syria and Egypt—are getting weapons and advice from the Soviet Union. They, aided by Russia, spread hatred of both Israel and the Western allies. The situation remains tense.

4 Soviet Satellites

Russia tells Africans and Asians that they should fight for freedom. The Western powers are called "imperialists"—nations that force their rule on others.

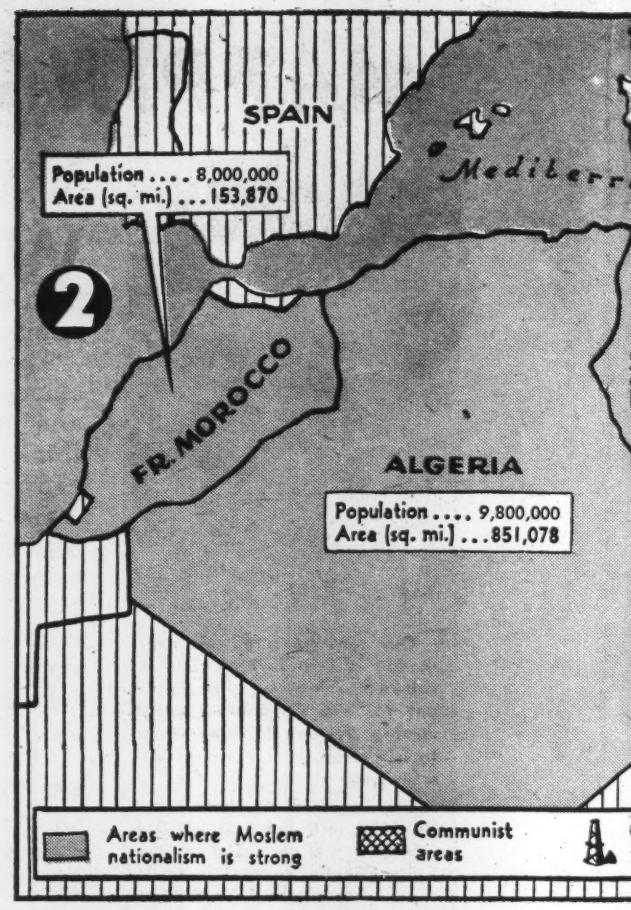
But the truth is that the Soviet Union is the biggest colonial power in the world today. The Soviets have taken away the freedom of over 20 million persons of Moslem origin in Central Asia and the Caucasus. They have swallowed Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. They made a captive of Outer Mongolia. They seized territory from Finland and Japan.

Today in Eastern Europe, 112 million people live under Communism. The Soviets dominate the governments of seven nations which were free before World War II. These seven Red satellites are shown on the "as-the-eye-sees-it" map at the right.

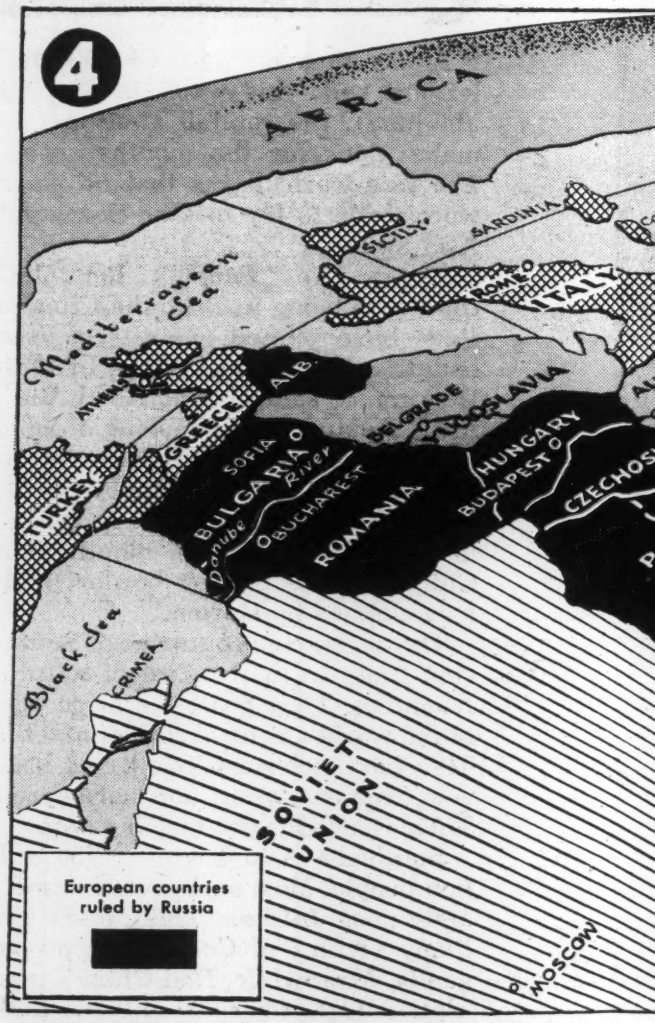
Communism in these satellites comes in many forms. Some have more freedom than others. Living standards vary. The satellite group has little unity except for that provided by Moscow. Albania is friendly to Bulgaria. Poland and Hungary are enemies. East Germany has no friends among the entire group.

Anti-Soviet revolts of any size have taken place in only three of the satellites—East Germany, Poland, and Hungary. The 1956 uprising in Hungary became a nation-wide revolution. It was crushed by Soviet force.

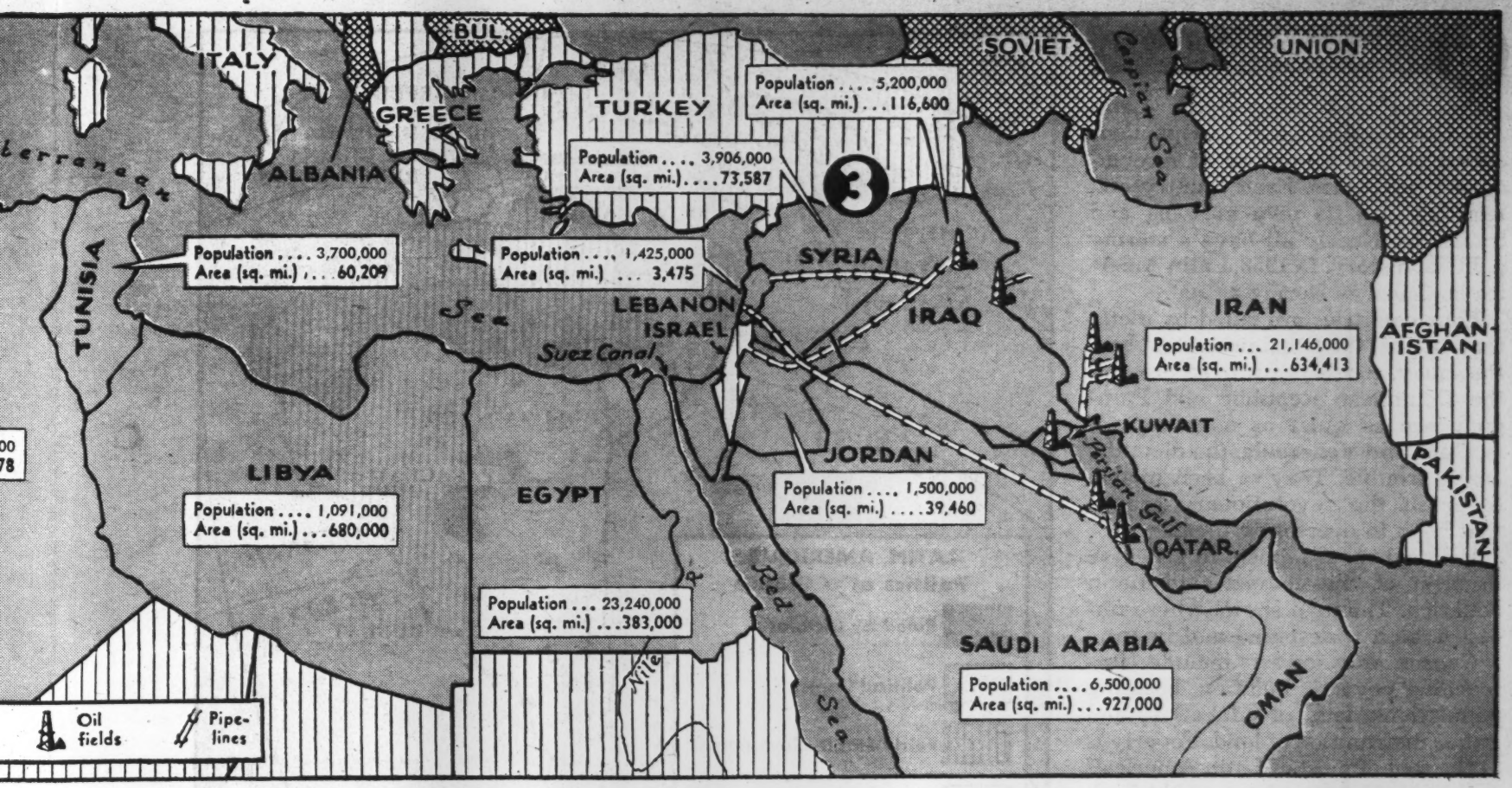
The Soviets rule each country as firmly as is required, watching always for any evidence of protest. But the people of Eastern Europe prefer freedom to tyranny. The Soviet bloc of satellites will remain a trouble spot as long as tyranny exists.



NORTH AFRICA *has large numbers of Arabs and Europe stretches across Asia and into parts of Europe. Here an lowers of Mohammed. Most of the Arabs in North Afri held by Europeans. The Moslem nationalists are tryi*

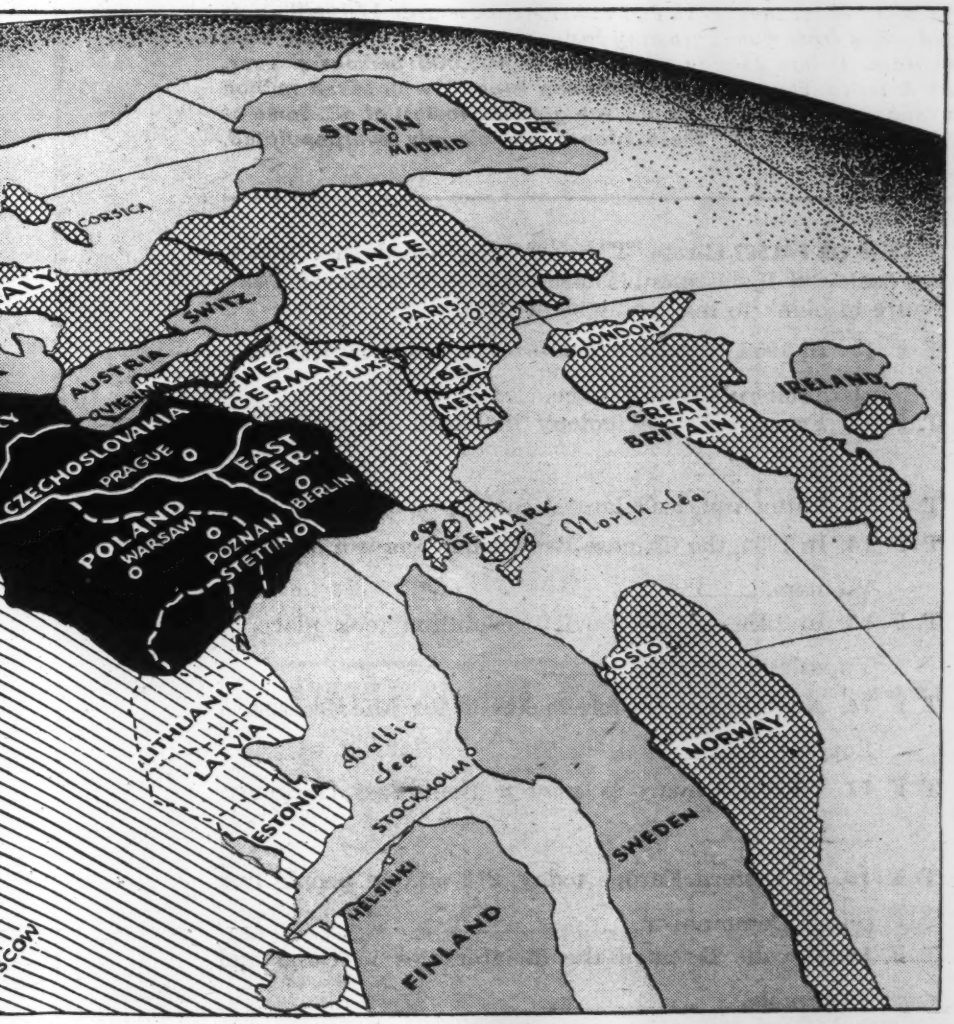


EASTERN EUROPE *is cut off from the rest of the continent Iron Curtain. After World War II, Russia swallowed six there and part of another. Crosshatched on the map are Eu nations in NATO, Western defense alliance against Comm*



d Europeans. From North Africa the Moslem World
Here and in the Middle East live most of the fol-
orth Africa are poor. The best land and jobs are
are trying to drive out the French and Spanish.

THE MIDDLE EAST *is the center of the Moslem World. It is a crossroads for three continents with two-thirds of the world's known oil stores. Leading Arab power is Egypt, number one trouble-maker in the area. Egypt and Syria, aided by Russia, lead the campaign of hatred against Israel, a tiny republic surrounded by Arab countries totaling almost three million square miles in area.*



continent by an
wed six nations
p are European
st Communism.

IN AREA *the seven satellites cover 393,000 square miles. They have a total population of 94 million. Yugoslavia is also a Communist power, but is independent of Soviet rule. Behind the satellites is Russia—world's largest nation and top military power.*

5 Divided Germany

After Germany's defeat in World War II, Russia and Poland were given more than 60,000 square miles of German territory. The main bulk of the country was divided into two separate states—West Germany (94,634 sq. mi.) and East Germany (41,700 sq. mi.). The question of German unification is one of the unsolved problems of our time.

The map shows the occupation zones imposed on Germany after World War II. In 1955, the allied occupation zones in West Germany were ended when the Federal Republic became independent. However, allied troops remain in each zone under NATO command. Inset shows a Soviet plan for making Germany part of a neutral "no man's land" in which no atomic weapons could be made or used. Czechoslovakia and Poland would also be part of the neutral territory.

6 Latin America

Colorful and many-sided, Latin America consists of 21 independent countries and a number of foreign-owned territories. Each country and territory has its own customs and traditions. Nearly all have a stormy political history. In 1958, Latin America is almost as stormy as ever.

Four countries are ruled by dictators—Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Paraguay, and Venezuela. At present, the Dominican Republic and Paraguay are as quiet as a graveyard. In Cuba and Venezuela, the dictators are in trouble. They've been unable to crush the revolutionary groups that hope to overthrow them.

Political unrest exists to a degree in most of the countries of Latin America. The map shows where unrest is both widespread and intense.

Causes for unrest include far-reaching poverty, inflation, booming populations, lack of education, and unfair distribution of land. Poverty is at the root of most of Latin America's problems. Her people are held back by remains of the feudal system introduced by the Spaniards and Portuguese in the 16th century.

But progress is being made. A new nation just came into being in the Caribbean. This month ten West Indies islands became the West Indies Federation, an independent dominion in the British Commonwealth.

LATIN AMERICA *is a vast area. It reaches more than seven thousand miles from our southern border to Cape Horn. It has 21 republics. Ten are in South America. Eleven are in North America. In area, Latin America is nearly three times the size of the U.S.*

ITS POPULATION, *now over 175 million, is growing faster than that of any other area in the world—4,400,000 persons a year. The Caribbean islands, with seven million people, are growing fastest of all. Some of these islands are already overpopulated.*

Test on Map Section

FILL IN BLANKS

1. The capital of Red China is _____.
2. The seven Soviet satellites in Eastern Europe are _____.
3. The four Latin American countries ruled by dictators are _____.
4. Latin America consists of _____ republics with a total population of more than _____.
5. The Middle East has about _____ of the world's known oil reserves. Its leading Arab power is _____.
6. The seven free countries of Southeast Asia are _____.
7. The southernmost of the seven is _____.
8. Red China borders the following countries of Southeast Asia: _____.
9. The shortest sea route between the North Atlantic and the Indian Ocean is the _____.
10. Newest nation in Latin America is the _____.

TRUE OR FALSE? Circle "T" or "F." Key words and figures are *italicized.* If statement is false, write another key word or figure in blank to make statement true.

T F **11.** In 1956, Tunisia and *Morocco* gained almost complete self-rule from France. _____

T F **12.** France's largest colony in North Africa is *Ifni.* _____

T F **13.** Latin America's largest country is *Mexico.* _____

T F **14.** In 1954, the Chinese Reds gained control of *South* Vietnam. _____

T F **15.** In 1956, an anti-Soviet revolution took place in *Yugoslavia.* _____

T F **16.** Number one trouble-maker in the Middle East is *Egypt.* _____

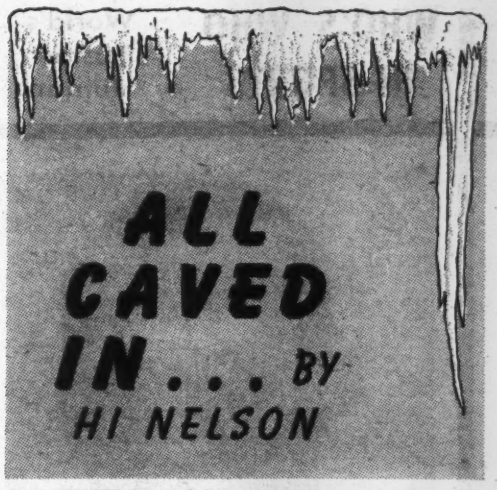
T F **17.** West Germany is *smaller* than East Germany. _____

T F **18.** In Eastern Europe today, *212 million* people live under Communism. _____

T F **19.** Revolts threaten the dictatorships in Cuba and *Venezuela.* _____

T F **20.** Red Chinese troops occupy border territory claimed by *Thailand.* _____

Answers are given in your teacher's copy of CIVIC TRAINING.



IF THE world gets any worse, we may all have to go back to the caves.

Does it surprise you to learn that many people won't mind? In fact, they'd rather be in a cave than anywhere else. They're called spelunkers. They organize into clubs to explore the mysteries underground.

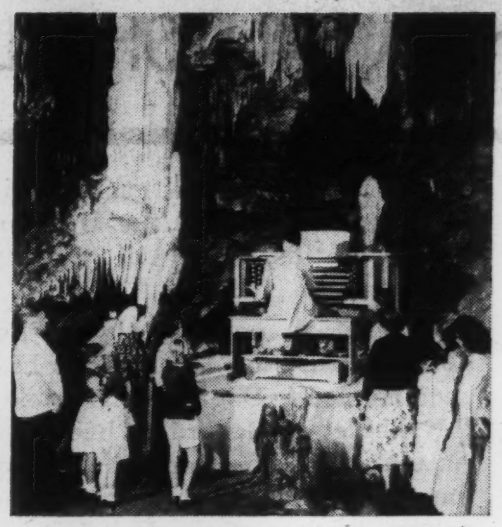
No proper spelunker takes chances. He wears a helmet to guard against falling rocks. He carries at least two light sources. He always tells someone where he is going and when he expects to be back. Caves can be dangerous for amateurs.

During the war, spelunkers helped our War Department by counting the nation's caves. They found more than 3,000 really big ones. These could be used for factories, bomb shelters, or storage if war ever came to our shores.

Frankly, I prefer to think of caves as fun rather than shelters. I've seen some beautiful sights far underground—regular fairyland scenes.

And last summer I heard a cave give a concert! It came from a big organ in Virginia's Luray Caverns.

The organ used stalactites (stə̆lăk'tīts) instead of pipes. As you know, a stalactite is a kind of "icicle" of rock hanging from a cave ceiling. It was formed by water dripping and evaporating for many centuries, leaving a hard mineral formation.


Inventor Sprinkle sits at his stalactite organ.

Back in 1954, Leland W. Sprinkle, an electronic scientist with the Air Force, took his five-year-old son to the caverns. The boy bumped his head on a stalactite. It gave off a musical note.

Mr. Sprinkle got the idea of striking stalactites of different sizes and tones, wiring them electrically, and playing them from an organ console.

He has worked on this project for three years, tuning and connecting more than three octaves. Rubber-tipped electric hammers strike the stalactites. They are connected by five miles of wiring.

The sound is rich, full, and beautiful. Before long, they tell me, you can buy recordings made by this Stalacpipe Organ. Personally, I'd rather watch those rocks roll out their music. It's solid, man, solid!

SMILE AWHILE

Susie: "Mama, you know that vase you said had been handed from generation to generation?"
Mother: "Yes, dear."
Susie: "Well, this generation has just dropped it."
—Judy Fedchena, Somerville, N.J.

Busy executive: "Miss Smith, where is my pencil?"
Secretary: "It's behind your ear."
Executive: "Come, come. You know I'm a busy man. Which ear?"
—Virginia Selzler, Selz, N. Dak.

Driver: "My car is like 7 into 20."
Mechanic: "Why?"
Driver: "It won't go."
—Thomas Vanyo, Warren, Minn.

Junior: "My father is a doctor, so I can be sick for nothing."
Terry: "Well, my father is a preacher, so I can be good for nothing."
—Rebecca Hopkins, Peoria, Ill.

First student: "I got so used to sleeping in my classes that I have trouble sleeping at night."
Second student: "How's that?"
First: "I keep waking up every 50 minutes."

Why not send us your favorite joke? Address it to Joke Editor, CURRENT EVENTS, 356 Washington St., Middletown, Conn.

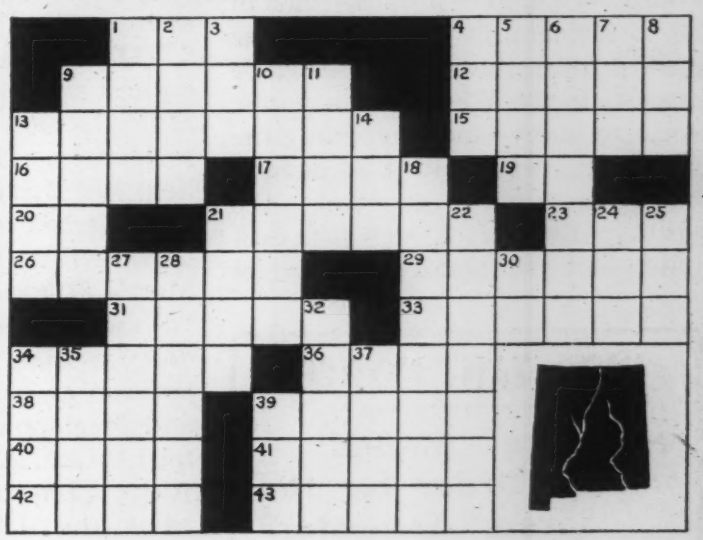
QUESTION BOX

QUEEN ELIZABETH . . . *What is Queen Elizabeth of England's last name? What was her maiden name?*—8th grade class, Anderson, Indiana, and others

Ans.—The present royal family of England is known as the House and Family of Windsor. Elizabeth is a member of that family and retains the name even though she is married. A member of the royal family is never addressed by the family name, but always as Queen Elizabeth, Princess Margaret, Princess Royal, etc.

If you have a question which you cannot find in your textbook, encyclopedia, the *World Almanac*, or other available reference books, address your inquiry to The Question Box, CURRENT EVENTS, 356 Washington St., Middletown, Conn.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS

1. & 9. Southwestern state
4. Terrify
12. Warrior's protection
13. Scolding
15. Awaits
16. Small particle
17. Placed on a golf mound
19. Mother
20. Southeast (abbr.)
21. Feminine of brother
23. Large snake
26. To get away
29. Posted
31. Got up
33. Goes in
34. Desire
36. Pealed
38. Short for Ebenezer
39. Italian poet
40. Girl's name
41. Flower
42. X's
43. Wild growth

DOWN

1. Cruel Roman Emperor
2. Test (slang)
3. Humor
4. A cutting tool with teeth
5. To stuff
6. Friendly
7. Decay
8. Suffix, meaning those who do
9. Distributes according to a measure
10. Large towns
11. Units
13. Corner of a baseball diamond
14. Obtain
18. Crazed
21. Stain
22. Texas police
24. Over (poetic)
25. Advertisements
27. Cave
28. Places in amphitheater where contests were held
30. Neuter pronoun
32. Wipe out
34. Lowest U. S. coin
35. A wooden wind instrument in an orchestra
37. Prefix meaning "before"
39. Crowlike European bird

The answers to this week's puzzle will appear next week.

Answers to Last Puzzle: Across—1. Dead; 5. Oz; 7. N.A.; 9. Gaza; 13. onto; 14. pewit; 16. Odin; 17. ode; 18. Lebanon; 20. eon; 21. re-; 22. Jerusalem; 24. N.E.; 25. S.D.; 26. eta; 27. lees; 29. set; 30. dens; 32. hearer; 35. estate; 37. atm.; 38. retail; 42. gam; 43. I.H.P.; 44. cars; 45. S.E.; 47. R.I.; 48. -fy; 49. attic; 51. Israel; 53. Aleppo; 54. trans-.

Down—1. doors; 2. ended; 3. ate; 4. do; 5. opera; 6. zebu; 7. Nina; 8. atoll; 9. go; 10. ade; 11. Zion; 12. Anne; 15. was; 18. letter; 19. needs; 22. jeer; 23. meet; 28. snag; 29. samp; 31. stares; 32. Haifa; 33. ethyl; 34. recto; 35. el; 36. Emil; 39. Tai; 40. arc; 41. is; 45. S.S.R.; 46. era; 49. A.P.; 50. Tp.; 51. it; 52. an.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

• **DOOR.** The door may be open to top-level talks between Russia and the West. Premier Bulganin sent notes asking for such talks (page 122). President Eisenhower replied that he would welcome them if the way were first prepared by officials at lower levels. Without careful preparation, he argued, the world might only be disappointed once more in its hopes for peace. He suggested that Russia live up to her promises to let Germany unite after holding free elections. He asked for a strengthening of the United Nations by a more limited use of the veto. (Russia has used her power of veto 80 times.) Mr. Eisenhower also urged an agreement to use outer space only for peaceful purposes.

• **BUDGET.** Congress is now studying the President's budget message —printed in a book weighing nearly four pounds. It calls for the spending of $73,900,000,000 in the fiscal (financial) year beginning July 1 and running to June 30, 1959. Of this, about $39,779,000,000 will be earmarked for defense. In order to balance the budget—to spend no more than the Government takes in by taxes—there are proposed cuts in aid to farmers, in pensions for the aged, in projects to increase water supplies in the West, and in public works of many kinds, including the construction of hospitals. Some lawmakers are already questioning the wisdom of such cuts. • • • It is estimated that *your* share of the budget —and the share of each man, woman, and child in the U.S.—is $427.86. Of this, $30.67 will be spent for missiles.

• **APPEAL.** A petition signed by 9,000 scientists of 43 countries has been handed to Dag Hammarskjold, U.N. Secretary General. It had been circulated by Dr. Linus Pauling of the California Institute of Technology, winner of the Nobel Prize for Chemistry in 1954. It urged immediate action to stop all tests of nuclear (atomic and hydrogen) bombs. It said, "Each added amount of radiation causes damage to the health of human beings all over the world."

• **STORMS.** The Weather Bureau has picked the names of possible hurricanes occurring in the Atlantic and Gulf of Mexico during 1958. As usual, it has given them girls' names —in alphabetical order, to identify them. The "girls" are Alma, Becky, Cleo, Daisy, Ella, Fifi, Gerda, Helene, Ilsa, Janice, Katy, Lila, Milly, Nola, Orchid, Portia, Queeny, Rena, Sherry, Thora, Udele, Virgy, Wilna, XCAE,* Yurith, and Zorna.

• **TO PUT IT BRIEFLY.** Unemployment in the U.S. rose to a total of 3,374,000 in mid-December—the highest since 1949. • • • The United States has told India we are willing to lend her 225 million dollars to help her through her present economic crisis. • • • Lt. Gen. James Gavin will retire from the Army on March 31 because he feels he can "do more on the outside for national defense than on the inside." His position as head of Army research and development will be taken over by Lt. Gen. Arthur Trudeau. • • • A change in college football scoring rules (the first since 1912) allows 2 points for a conversion scored on a run or a pass, and 1 point if scored on a kick. • • • Dr. Vivian E. Fuchs and his party arrived at the South Pole January 19, after an eight-week battle with cold, crevasses, and sastrugi (high humps of ice).

*Frankly, we never heard of a girl called XCAE. Did you?

IMPORTANT NOTICE!

Have You Mailed Your Order for the Second Semester?

If you have not already mailed your second-semester order for CURRENT EVENTS, please return *at once* the order card enclosed with this issue.

Don't miss the important Feb. 10 "Special Issue" feature—

"All Aboard for Space"

—with latest information on satellites and space exploration. Wernher von Braun, ballistic missile expert, is serving as special editorial consultant for this timely and exciting feature!

PICTURE CREDITS—Front page, General Electric Co.; Page 131, CBS-TV; Page 135, Authenticated News; Page 136, United Press.

WHO'S WHO IN SPORTS

World's Fastest Human

JUST a year ago Texans were hailing Bobby Joe Morrow as "the world's fastest human." Their claim for their native son was no idle boast.

Bobby was the only American to win three gold medals in the 1956 Olympic Games at Melbourne, Australia. He tied an Olympic record by winning the 100-meter dash. He broke a record in winning the 200-meter dash. And he ran as anchor man (last runner) on the U.S. team which broke an Olympic and world record in the 400-meter relay. He scored his triple victory in just over 40 seconds of actual running time.

He continued his great racing during 1957. He tied the world mark of 9.3 seconds for the 100-yard dash in the National Collegiate Championships. Together with his teammates from Abilene Christian College, he set a world record of 40.2 seconds for the 440-yard relay race around a course with two turns.

As a reward, Bobby has been named the outstanding amateur athlete in America for 1957. He has won the James E. Sullivan Memorial trophy as the athlete who "by performance, example, and good influence, did the most to advance the cause of sportsmanship during the year."

Bobby grew up on a cotton farm near San Benito, Texas, in the Lower Rio Grande Valley. He is 22 years old, married, and the father of twins born just last month.

He hopes someday to do the 100-yard dash in nine seconds—the sprinter's equivalent of the four-minute mile.

Once he came close with a time of 9.1 seconds, but a seven mph tail wind helped him along. The performance did not count as a new record.

Current Events

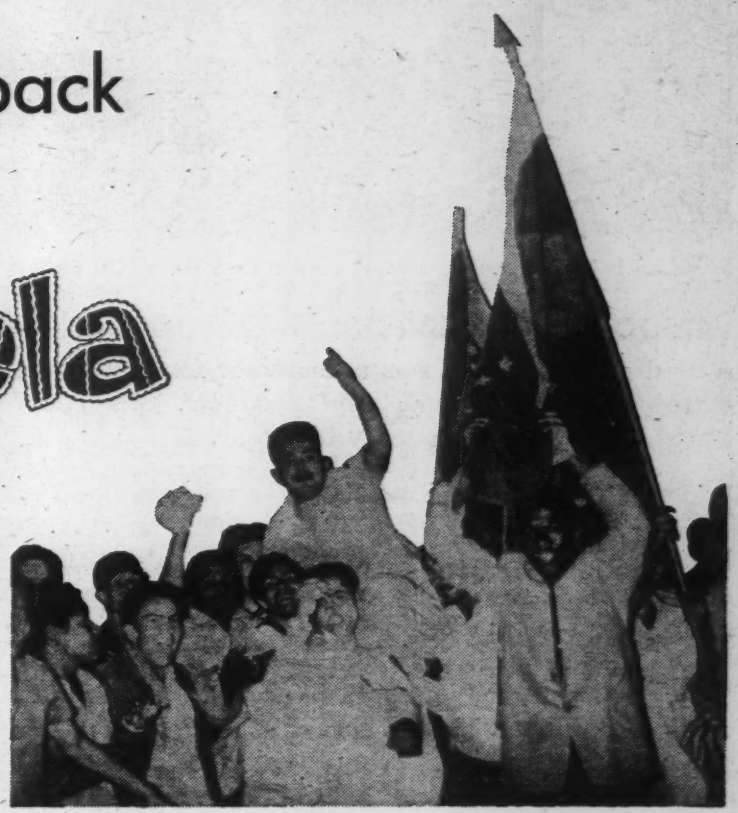
The National School Newspaper—Larger Circulation Than Any Other School Newspaper in the World

® Vol. LVII • No. 19 • Week of February 10-14, 1958

Freedom Tries a Comeback In Oil-Rich . . .

Venezuela

The big question now is whether democracy will be given a real chance to work among our neighbors of northern South America.



The nation's flag flies high above celebrating Venezuelans.

Jiménez

"WE NOTICED a plane taking off and flying over the city. Planes are not allowed to fly over the city. Suddenly we realized it must be the President—Pérez Jiménez (hē-mā'nāth)—leaving the country.

"Later, on every street corner there were crowds with flags. The people were joyous—shouting *viva la libertad* (long live liberty)."

An American businessman from Rhode Island was speaking. He was caught in Venezuela (vĕn'ē-zwē'lȧ) during the recent revolt. He brought back to the United States one of the first eyewitness accounts of the excitement.

The revolt started with a general strike January 21. It ended two days later when the Army sided with the strikers and forced Jiménez to flee to the Dominican Republic. More than 300 Venezuelans gave their lives for freedom, many of them in pitched battles with the hated secret police.

Today a junta, or ruling committee, governs the country. It is made up of military officers and leading civilians. The junta president is Admiral Wolfgang Larrazabal (lah-rah-zah-bahl'). Larrazabal has promised a return to democracy in Venezuela, including free elections next year.

Political leaders exiled by the dictator Jiménez have been allowed to come home. The burning question now is whether they can work together for the good of their country. Some are believed to be friendly to Communism. If they move too far to the Left, the military forces may seize power.

A new Jiménez would appear as ruler, and once again democracy would die in Venezuela. Like many other South American countries, Venezuela has a long history of political unrest and "strong man" rule. Dictators have headed the country for all but three of the 128 years it has been independent. In that time there have been 24 constitutions.

Why is our country watching events in Venezuela so closely? First, the revolution is another sign that democracy may be growing in South America.

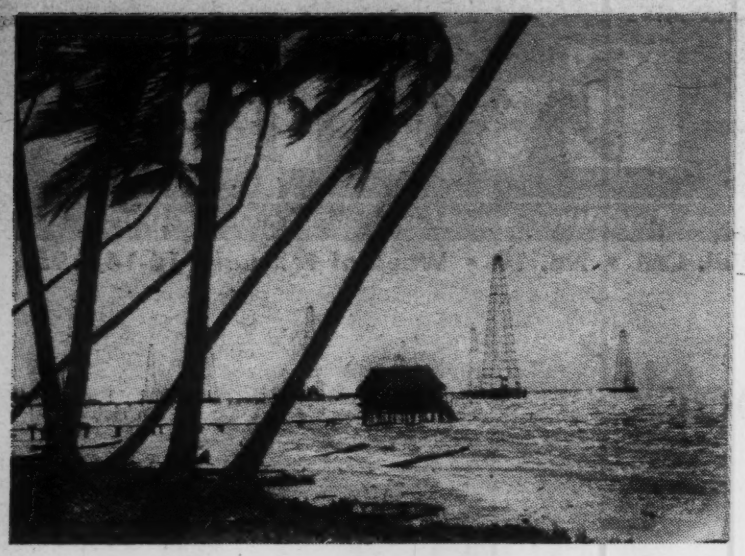
In less than four years, five dictators have lost their jobs, including powerful Juan Perón of Argentina. Only three strong men are left among our southern neighbors—Gen. Rafael Trujillo of the Dominican Republic, Gen. Fulgencio Batista of Cuba, and Gen. Alfredo Stroessner of Paraguay.

Also, American businessmen have a big stake in Venezuela. They have spent $3,000,000,000 on oil fields, iron mines, and other ventures. About 40,000 Americans live and work there. In addition, Venezuela is

(Continued on next page)

----- SPECIAL SECTION, PAGES 147-150—*All Aboard for Space* -----

Dr. Wernher von Braun, leader of the Explorer satellite scientists, is our special consultant for this four-page section on the Space Age.



Scene on Lake Maracaibo, Site of Venezuela's Great Oil Riches

FREEDOM'S COMEBACK (Continued from front page)

second only to Canada as a customer for our autos, washing machines, and food products. She spent $1,000,000,000 in our country last year.

Geography

Venezuela is bigger than Texas and Oklahoma combined. She has 6,000,000 of South America's 120,000,000 people. Seven out of ten are *mestizos*—of mixed Spanish and Indian blood. One out of ten is a Negro.

Venezuela's minerals make her one of the world's richest nations. She is second only to the United States as an oil producer. Most of her oil is in the Lake Maracaibo (măr-ȧ-kī'bō) region in the northwest; 6,500 wells there produce 9 per cent of the world's crude oil.

Her iron mines in the interior are richer even than our own Mesabi Range in Minnesota. Most of the ore comes from a huge iron mountain known as *Cerro Bolívar*. The mountain, a four-mile ridge shaped like a loaf of bread, contains 500,000,000 tons of ore.

Diamonds, bauxite, manganese, and other rich deposits also lie in the area, called the "new frontier."

Two problems of the new government will be: (1) to see that more Venezuelans share in their country's wealth; (2) to get more people back on the farms so that the country will not have to buy food overseas.

History

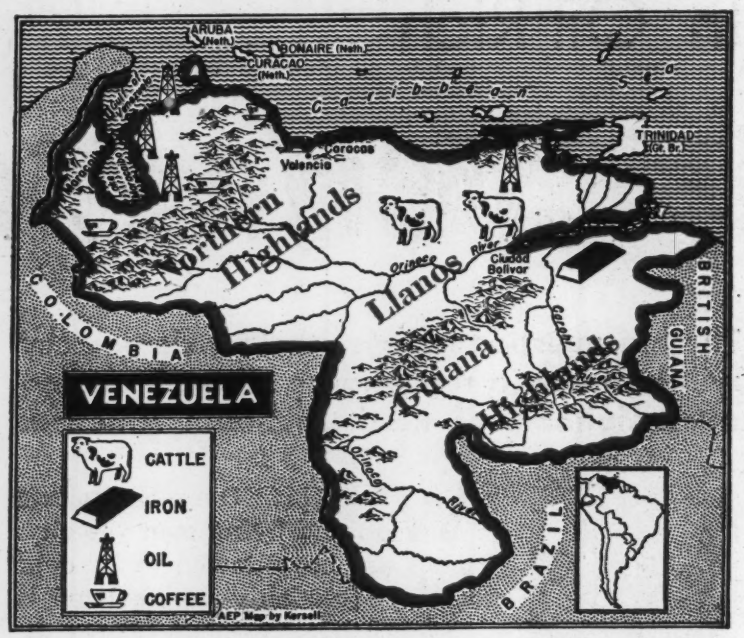
Columbus discovered Venezuela in 1498, six years after he first reached the New World in the Bahamas.

Land of a Thousand Rivers

MORE than 1,000 rivers flow through Venezuela. The largest river is the Orinoco (ōr'ĭ-nō'kō)—1,700 miles, from its beginning in southern Venezuela to its mouth emptying in the Atlantic Ocean, opposite Trinidad.

The first European visitors to this rain-soaked jungle land admired the little stilt houses of the Indians on Lake Maracaibo (see picture at left). The houses reminded them of ones they had seen in Venice, Italy. They named the country Venezuela, meaning little Venice.

Angel Falls, highest in the world, is located in the *Gran Sabana*, or jungle highlands, of southern Venezuela. Its waters plunge a total of 3,212 feet—more than 1,000 feet farther than the next highest waterfall. Angel Falls is more than 15 times higher than our own Niagara Falls!



With her location, long coast line, and good harbors, Venezuela finds it easy to trade with North America.

The Spanish ruled the country until 1819, when it was freed by Gen. Simón Bolívar, the George Washington of South America.

Bolívar set up the Republic of Great Colombia which included Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador. Venezuela struck off on her own in 1830. She made Caracas (kä-räk'ȧs), Bolívar's birthplace, her capital.

Today Bolívar wouldn't know Caracas. The city has 1,000,000 people, broad highways, and tall, ultramodern buildings made of glass and steel and painted in bright colors. Money from oil and the tastes of a dictator have made Caracas what it is—one of the world's most striking capitals.

MAKING THE GRADE

THINGS TO DO. 1. Have someone read a biography of Simón Bolívar (left), the liberator of northern South America, and report on it in class. Compare his life with George Washington's. 2. Argentina can give Venezuela tips on mopping up after a dictator. What are some of the problems Argentina faces in changing from dictatorship to democracy?

WORDS TO THE WISE. The words below are used in the story on Venezuela. Find their exact meaning and learn how to use them correctly. If in doubt, refer to a good dictionary: **exile, venture, dictatorship, democracy, bauxite.**

ASK THE MAP. Choose the correct word or phrase and write its letter in the blank at the left.

____ 1. Venezuela shares the northern tip of South America with (A) Peru (B) Argentina (C) Colombia.

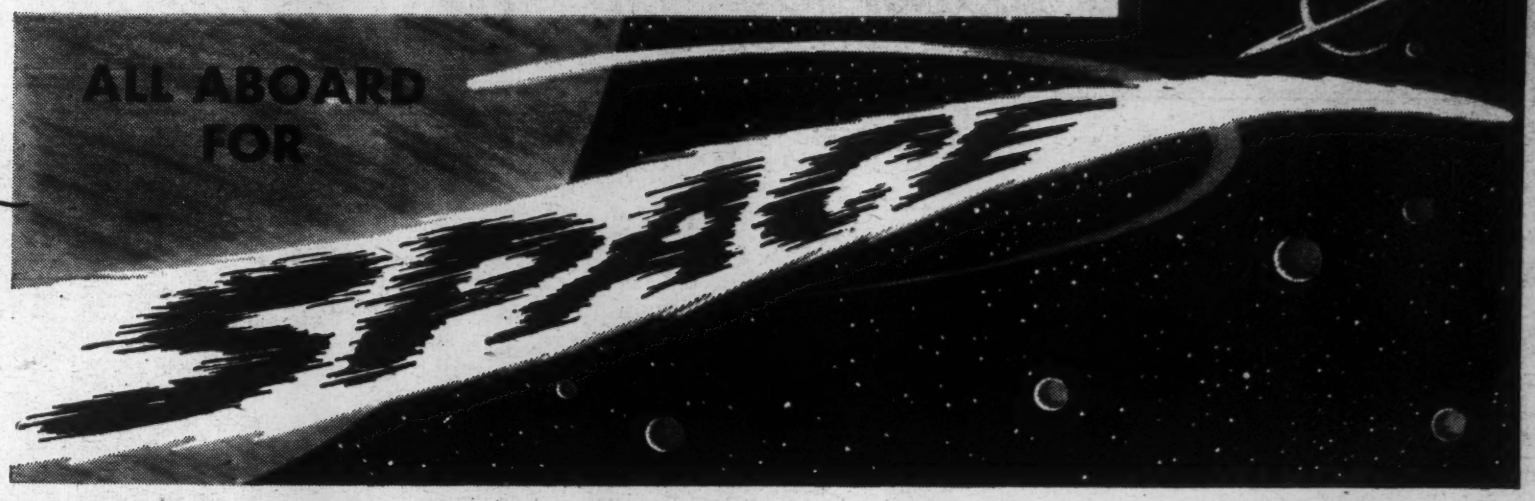
____ 2. The southern part of Venezuela is a vast jungle-covered wilderness known as the (A) pampas (B) steppes (C) Guiana Highlands.

____ 3. Most of Venezuela's oil comes from the swampy lowlands of the (A) Llanos (B) Lake Maracaibo region (C) Orinoco River Valley.

____ 4. An important farm crop which is grown in Venezuela's cool northern highlands is (A) rice (B) coffee (C) alfalfa.

TALK IT OVER. 1. Why is a revolution against dictatorship an exciting experience? Why is it also dangerous? 2. What European people staged a heroic revolt just over a year ago? How did it differ from the revolt in Venezuela? 3. Compare the American Revolution with the recent one in Venezuela. 4. Who among the three remaining dictators in Latin America is in serious trouble now? Who leads the fight against him?

SPECIAL SECTION WITH *Wernher von Braun*



In the wake of America's successful launching of the Explorer satellite, we take pride in presenting our special consultant this week, Dr. Wernher von Braun, top space scientist in the United States and the leader of the men behind the Explorer.

Message to Young Americans

"ALL ABOARD FOR SPACE" is an especially appropriate title for the accompanying article since it will be read by you, the youth of America. Today's teenagers will be the space pilots of tomorrow. Youngsters have always had that keen sense of the essential that grownups so frequently lack.

In order for you to prepare yourself for a part in man's most romantic adventure, you must have a well-trained mind and a healthy body. Participation in the Space Age will not be restricted to physicists and rocket engineers; there will be a need for well-trained people in other fields. Once laboratory area in manned space stations is for rent, there will be a need for all kinds of professions aboard. You could be an astronomer or an astrophysicist, a radiation expert or a medical researcher, a meteorologist or a reconnaissance man. You might work in the maintenance headquarters of an orbital ultra high-frequency message relay center, or a television relay station. And once man sets foot on the moon and the first voyages to our nearer planets are in preparation, new professions will join the cause of space flight. You might be a zoologist or a botanist, geologist or archeologist, a mapping expert or perhaps even an interplanetary mining prospector.

The Age of Space has dawned. It is only natural that you, as a student, will ask how you can best prepare yourself to take part in man's most glorious adventure. The answer is largely your own decision. You must prepare yourself thoroughly in school and college. After you achieve this goal, then devote yourself, body and soul, to a noble objective and completely absorb yourself in it. Getting completely wrapped up in an exterior objective will save you doctor bills, and is a dead-sure means of achieving satisfaction and personal happiness. If you will do this, you will have contributed your part to this adventure.

MAN is flexing his muscles for his greatest jump in history—to the stars. He is tossing satellites and rockets into space to test the conditions he will meet up there. A couple of his shots (tiny metal balls) have even sailed out of the earth's gravitational pull. They are now lost in space, racing at thousands of miles per hour.

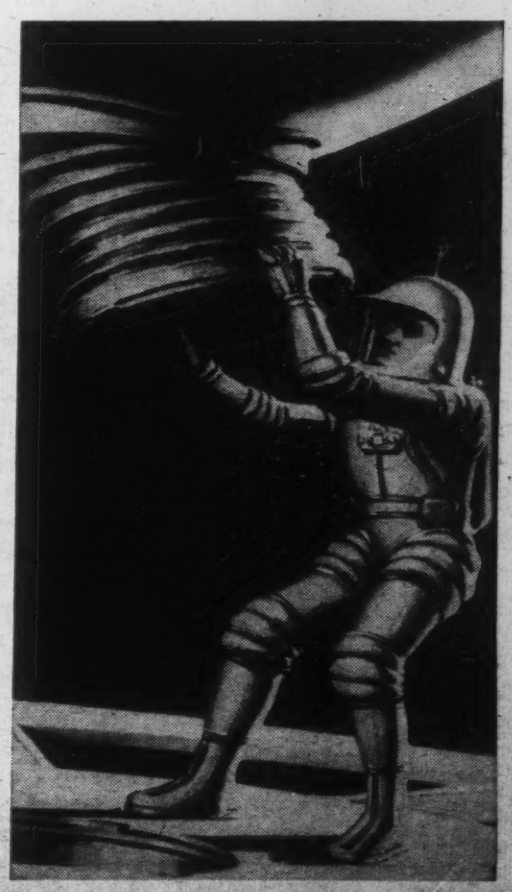
All over the world, scientists are working on the problems of space flight—engineering problems, medical problems, etc. They are trying to find the answers to many questions about the mysteries of our universe.

The Russians are pondering the effects of radiation, "weightlessness," and high accelerations encountered during the ascent of the flesh-and-blood dog they placed in an orbit 500 miles above the earth. Americans are working on atomic fuels for interplanetary ships. British, French, Japanese, and other scientists are studying the danger of meteorites to space travelers and many other problems.

These efforts overlap. No one knows exactly who is working on what, or how far others have advanced.

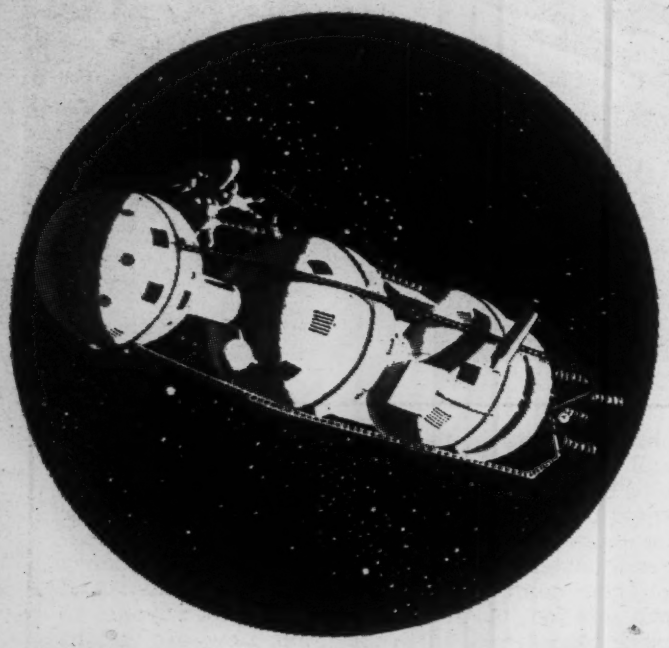
Plans and visions run ahead of actual rockets. For instance, the Russians are talking of a rocket propellant of photon power; they claim it should move a rocket at nearly the speed of light, 186,324 miles per second.

Future historians may compare our step to the moon with the first toddle of a baby. But at the moment it is a breath-taking adventure. On the next pages you will see how it will be carried out—and how we shall move on into the solar system.



A worker in an air-tight space suit climbs from rocket ship to space station. He is speeding around the earth at thousands of miles per hour—but he has no sense of motion in empty space. Inside the space station he can take off his air-tight suit. The space station is supplied with air, water, and food by rocket ships from the earth.

In a New Age of Exploratio



Looking like a weird beetle, the moon ship soars through the heavens. It needs only a push from its rockets, then glides without power to the moon.

THE MOON SHIP. It's a long step to the moon—239,000 miles. Yet the moon is our closest neighbor in space. Man's first space ship will soar up to this rocky satellite, perhaps within the next ten years.

It will be a strange-looking craft, called a moon ship. It will not be bullet shaped, like the rockets we are used to seeing in newspapers and science books. It will be clumsy and angular. It will look like a rigid metal cage holding several giant golf balls (see above).

The reason for this odd shape is that the moon ship will probably take off, *not from the earth,* but from a space station 1,075 miles from the earth. Here there is no blanket of air to push through, so streamlining is unnecessary.

As a matter of fact, the moon ship will be *assembled* at the space station. Workers in space suits, propelled by tiny rockets, will put together the pieces as they are rocketed up from the earth. These workers will be part of the regular crew living in the space station.

THE SPACE STATION. Why the space station? Scientists know that with our present fuels and engineering skills, it would be difficult to send a large rocket ship nonstop from the earth to the moon and back. It takes tremendous speed to get an object out to the borders of the earth's gravitational pull—seven miles per second. It also takes vast amounts of fuel.

If we assemble our moon ship at the space station—above the atmosphere—we won't have to carry so much fuel. We can build more room for crewmen and more storage space for food. There will be space for the many scientific instruments.

Getting our space station in the sky will be the first job. For this we will use the "three-stage" rocket. It will be twenty-four stories high and shaped like a gleaming rifle shell. It will blast off the ground with fire and smoke.

In two minutes it will be traveling at nearly 4,000 mph. Empty tanks and booster rocket motors will drop away. The rocket will turn into a horizontal course and race on, gaining speed from the second stage. The second set of tanks and rocket motors will drop off. The rocket will zoom on until it hits a speed of 18,468 mph. Then the motors will stop and it will coast without power to an altitude of 1,075 miles.

After reaching this height, it will become a tiny "moon" to the earth, its speed exactly counterbalancing the pull of gravity. It will fly without fuel, because there will be no air to slow it down. It will be like the satellites that Russia sent aloft in 1957.

Workers in space suits will float out and start assembling the space station. They, too, will become satellites, whizzing around the earth. But in airless space they will have no sense of their great speed.

LIFE AMONG THE STARS. The space station will be assembled from many sections. When finished, it will look like a big wheel, 250 feet or more in diameter (see picture on opposite page). It will have room for over 80 scientists and crewmen. It will have observation rooms, telescopes, and laboratories. The space station will be supplied with air, water, and food by rocket ships from earth.

ON TO THE MOON. Once settled in space, we can prepare our moon ship for its historic flight. Its golf-ball-shaped tanks will be filled with fuel (probably hydrazine and nitric acid). It will blast off on full power—aimed at the moon.

In 33 minutes it will be traveling 19,500 mph. It will then be going fast enough to coast unpowered all the way to the moon. The motors will be shut off. Continuously losing speed, the ship will "fall uphill" till it reaches its destination on the moon.

THE LANDING. Hurtling toward the moon's surface under the pull of the moon's own gravity, the ship will meet no blanket of air to slow it down. The moon has no atmosphere. Prior to the landing, the ship will be turned around so it falls tail first. At the proper moment, the rocket engines will be turned on again to lessen speed. The moon ship will settle down on the lunar surface, its rocket jets blowing chunks of rubble away on all sides. A central shock ab-

Whoooooooooosh! A rocket ship
It is sharply streamlined to pierce
destination: the circular space stat

ion Men Will Sail the Skies

et ship blasts off from the earth. to pierce the thick atmosphere. Its space station 1,075 miles up (right).

sorber and four adjustable legs will reach down to steady it. *Bump*—man has landed on a new world!

LAND OF DUST AND STONE. What will the moon look like? A desert of rock and lava. Ragged mountains. Deep craters. No water. No life. The moon is a savage land, not inviting to earth people.

Our business, of course, will be to explore. Swiftly we shall put together our prefabricated, airtight shelters. We shall erect them in a crevice to protect them against meteorite showers. Then, wearing space suits equipped with oxygen tanks and radios, we shall set out to unravel some of the secrets of this strange new world.

WE WILL FIND OUT MANY THINGS. First, we should like to know how the moon was formed. Was it a planet that smashed into the earth and bounced away? Or was it a belt of gases, or, maybe minerals that circled the earth like Saturn's rings? If we find traces of gas, we will know that the moon never could have been a molten, independent body—because great heat would have driven the gases off.

We should like to find the moon's magnetic field (that particular area that attracts a compass point) and compare it to the earth's.

We should like to see if there are traces of ice on the moon.

We should like to search for new minerals.

We should like to find out, by setting off explosions and measuring the vibration waves, what is the center of the moon.

We should like to determine the thickness of the lava layers on the moon's rugged surface.

BASE FOR FUTURE OPERATIONS? Would the moon make a good starting point for future sailings amid the stars? It might. Its gravity pull is weak compared to the earth's, so rocket ships could leave it more easily. It has plenty of area to set up colonies—provided the earth could supply water and air for them. It might even have some of the raw materials for rocket supply or construction.

VOYAGING THROUGH SPACE. After the conquest of the moon, men will know enough about space flight conditions to explore the planets. Mars and Venus are our closest neighbors. Even so, they are millions of miles away (Venus never comes closer than 25.7 million, Mars 35 million). Trips to them will take months, even though we travel at fantastic speeds. This means added problems of supply, human endurance, and accuracy of instruments.

But the rewards will be great. Does life exist on Mars? Do dinosaur-like beasts roam beneath the warm clouds hiding Venus?

We shall find the answers to these questions—and to many others.

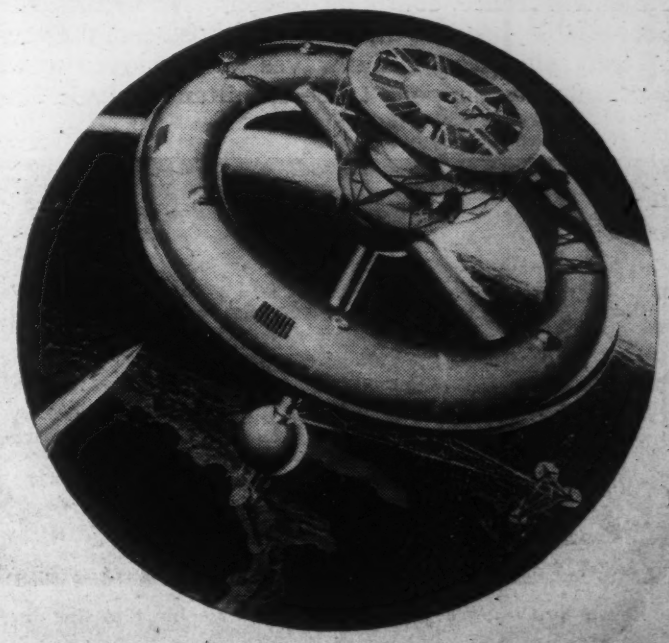
WILL OUR BODIES STAND SPACE TRAVEL? Humans in rocket ships will have many strange experiences. At any time that the rocket engines are not working, we shall be weightless. We shall float inside the rocket cabin. Anything we touch—pencils, rulers, books—will drift into the air. We shall have to learn to strap ourselves to beds, to grasp firmly anything we reach for.

Even eating will be difficult. Liquid will not pour. We could shake milk out of a pitcher—but then it might form tiny globes and float along the ceiling! So we'll squeeze it out of a plastic bottle into our mouths.

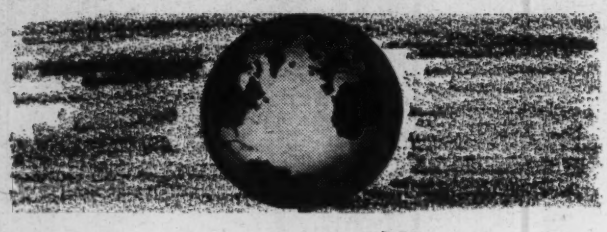
More serious will be the effects of sudden changes in speed on our bodies. For instance, 40 seconds after our blast-off in the rocket our weight will be equal to a life-sized marble statue. A few seconds later it will be equal to a *solid iron statue.* Will our tissues stand this sort of strain? Tests are now in progress to see just how much scientists can expect from the blood and bone and muscle that we are made of.

WHY? Why are we going to all this expense and labor and peril? The main reason is man's never-ending curiosity. But there are other reasons—practical reasons. (Turn the page and you will see.)

Gleaming in naked sunlight, the space station wheels around the earth. It has been put together from prefabricated pieces sent up from earth bases.



HOW WILL IT HELP THE EARTH?



THE $$$ PROBLEM. Will space flight pay its way? The costs of building rocket ships and training crews will be so huge that many people do not see how we can afford it. They ask, "Are we going to get anything back on this gigantic investment—other than the national thrill of reaching new worlds?"

The answer is, "Yes"—at least, we hope so. The costs may be tremendous at first, but later benefits to mankind should more than outweigh them.

MILITARY BASES. In the first place, we *must* get to the moon before an unfriendly power does. It's a simple case of defending our way of life. The moon, rolling around the earth, has an eagle-eye view of all the nations. Any nation that builds an observation post up there will have an advantage over all the others. For the sake of world peace, we must not allow a lawless power to seize this advantage.

IRON MINES IN THE SKY. The first economic benefit from space travel might be the discovery of minerals. Asteroids (small planets flying in orbits in space) are often composed of almost pure iron-nickel. The crust of the earth is running short of this metal. The average asteroid is about 200 feet in diameter. On earth the metal it contains would be worth about *one billion dollars.*

It is highly possible that space men could attach rockets to asteroids and blow them out of their orbits. Perhaps the asteroids could be set on courses leading to the earth. After they had landed they could be mined and sold to industry.

Teams of geologists could roam space, finding and testing asteroids for other useful materials.

A RELAY SATELLITE? Telegraph and television contact across the earth's oceans could be cheaply and efficiently served by a number of satellites linked together by radio.

Television waves do not bend with the curvature of the earth. Hence, continent-to-continent broadcasts are not possible, because the waves tend to beam themselves off into space. But if the waves were relayed to whatever satellite happens to be simultaneously in line of sight of two continents, they could cross the oceans easily.

The satellite also could be used as a "star" to navigate by. Its radio signal could reach any ship's receiver in the ocean—through fog or gale—and enable a captain to plot his position.

WEATHER CONCERNS EVERYONE. Out in space we could easily detect a hurricane that was threatening to approach land, killing hundreds and wrecking property. Looking through powerful telescopes, we could see all the finer details of weather formations, cloud belts, and cold fronts, and so provide the people down on earth with a perfect weather forecast.

From this greater knowledge of atmospheric conditions, it might be only a short jump to man's control of weather. This control might be accomplished through use of chemicals or by atomic action.

MOVE MARS CLOSER? Most amazing of the wonders that could come from space exploration is Professor Fritz Zwicky's suggestion that we may be able to bring Mars and Venus closer to the earth. If the population keeps booming we may need more land to build cities and farms. If Mars and Venus cannot support human life, we may find minerals there worth bringing to our planet.

Professor Zwicky thinks we can "redesign" our solar system by the use of rockets, using the same "fusion" power that is utilized in the H-bomb. The fusion rockets would push the planets out of their present orbits. They would "jump the tracks" into new tracks closer to the earth. There they would continue whirling around the sun as before.

ANYTHING IS POSSIBLE. The Age of Space Travel is upon us. At a distant day, some of *your* eyes may look upon the craters of the moon—or see the swirling mists of Venus. *Your* hands may touch the levers that send huge rocket ships toward the stars.

It will be a fascinating time in which to live—an age of discovery that could make the age of Columbus seem tame.

Giant hydrogen explosion blows Mars closer to the earth.

SPACE QUIZ

1. Explain how the space station will be built. How far above the earth?
2. Why isn't it necessary to streamline the moon ship?
3. Pretend you are stepping out of a moon ship onto the moon. What kind of a place will you find?
4. What do we hope to find out about Mars and Venus?
5. Name two ways in which space exploration might help pay its costs.
6. How does Professor Zwicky think planets can be moved closer to the earth?
7. Name two of the things we would like to find out about the moon.
8. Why will the moon ship have to turn on counter-rockets as it approaches the moon's surface?

HI NELSON

At Home With A. Lincoln

LET'S go calling on a friend who was born 149 years ago this week. His home, the only one he ever owned, stands at the corner of Eighth and Jackson streets in Springfield, Illinois.

It's a pleasant house, with a frame and floors of sturdy oak, doors of black walnut, and laths of hand-split hickory. It is strong and honest, like the man who lived here.

Now it has two stories. When he bought it in 1844 for $1,200 in cash plus a vacant lot, it was only a story-and-a-half cottage. He enlarged it in 1856 to meet the needs of his growing family. Three of his four sons were born here, and one of them died here.

We go up the steps, as half a million visitors do each year. Inside, we see the double parlors, the dining room, the family sitting room, the kitchen, and the upstairs bedrooms. They are furnished very much as they were when the family still lived here. Even the wallpaper has been duplicated from sketches of the house published in a magazine in 1861.

Some things are exactly the same as they were then. One is the doorbell.

It rang one day in 1860. A committee was at the door. It had come to tell Mr. Lincoln that he had been nominated for the Presidency.

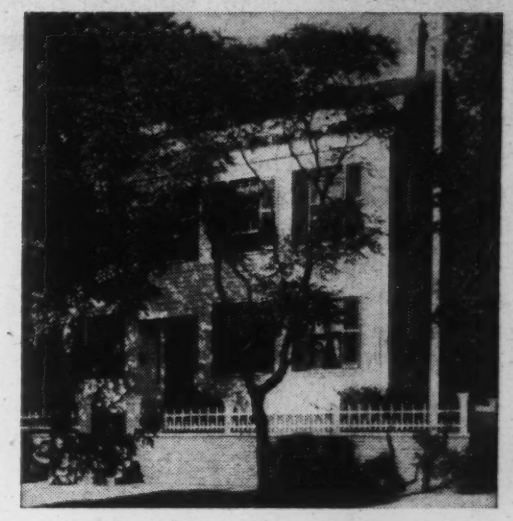
It rang many times on February 6, 1861. The Lincolns gave a party to which everyone was invited. It was their farewell to Springfield.

A little later, standing on the platform of the train that was taking him to Washington, Lincoln said: "To this place and the kindness of these people, I owe everything. . . . I now leave, not knowing when, or whether ever, I may return."

He returned only after his death. His body lies in an impressive tomb in Springfield's Oak Ridge Cemetery. Like the beautiful Memorial in Washington, it is a nation's shrine.

Somehow, though, I feel closer to him in his home than anywhere else. These walls echoed to laughter at his famous jokes. They knew his fears, his hopes, his prayers. Somehow, I can almost hear his words, "With charity for all."

It's good to have such a friend to visit.



LINCOLN'S HOME—*Plans are on foot to enlarge the grounds and add a museum and parking place. The house was given to the state of Illinois in 1887 by the President's son Robert.*

QUESTION BOX

GHANA FLAG . . . *Can you give us a description of the flag of the new nation, Ghana?*—K.W., Naugatuck, Conn.

Ans.—The new flag of Ghana bears three broad stripes of red, gold, and green, with a black star in the center. The red stripe is for those who work for her statehood, the gold is for her wealth, and the green is for her forests and farms. The black five-pointed star represents freedom.

BASEBALL . . . *What was the name of the first team of professional baseball players?*—J.K., Hawkinsville, Ga.

Ans.—In 1869 the Cincinnati Red Stockings turned professional and became the first salaried team in the history of baseball.

SMILE AWHILE

Flipper: "How did you make out in your car smash-up?"

Dipper: "Not too well; it was my word against hers, and she had thousands more than I did."

—Linda Rabon, Farmerville, La.

Customer: "When I bought this cat at your pet shop, you said it was good for mice. I'll have you know that it doesn't even go near them."

Clerk: "Well, isn't that good for mice?"

—Frances Lehmann, El Centro, Calif.

Two birds were flying in the air and saw a jet plane.

First Bird: "Boy, that bird is sure going fast."

Second Bird: "You would be too if your tail was on fire."

—James L. Harris, Wichita, Kans.

Doctor: "Didn't you see *poison* written on the bottle?"

Patient: "Yes, but I didn't believe it because right underneath it said *lye*."

—Mary Jane Happel, Hokah, Minn.

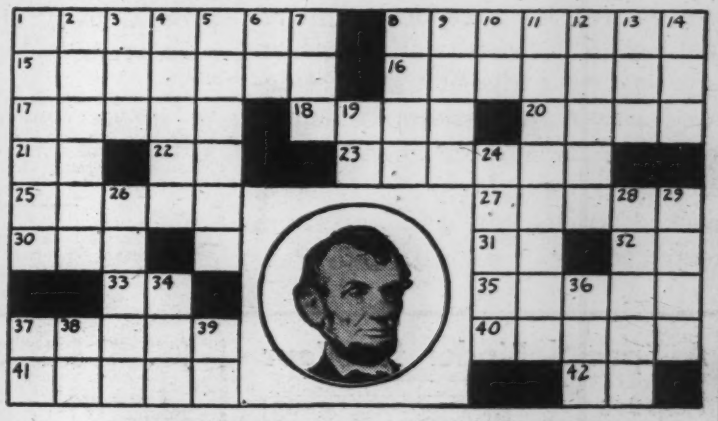
Jimmy: "May I have an apple?"

Mom: "Didn't you just have your lunch?"

Jimmy: "Yes, but an apple a day keeps the doctor away—and I just broke his window."

—Marvin Miller, Laredo, Texas

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS

1. ? ? ?
8. ? ? ?
15. More spacious
16. Different
17. Mechanical man
18. Variety or kind
20. Short for butter substitute
21. Atop
22. Northwest Territory (abbr.)
23. First name of "Father of His Country"
25. Triangular piece
27. To admit
30. Russian state or province (abbr.)
31. Compass point
32. Athletic Association (abbr.)
33. French for "and"
35. Wheat that is to be ground
37. Broad, level land
40. Park in the Rockies
41. Cowboy circus
42. Spanish for "the"

DOWN

1. Used with bows
2. His grandfather followed Daniel _____ trail westward to Kentucky
3. Steal from
4. In the midst of
5. Slugger
6. Automotive Engineering (abbr.)
7. Your mother's title
8. Entice
9. A preposition
10. Our own continent (abbr.)
11. People who do clog dances
12. One who lubricates machinery
13. Lower Kingdom of Egypt (abbr.)
14. Prefix meaning "new"
19. Original gum (abbr.)
24. Scope
26. Great fear
28. Artist's work stand
29. Gobbles up
34. Fasten together
36. Suffix meaning "a citizen of"
37. Puerto Rico (abbr.)
38. Behold!
39. Negative

Answers to Last Puzzle: Across—1., 2., & 7. J. Edgar Hoover; 13. unaware; 15. ermine; 16. decade; 17. Iberia; 18. GEHR; 19. ain; 21. Lu; 22. Ed; 23. foursomes; 27. entrusted; 29. guard; 32. ass; 33. sop; 35. hurt; 36. ice; 38. no; 39. ing; 40. idol; 41. an; 42. ern; 44. sty; 45. din.; 46. we.

Down—1. judge; 2. each; 3. dwarf; 4. gad; 5. are; 6. re; 7. heinous; 8. orb; 9. omelet; 10. viruses; 11. ENI; 12. REA; 14. need; 19. art; 20. Israel; 24. o'er; 25. undid; 26. MSS.; 28. donate; 29. gun; 30. urge; 31. at; 34. pony; 35. hi; 37. co.; 40. inn; 43. R. I.; 44. SW.

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

● **ALPHA.** The first U.S. satellite, Explorer, is racing around the earth at 18,000 mph. The Army launched it from Cape Canaveral, Fla., late January 31 with a Jupiter-C rocket, after the Navy's Vanguard failed to get off the ground. This four-stage rocket was developed by Dr. Wernher von Braun (page 147). It is made up of the Redstone combined with 17 smaller Sergeant rockets. One of these is part of the satellite itself. • • • The Army's official name for the Explorer is "1958 Alpha." Alpha is the first letter of the Greek alphabet. The name means this is the first satellite to be launched in 1958. The Army has orders to plan a second launching soon. Russia is said to have her third sputnik ready to take off. • • • Our Explorer, or Alpha, is shaped like a slim bullet. It is six and a half feet long and six inches in diameter. It weighs 30.8 pounds. It is packed with instruments which are sending much information back to IGY scientists. Its radio signal is a high-pitched steady hum. Its egg-shaped orbit takes it about 1,700 miles from earth at its most distant point and about 200 miles at the closest point.

● **ZETA.** Some day in the future, a gallon of sea water may produce as much energy as 100 gallons of gasoline. The door to a world of plenty was opened by a report made on January 24 by British and American scientists. • • • The British have developed a doughnut-shaped machine called the Zeta (zero energy thermonuclear apparatus). In it, compressed hydrogen gas has been heated to five or six million degrees centigrade for periods of two to five thousandths of a second. At such temperatures, they think, hydrogen atoms are fused or melted together, forming new atoms and giving off energy. The sun gets its energy from such fusion.* • • • American scientists at Los Alamos, N. Mex., have conducted similar experiments with a device they call the "Perhapsatron." They, too, think they have fused atoms—though only for a few millionths of a second. • • • If higher temperatures can be held for a longer time, the tremendous power of the H-bomb can be tamed for man's use. An unlimited supply of power lies locked in the hydrogen of the earth's oceans.

● **EXCHANGE.** After three months of quiet talks, the United States and Russia have signed an agreement that may lead to better understanding. The two countries will exchange more radio and TV programs and movies. There will be an exchange of artists, athletes, technical experts, students, etc. It will be easier for tourists of one country to visit the other.

● **UNION.** Egypt and Syria have formed a union, to be called the United Arab Republic. It is expected to take form by next fall, with Cairo as the capital and Egypt's Nasser as president. (For a geography background story about the union, see next week's CURRENT EVENTS.)

*The atom bomb gets its energy from fission—the splitting apart of heavy atoms, such as uranium. The hydrogen or H-bomb gets its energy from fusion, the combining of light atoms. Man has already learned how to tame fission (page 103).

PICTURE CREDITS—Front page, United Press, International (Jiménez); Page 146, Standard Oil Co., N.J.; Page 151, Wide World; Page 152, UP.

A Special Binder for Your Papers—Just 10¢!

- Sturdy and flexible
- Keeps back issues fresh and clean
- Handy for reference
- Send order now for your entire class . . . covers shipped by return mail.

DETACH AND MAIL

American Education Publications CE-19
Education Center, Columbus 16, Ohio

Please send ..... CURRENT EVENTS Binders at 10¢ each.

I enclose $..... Charge my account ☐.
Payment must accompany orders for less than $1.00.

Name .....

School .....

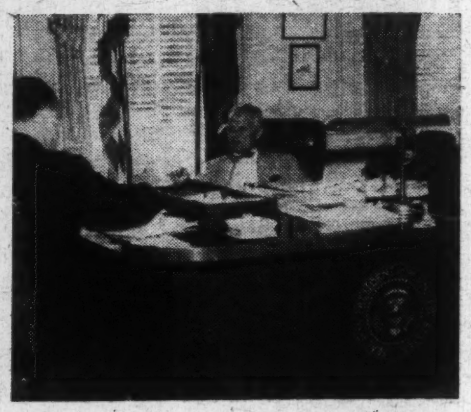
School Address .....

City or P. O. .....

Zone ..... *State* .....

WHO'S WHO IN THE NEWS

What's O.K. With S.A.?



At the President's desk, Sherman Adams conducts "business as usual" during one of Mr. Eisenhower's illnesses.

● His hair is frosty white. His face has been compared to the granite of his home state, New Hampshire. Someone said his glance could "wither a rose in June."

Democrats dislike him. So do many Republicans. He has said "No" so often to requests by congressmen that they call him "The Abominable No-Man."

He takes a grim pleasure in such nicknames. He has only one desire—to do a good job. He works at it from six in the morning until eight at night—when he goes to bed.

His job is the second most important in Washington. He decides who gets in to see the President. He screens all papers and documents coming to the White House. Those marked "OK, S.A." are usually approved by Mr. Eisenhower.

The "S.A." stands for Sherman Adams, 58, former Governor of New Hampshire and one of the earliest Eisenhower supporters. His official title is Assistant to the President. Actually, though the Constitution does not provide for such a post, he serves as Assistant President. Mr. Eisenhower calls him "my right-hand man, my chief of staff—the only man who really understands what I am trying to do."

On January 20, the President opened the Republican political campaign with a speech in Chicago. He pleaded that defense be kept out of politics.

That same night, Mr. Adams spoke very differently in Minneapolis. He blamed the Democrats for everything from Pearl Harbor to the present state of our missile program. Such a speech by a man so close to the President raised many questions. The answer to most of them seems to be, "This is an election year."

Mandell, Cliff

CBS NEWS

Office Communicatio

to: Cliff Mandell

from: Kay Campbell

November 20, 1958

I am returning herewith the correspondence with Larry Lowenstein. As I told you on the telephone, "the answer is no". Mr. Murrow simply does not have the time for this kind of thing, in addition to all his other commitments.

K.C.

mcs

Manias, John E.

September 8, 1958

Dear Mr. Manias:

Thank you for your letter of August 29th. I find your idea interesting and think it may have considerable merit. However, I no longer have the air time to deal with a series of this kind and am therefore passing your letter along to Mr. Sig Mickelson, Vice President in charge of CBS News and Public Affairs.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. John E. Manias, Jr.
618 West Shoshone Road
Peoria, Illinois

gw
cc: Sig Mickelson

Manning Bo

February 5, 1958

Dear Bob:

Belatedly let me say thanks for a most delightful lunch and also for the picture.

I have told Brother Collingwood to expect you sometime in April. If after you get established you need an experienced but ancient assistant, let me know.

Sincerely,

Mr. Bob Manning
TIME, Inc.
Rockefeller Plaza
New York, New York

fc

TIME
THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Manning Robert

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK

JL 38388

January 12, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

We have a table at the Pavillon for lunch on Wednesday at 1:00. Roy Alexander, the Managing Editor; Otto Fuerbringer, the assistant ME; and I are looking forward to seeing you and Fred Friendly. Lester Bernstein regrets that he will be in Havana but we will put it on his bill.

Regards,

Bob Manning

Robert Manning

RJM:nn

Manning, R.

TIME
THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

TIME & LIFE BUILDING
ROCKEFELLER CENTER
NEW YORK 20

PLEASE REPLY TO: TIME & LIFE BUILDING • NEW BOND STREET • LONDON, W.1. • GROSVENOR 4080

Personal

27th October, 1959.

Dear Ed,

I am most appreciative of the telephone call from your secretary on Saturday. It was important to me that I got your statement to New York that night and I know you were pre-occupied with a great deal at the time. I am sure that the pre-occupation has increased if anything but I beg to pre-occupy you with an additional matter.

TIME is scheduling for next week a cover story examining the state of American television, the troubles it has run into, the possible ways of getting out of them and moving on to the achievements of which it is capable. The whole thing is a subject so close to your heart, and one in which you have so many constructive views, that it would be a shame for the story to lack the benefit of what you think about the matter. Would it be possible for us to talk about it sometime in the next few days, preferably before the end of this week? Naturally, I would like to be able to talk to you on the record but I would be willing to talk on any basis you prefer.

I think we were able to say some worthwhile things about television and, in particular, television journalism in the last big story on the subject, namely the TIME cover story on yourself. This time the face on the cover is to be Bob Kintner of NBC, but the subject really is the medium as a whole. I think it would be too bad if TIME were to run a cover story that did not benefit, either directly or non-attributably, from your thoughts and observations. To repeat, I know you are busy on this trip and I realize also that you may not feel like talking at length on the record. It is important, though, and I hope very much that you can spare a little time to see me.

Most sincerely,

Bob M.

Robert Manning

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Connaught Hotel,
London, W.1.

Manning, Robt D

Robert D. Manning
P. O. Box 13441
Tampa 11, Florida

17 April 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
News Director
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York City, New York

Dear Sir:

I have in my possession a book set up in scrapbook format which is a chronological and numerical documentary record of Hitler's activities from 1 January 1940 through 31 August 1942 inclusive. The title of said book is:

GROSSDEUTSCHLAND IM WELTGESCHLAND - TAGESBILDBERICHTE 1940

Captions of each picture is written in German script and at the end of each months period, a summary page covering important phases and highlights of that period is included.

I have had the above mentioned book reviewed by Professors of several universities and private individuals who advised me that the photographs and information contained therein has never been released to the public.

Due to the historical value of information contained therein, I have decided to sell and have been advised to contact you along with other networks regarding sale of said book.

If you are interested, I may be contacted at the above address and the book will be made available for your inspection.

Sincerely yours,

Robert D. Manning
ROBERT D. MANNING

don't answer

Manos, Chas.

November 7, 1958

Mr. Charles Manos
Detroit Times
Detroit, Michigan

Dear Mr. Manos:

I'm afraid your problem is too tough for me. I never notice what I eat and would never be content with any one guest.

Yours very truly,

ERM:skh

Detroit Times
EVENING AND SUNDAY
WOODWARD 3-8800

October 25, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York 21, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am preparing a human interest feature for a national magazine on "My Favorite Guest for Dinner".

I am asking interesting personalities in various fields of endeavor throughout the country:
"If you had the opportunity to have any one person, living or dead, as your guest for dinner, whom would you invite and what would you serve?"

I hope you may have time to comment.

You may have read my article, "What Is Sex Appeal?", in The American Weekly last June.

Cordially,
Charles Manos

Charles Manos,
Staff Writer

SEE THE BRIGHT DIFFERENCE

Marcus, J Anthony

SUITE 742

BRYANT 9-8390

J. ANTHONY MARCUS & ASSOCIATES
Petroleum Producing Properties
11 WEST 42ND STREET
NEW YORK 36, N. Y.

No Ans.

Jan. 25, 1959.

Dear Mr. Morrow:

This is to thank you for the truisms expressed in your address a brief condensation of which is in the February issue of Reader's Digest. It is something that should have been forcefully spoken of long ago, and I hope that you will not confine your remarks just to that occasion but keep on hammering away until it sinks into the thick skulls of some of our people.

Two weeks ago while in Washington I talked in the same vein to the chief editorial writer of the Scripps-Howard press, Mr. Stone. I berated him because our papers can afford to squander four and eight pages on infantile sports, on comics and funnies and the rest of the stuff that serves to moronize our people, but cannot spare a column to the subject of the Soviet challenge except now and then. When they are approached with an article written not by a professional scribe but one who has spent fifty years on the subject of Russia, who has septn 26 years in that country before and since the revolution, who has had vast experience with the government and people, they usually tell you: "We had an article about six months ago." They consider that as sufficient to enlighten a people being brainwashed by the moronic television shows, the creation of either morons or by those who consider the audience moronic. I have no TV set and will never install one as long as nitwits are in charge of the programs, as long as your sound advice remains a mere dream of people like you.

Your library no doubt has the Jan. 1, 1959 issue of Vital Speeches of the Day. By all means read my extemporaneous swansong recorded when I delivered it in Indianapolis, Ind. on Nov. 15th before the All-American Conference to Combat Communism headed by Dr. Dan Poling. The chief editorial writer of the Santurday Evening Post Called it "Prophetic and masterly." The same for Mr. Rebuben Maury of the Daily News. I mention this because the subject has never been heard on the TV. Yet when I delivered it before an audience of ordinary people there were many in tears, and many more came to me to demand why they don't hear such subject more often. Our people do not want to be narcotized or moronized. They want facts; they want to be told what to do about the causes of budgets which will ultimately bankrupt us.

Sincerely yours,

J. Anthony Marcus

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Columbia Broadcasting System,
New York

(Not printed at Government expense)

Congressional Record

United States of America

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 85th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

What Do the People of Russia Think of Nikita S. Khrushchev?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. GORDON L. McDONOUGH

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, July 16, 1958

Mr. McDONOUGH. Mr. Speaker, the people of the United States owe a debt of gratitude and appreciation to Mr. J. Anthony Marcus for the following letter to the editor of the Washington Evening Star.

Mr. Marcus informs us from personal experience how we should treat Nikita S. Khrushchev if he should come to the United States for a summit conference. He also gives us firsthand knowledge of what the people of Russian think of this dominating, arrogant, disgusting dictator who did not hesitate to boast that "We will bury you."

I recommend that all Members of Congress and all readers of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD read Mr. J. Anthony Marcus' letter carefully. In my opinion, I think he has done us a great service:

HOW TO HANDLE KHRUSHCHEV

To the EDITOR OF THE STAR:

If Nikita S. Khrushchev attends a U. N. summit meeting, it is imperative that we do not come out of this conference cheated and defeated as has been our fate in dealings with the Soviets since 1933.

And if Khrushchev does come to America, how should our press, radio, and television handle the event? Indeed, how would the Russian masses, at least 90 percent of them, want us to treat this unwelcome guest on American soil?

As a native-born Russian who has had extensive experience in the Soviet Union as representative of leading American industrial corporations and in close touch with happenings in Russia since 1917, I know that when the Kremlin mouthpieces Pravda and Izvestia laud a foreign government or people, the Russian masses consider them as mortal enemies of theirs. When the Soviet regime condemns President Eisenhower, Dulles and anyone else in the United States, the average Russian is glowingly happy and considers them as his true friends. American tourists can never hear this from the Russian people who hate and fear their tyrants.

Many a time during my business sojourns there, even high executives in the Soviet Government have said to me: "Why do you Americans come here to deal with our rulers? You are only enhancing their prestige and tightening the noose around our necks?"

En route from Minsk to Moscow in a sleeping compartment with a three-man Russian commission, one of them angrily said to me: "You foreigners fill your mouth with water when you reach this country. You are afraid to see our bitter life for what it is." His colleagues begged him to keep quiet for fear he might be overheard by some agents swarming the sleeping cars and all of them would have had to pay for it.

On the basis of personal experience in the Soviet Union over a period of several years, I would therefore counsel all United States organs of communication to clamp down the tightest boycott of Khrushchev and his entire entourage. There must be no interviews, no TV time at any price. We should ignore them completely. This has been the fate of our diplomatic representatives in Russia since 1933. Let us repay the compliment. We should shun them like the plague, for they are the carriers of the red plague. This would be the bitterest blow to Khrushchev in his own country. This is the only sensible way to handle the man who has warned us: "We will bury you."

And if we do this from now on and for all time to come, the Russian masses will bless us; they will rejoice and will regain courage to carry on the 40-year war with their oppressors. It is to our vital interest that this should be so.

What should our Government representatives do when facing in the U. N. the leader of the savage war against us?

Since the founding of the U. N. we have suffered endless abuse and insults at the hands of Gromyko, Vishinski, Malik, and the Suslovs. Our delegates have never known and do not know today how to handle them. They lack the necessary Russian background to put up with the Soviet delegates.

Therefore, President Eisenhower, Secretary Dulles, Ambassador Lodge, and their aids must come with ample ammunition. There is plenty of it in the Library of Congress and in the State Department. Most of all, there is priceless material in the reports by the House and Senate committees which have been investigating the Soviet barbarians for two decades. Let us use it on this important occasion, and effectively expose these gangsters before the whole world.

When Khrushchev talks about American imperialism, let us lay bare at the U. N. meeting the history of Soviet murderous imperialism in the once independent nations they have since enslaved, the millions of men, women, and children they have slaughtered. Let us remind them and the world of the 10,000 Polish officers they had buried alive in the Katyn Forest in Russia, the thousands of brave Hungarian fighters for freedom they had shot down and still are torturing in slave-labor camps in Siberia; the Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, etc., they have enslaved and exiled. All that and more should be flung into Khrushchev's face over and again. We must never permit them to forget this, and most of all we must not permit the so-called neutralists to forget lest all of us be engulfed by this Red conflagration.

This is how the Russian peoples would want us to act on the occasion of the U. N. meeting and on all other occasions. For years some of us have been urging this course, but to no avail. Our failure has helped embolden the enemy and has frustrated our friends behind the Iron Curtain.

There are plenty native people among us who are indulging in wishful thinking about the possibility of coexistence. This can never be our fate. Not even if we gave them half of the United States and all the gold at Fort Knox would they deviate from their goal—the communization of the entire free world. The tragedy is that the people in this country who have most at stake are the very ones who are helping dig our freedom's grave out of ignorance, stupidity, and either unwillingness or inability to understand the true nature of the Soviet beast.

Our back is now to the wall in all international arenas. There must be no retreat, no appeasement and no defensive action. We must go on the offensive, determined to carry on until victory is won. In this struggle there need be no American blood shed. The fighting and the dying will be done by the enemies of communism within the Soviet empire, if we will only show some backbone and imagination and stop hobnobbing with the tyrants, stop drinking toasts with them. The Red leopard can no more change his spots than the jungle leopard.

Let us not tremble about Kruschev going to war with us at this time. He is far more afraid of his own people if he starts a war and puts guns into the hands of the Russian masses than he is afraid of our nuclear weapons.

This is the message the Russian masses, the silent people, would want every one of us to have. Let us remember that the Russian people have never made peace with their illegitimate regime, have never recognized them, even though governments of free nations have made the blunder of the 20th century by becoming diplomatic bedfellows with the Soviet Communists.

J. ANTHONY MARCUS,
President, Institute of Foreign Trade.
NEW YORK CITY.

482964—68145

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1958

Marcus, Stanley

Neiman-Marcus

DALLAS 1. TEXAS

September 29, 1958

MR. EDWARD R. MURROW
COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM
485 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

DEAR MR. MURROW:

When I was in Italy this spring, I came across a very amusing gadget that is perfect for "the man who has everything and can never find his shoehorn."

This is a brass shoehorn attached by a brass chain to a brass ball. The ball measures about 8" in diameter and is heavy enough to keep the shoehorn from disappearing under any bedroom furniture. We are having these made in this country to retail for $25. and it occurred to me that it might be the kind of item that would interest you as an unusual Christmas gift for those friends of yours who fit the above mentioned category.

With best regards,

Stanley Marcus

Stanley Marcus

ja

COPY OF LETTER SENT TO MR. GITLIN

- ALSO SENT MATERIAL

Marcy, Carl

February 21, 1958

Dear Mr. Marcy:

I have your very nice letter of February 7th.

Since I have no control over any programs other than my own, I am taking the liberty of forwarding your letter to our Director of Public Affairs programs, Mr. Irving Gitlin.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Carl Marcy
2600 South Hayes Street
Arlington, Virginia

mcc

February 7, 1951

Personal

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

You may recall that we met several years ago when you appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee studying the overseas information program of the United States. Just as you were a little out of your daily field of activity in that appearance, I am a little out of the government field in writing you on the subject of a television program.

Be that as it may, Mr. Francis Valeo, a member of the Committee staff when I believe you also met at the hearings, Miss Nancy Hanschman, who has worked with you in her capacity as a member of the CBS staff, and I have, in our off-duty hours, worked out an idea for a television program. A production organization with the imagination yours has displayed might find this idea interesting. A proposed format is enclosed and we believe it is worthy of consideration.

We have not discussed this program idea with anyone else. Should you find it of interest, we would be highly honored to pour forth to you the rest of our thinking on the subject. If you are not intrigued, please let us know as we plan to try to market it elsewhere.

Very sincerely yours,

Carl Marcy
2600 South Hayes Street
Arlington, Virginia

Enclosures

PROPOSAL FOR TELEVISION PROGRAM

Title "What do you do for a living?"

1. Essence of program: The first thing two strangers talk about after the weather, is usually, what do you do for a living? What the program should do is to show how individual Americans earn their living and thereby satisfy a universal human curiosity: What is it like for the other fellow? What is it like to be a policeman, an airline pilot, a navy officer? How much does he earn? How does a steam-shovel operator do his job? What's a day like in the life of a chorus girl? How does a reporter get his stories? What does it take to edit a great newspaper? How does an engineer get his job and learn to bring a train in on time? How does a farmer spend his waking hours? What is it like to be a Senator for a day?

2. Potential audience: Everyone who has ever thought of doing some-

things for a living other than what they are doing. This includes just about everybody - especially on a lovely spring afternoon. All children who dream a new dream of a future occupation every other day. All people who want to know about commercial fishing or driving a trucking vertical bus, or something else that they have never. All people who are interested in how other people live.

2. Experimental approach: What we have in mind is a morning in the life of a single person - not an ordinary day, but the occasion of a day - with all that implies in the way of human interest, rollicking comedy and drama.

3. Educational value: Audiences will have an opportunity to learn about what goes into the work of their neighbors. What are the daily challenges, responsibilities, irritations, and rewards on the brick layer 20 stories up, or a fisherman off the Newfoundland banks, or the housewife or city lawyer, or soldier. What are the [illegible]

It would, in total impact, stimulate a deeper appreciation and respect of Americans for one another and a greater sense of unity in this country. It would help foreigners to understand America better. It would also be a good exportable film.

5. Possible Techniques of presentation: One occupation per program. Choose carefully by interview a person engaged in the occupation and combine his personal appearance on the program with a running functional film account of him on the job, gained from following him closely at his work.

6. Comparison with existing programs: This is not a documentary with emphasis on an industry. It is not a "what's my line" program with emphasis on idiosyncrasies of occupation and the perceptiveness of the quizzers. It is not a "person to person" program where the emphasis is on an outstanding personality. Rather, the proposed program combines some aspects of all these but it combines them in a manner to

which the ordinary guy, often one doing something [illegible]

any of us might have yearned to do at one time or [illegible]

is the focus of attention.

7. <u>Subject matter</u>: As wide as the activities of mankind.

[illegible] S. Hayes Street
Arlington, Virginia

Luis Munoz Marin

CBS NEWS

A Division of Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.

485 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK • PLAZA 1-2345

March 17, 1959

Dear Luis Munoz Marin:

I write to thank you for your generous and gracious letter of March 3. I hope to devote the year to travel and study, and to the business of finding out whether I can still learn.

Nothing would give us greater pleasure than to spend some time in Puerto Rico, for I would hope to bask not only in the sunshine, but in the sunshine of your countenance and the wisdom of your mind. At the moment I have made no plans whatever when or where I am going. Perhaps you will permit me to write and propose myself for at least a brief visit.

I shall retain and cherish your most gracious letter.

Sincerely yours,

The Honorable Luis Munoz Marin
Governor of Puerto Rico
San Juan, Puerto Rico

EMM/hl

The Governor of the

Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

March 3, 1959

Mr. Edward Murrow
CBS-TV
New York, N. Y.

Dear Ed Murrow:

Television has suffered a great loss - which it can ill afford - in your announced departure, and so have the people who stand to benefit from intelligent social-minded programs using that medium. I can only wish you the good success you well deserve in whatever project you now have in mind, and extend to you a cordial invitation to make Puerto Rico one of the stopping places in your travels.

If you want to come here for a period of contemplation or writing, we would be glad to have you as a guest of the Government, either in a little cottage we have at the seashore or my own official residence in the mountains.

Cordially,

Luis Muñoz Marín

Marinov

June 26, 1959

Mr. Uri Marinov
Kibbutz Givath-Haim Ehud
Israel

Dear Uri:

Thank you very much for your interesting letter of June 21. First of all, permit me to congratulate you upon the birth of your daughter. We shall all be in Israel some time during the coming winter and will look forward to seeing "the family of light".

Now about the study of veterinary medicine. You are quite correct in believing that there are a number of excellent institutions in this country. I am communicating immediately with the Institute of International Education and you will be hearing from them in due course.

Please convey my best regards to your wife. All of your friends here at CBS join me in sending best wishes.

As ever yours,

ERM:skh

Markel, Lester

The New York Times
Times Square

February 11, 1959

J.F.—
Funny man!!

Dear Ed:

Thank you for the response.

In return I send you an idea:

As documentation of your radio show, why don't you put Virginia McManus on Person to Person--and I mean person to person?

Yours, sincerely,

Lester

~~Lester~~ Markel

LM:aa

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Markel, Lester

f

The New York Times
Times Square

January 19, 1959

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Mr. Markel is on vacation, and so I shall hold your letter of January 15 for his return the first week in February.

Yours, sincerely,

Anne Anderson
Secretary to
Lester Markel

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Markel, Lester

January 15, 1959

Mr. Lester Markel
The New York Times
Times Square
New York, N.Y.

Dear Lester:

To quote that famous journalist and friend, Lester Markel: "For some inexplicable reason" your gracious letter of December 18 has just reached me. Thanks for the kind words. The reception here was not one of universal enthusiasm. Various chunks of the piece have appeared in various periodicals, including The Reader's Digest, and Max Ascoli of The Reporter, where it appeared in full, tells me that he received some twenty five or thirty thousand requests for copies. I have not detected any indication that it has had any effect so far as the industry is concerned, but it did stir up a little talk.

I share your wish that we may meet again soon.

As ever yours,

EEM:skh

The New York Times
Times Square
December 18, 1958

Dear Ed:

For some inexplicable reason (and even though I have read exerpts) I have just caught up the full text of your talk of October 15th, and I now rush to applaud it. It is true talk if ever there was true talk, and it is, moreover, courageous and stimulating.

May I inquire what has been the response to it from the public in general and the industry in particular?

I hope we shall be meeting again soon.

Yours, sincerely

Lester

Lester Markel

LM:be

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Markowitz, Sidney

December 10, 1958

Dear Mr. Markowitz:

Thank you for your letter.

To answer your question, you should write a letter to Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs programs for CBS.

Again, thank you for writing.

Sincerely,

Mr. Sidney Markowitz
187-31 Linden Boulevard
St. Albans, New York

mmc

Heaven to Seven Shop
CHILDRENS WEARING APPAREL

Planned Wardrobes for Children

187-31 LINDEN BOULEVARD
ST. ALBANS 12, NEW YORK
Telephone LAurelton 7-0303

Nov. 18, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Television
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:-

I have several ideas for television programs that I believe have merit, and possibly commercial possibilities. I would like to know to whom and how I submit them for consideration.

Yours very truly,

HEAVEN TO SEVEN SHOP

Sidney Markowitz

Sidney Markowitz

Marks, Stan

March 9, 1959

Mr. Stan Marks
11 Boree Avenue
Clarinda
Melbourne
Australia.

Dear Mr. Marks:

I apologize for the long delay in replying to your letter of January 2. Your idea sounds interesting and I hope it comes to something.

Thank you for the clippings. It was kind of you to send them.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

Please Return S. Marks

THE WORLD AND US

NEW YORK, Mon., AAP. — A Melbourne man, Mr Stanley Marks, of 11 Boree-ave., Clarinda, has suggested the establishment of a council of youth as an integral part of the United Nations.

In a letter to the New York Times, published today, Mr Marks said mature young people, who must suffer and die in future wars, had the right to be heard in the world's councils.

"Surely two or three people in their early twenties (or even later) could be chosen to represent their own lands, as ambassadors. They could interpret what the young feel.

"Perhaps even the new Soviet generation could bring about a different attitude among their leaders, however slight.

Stan Marks, incidentally, is an enthusiast for youth. He would like to see a council of youth as an integral part of the United Nations. A letter he wrote suggesting this was published recently in the New York Times and has brought him many letters.

Clipping from
The New York Times
Date March 10, 1958

Council of Youth

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the world's statesmen trying desperately to find a solution to the international situation, may I make a suggestion? Would not the establishment of a Council of Youth, as an integral part of the United Nations, contribute to better understanding?

Mature young people, who must suffer and die in future wars with little or no say have a right to be heard in the world's councils. Surely two or three people in their early twenties (or even later) could be chosen to represent their own lands, as ambassadors. They would come from every nation—maybe even those not now in U. N.—and discuss world problems, other common matters and interpret what the young feel.

A Council of Youth would act as a bridge between nations. It would carry suggestions and put these to their representatives in the higher council. Admittedly, the young would not have all the experience of adults—but they could still act as advisers and bring an important freshness of approach from a section too often taken for granted.

Perhaps even the new Soviet generation could bring about a different attitude among their leaders, however slight. Perhaps they could show that in the next "big bang" there won't be any real victor—we'll all lose. Maybe many of the young Soviets, as we have been led to believe, have other than war views.

Of course this would not be easy to organize, but in these perilous time it seems worth-while to grasp at any straw, especially when so many millions of young people are involved.

STANLEY MARKS.

Melbourne, Australia, March 7, 1958.

11 Boree avenue,
Clarinda, Melbourne,
Australia.
January 2, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow ,
c/- CBS TV-Radio Network,
New York, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Murrow,

As an admirer of your programmes and views, I was wondering whether you would be interested in the enlcosed clippings which originated with an item in The New York Times.

I am a local writer who spent some time in your country (as New York correspondent for a group of papers) and on Commonwealth Exchange for young newsmen,on The Montreal Star and Toronto Telegram- in 1951-52. Both here and overseas (especially CBC, Canada) I have given numerous radio talks.

The enclosed carries a letter of mine published in The New York Times and two other items about it. The letter suggested establishment of an all-nation Youth Council as an integral part of the United Nations.

I feel that mature young men and women could contribute a great deal towards better understanding . Despite all the bodgies and widgies there are more young people at schools and doing courses than ever before. Local adult classes are flourishing.

I have worked out just how a Youth Council could operate, beginning at the school level. It could start in local communities and go right through to U.N. I have worked out details from choosing representatives to general membership.

There could even be scholarships for young men and women to spend a year or so at the U.N. headquarters. I have had many letters about the suggestion, including one from an overseas P.M.

Incidentally, I enjoyed your provocative article delivered in Chicago. We ran it in our Sydney TV magazine. It's even more topical here than over there. Some of our TV standards are really bad.

One of our TV stations (GTV9) must have given the quote of the century tonight.

It gave Australia as almost winning the second test cricket match as the main news item and then added an "equally important story"--- Russia's moon-bound rocket.

As you suggested, if they look back on this in 50 years they will really wonder about us.

Hoping the enclosed interests,

Yours sincerely,
Stan Marks
(Stan Marks)

Marquand, Leo

(As at) Carnegie Corp. of New York
589 Fifth Ave. New York, N.Y.

Personal

4 June 1958.

Dear Ed,

We are leaving tomorrow morning for Boston and thence to Canada and London, so this is just to say goodbye and what a great pleasure it was seeing you both and being able to discuss affairs in general with you. I am leaving the States largely encouraged by the immense vigour and great fund of goodwill that exists here, and partly fearful that ~~it~~ these will not find the right channels through which to express themselves in world terms. You are playing a great part in the search for those channels — and good luck to you.

With warmest greetings from us both to you both. Leo Marquand

P.S. We thoroughly enjoyed My Fair Lady, and for the sake of your

book keeping, I had better mention that I paid the broker for them though he tried hard to persuade me to put them on your account. Many thanks.

Leo

Marquith, Malcolm

MEMORANDUM

From **MALCOLM MARQUITH** 5/22/59

To: Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Edward R. Murrow Radio News Show
CBS

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Because of its importance, I thought you might be interested in the attached news release and "White Paper" on leukemia. A copy has been sent to CBS News Department.

Sincerely,

Mal Marquith

AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

AMERICAN
CANCER
SOCIETY
NEWS SERVICE
521 WEST 57th STREET
NEW YORK 19, N. Y.
PLAZA 7-2700

Marquith, M.

ADVANCE FOR RELEASE TO AMS OF WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1959

NEW YORK -- Leukemia mortality has been increasing at a rate faster than any other form of cancer except lung cancer, the American Cancer Society stated in a background report on the disease released today. Leukemia is a form of cancer of the blood-forming organs of the body.

The growing urgency and effort to control the disease, the report adds, have led to the development of new chemical agents which, in recent years, have increased the average span of life of the leukemic patient.

There are two classifications of leukemia -- acute, fast progressing, and chronic, slow progressing. Life expectancy in acute leukemias, which are found most frequently in infants and young children, "used to be a matter of a few weeks or months, but in recent years new therapeutic agents have gradually stretched life expectancy in the occasional case to as much as a few years," the report states.

Chronic leukemia usually occurs after the age of 25, and the survival period is much longer than in acute leukemia.

Although leukemia is often thought of as a children's disease, it strikes many more adults, according to the report's statistics. In the United States, leukemia now claims about 11,000 lives annually, nearly 2,000 of them being children under the age of 15.

"In 1930," the report continues, "the leukemia death rate among males of all ages was 2.5 for each 100,000 population. It climbed steadily to 7.4 in 1956. Among females of all ages, the increase in death rate was from 1.8 to 5.1 for the same period. A table appended to the report shows that the increase in the incidence of the disease has been greater after the age of 50 in both males and females, but greater in males.

The report attributes some of this increase in the incidence to improvements in techniques of diagnosis and reporting, and also to the increase in the proportion of older people in the population. "However," the report adds, "the steadily increasing incidence of leukemia cannot be entirely explained by improvements in diagnosis and by increased longevity."

"The determination to find out more about the disease has never been greater," the report declares. The American Cancer Society, it says, leads all private voluntary agencies in the subsidies made available for research on or indirectly related to leukemia. This year alone, the Society is supporting research on this disease to the extent of nearly $1,000,000. A breakdown of American Cancer Society allocations to investigators and institutions is attached to the report. Sizeable grants for leukemia research have also been made by the National Institute of Health of the United Stated Public Health Service and other agencies of the government, including the Atomic Energy Commission.

Other highlights of the report include:

-- The incidence of leukemia is greater in the more privileged than in the less privileged classes, and in urban as

against rural populations.

-- Leukemia is rarely present at birth. Only 20 cases of congenital leukemia are reported in medical literature.

-- The possibility that human leukemia might be caused by a virus is suggested by experiments performed on mice.

######

FROM: THE AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

SUBJECT: LEUKEMIA

A BACKGROUND PAPER

	Page
I. EDITOR'S NOTE	1
II. DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND	2
III. EXPLORATION INTO CAUSES	7
IV. CURRENT METHODS OF TREATMENT	15
V. PROGRESS ALONG THE RESEARCH TRAIL	21
VI. APPENDIX -- NOTES, REFERENCES	26

I. EDITOR'S NOTE

The purpose of this report is to provide editors, writers, scientists, and others interested in public health with a general background summary of what is known about leukemia, what is being done in treatment, and what are some of the signs that point to the future control of this fatal disease.

Leukemia is a form of cancer of the blood-forming organs of the body, characterized by the disorderly growth of immature and abnormal white blood cells. These cells replace the normal cells of the bone marrow, the major site of blood cell formation. Other organs and tissues of the body also become infiltrated with the abnormal cells, notably the spleen, the liver and the lymph nodes. Thus, leukemia resembles other forms of cancer in several respects: unchecked growth and spread of abnormal cells; cause unknown, no known cure.

Leukemia ranks only 72nd, however, in the order of diseases causing death each year throughout the world. However, over the past 30 years leukemia mortality has been increasing at a rapid rate -- more so than any other form of cancer except lung cancer. For this reason, cancer researchers are taking a deeper interest in the disease than ever before. Why leukemia mortality rates are on the increase is not known, but there are many theories, some of them relating to environmental influences in the atomic age.

The growing urgency and effort to control leukemia have led in recent years to the development of new chemical agents which have increased the average span of life of the leukemic patient. Previously, a diagnosis of acute leukemia meant that death would occur within six months from the onset of the disease. Now in some cases the life span has at least been doubled in children, and research scientists are striving for even more solid gains in the near future.

II. DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND

Definition

Leukemia is a disease of the blood-forming organs. These organs consist primarily of the bone marrow and, under certain conditions, the lymph nodes, spleen and liver. As a result of an unexplained overproduction of abnormal immature white blood cells (leukocytes), these cells over-run the bone marrow and infiltrate and enlarge the liver, spleen and lymph nodes.

This new growth of white blood cells crowd the bone marrow, interfering with red blood cell and blood platelet production. The red blood cell suppression results in anemia. The platelet deficit decreases blood clotting capacity. As a result, bleeding from such areas as the gums and nose, easy bruising of the skin, can occur.

In leukemia patients the symptoms of pallor, breathlessness and increased heart rate are reflections of the anemia.

Bleeding and easy bruising may reflect the platelet deficiency.

Upper abdominal enlargement indicates swelling of the spleen and the liver or lymph nodes. Swellings in the neck, armpits, chest, and groin may be due to enlargement of the lymph nodes.

Method of Diagnosis

The problem of diagnosis of leukemia is not so simple as the foregoing description would suggest, however, because of several factors:

1. Not all patients with leukemia have fully developed symptoms. The order in which symptoms appear varies, and in the early stages of the disease only a few signs may be present.

2. Every known symptom of leukemia may also be characteristic of other diseases. Therefore, differential diagnosis is at times extremely difficult or virtually impossible.

When the blood of leukemia patients is examined under a microscope, the number of white cells is frequently found to be grossly abnormal. In a normal healthy person, the white blood count ranges from 5,000 to 10,000 cells per cubic millimeter; in a well-marked case of leukemia the count can go as high as 800,000 or drop below 1,000. Since many infections can drastically increase or decrease the white count, such changes are not diagnostic.

The only reliable diagnostic criteria are the type and number of abnormal and immature white cells being produced. This evidence of leukemia is obtained by microscopic examination of a small specimen of bone marrow which can be obtained without difficulty by aspiration from the breast bone or hip bone, the spine, leg or arm.

Different types of leukemia

There are two basic types of leukemia which are differentiated by the predominating type of white blood cell. There may be an abnormality of quality either of lymphocytes or of myelocytes, two distinct types of white cells. (Lymphocytes contain no granules and hence are called "agranular" white cells. Myelocytes contain characteristic granules and therefore are known as "granular" leukocytes. There are three kinds of myelocytes: neutrophils, eosinophils, basophils.)

When the predominant white blood cell is the lymphocyte, the disease is known as lymphatic or lymphocytic leukemia. When the predominant white blood cell is the myelocyte, the disease is known as myeloid or myelocytic leukemia.

Regardless of the type of cell, however, when symptoms are rapidly progressive and the blood picture reveals extremely immature white cells, the disease is called acute leukemia. Thus, there exists either acute lymphatic or acute myelocytic leukemia.

Generally, when the onset of the disease is less rapid and the white cells appear less immature, it is diagnosed as chronic leukemia. Thus, there exists either chronic lymphatic or chronic myelocytic leukemia.

The meaning of the differences

The acute leukemias are found most frequently in infants and young children. Life expectancy in acute leukemia used to be a matter of a few weeks or months, but in recent years new therapeutic agents have gradually stretched life expectancy in the occasional case to as much as a few years.

Chronic myeloid leukemia usually occurs after the age of 25, while chronic lymphatic leukemia is a disease of later life.

Chronic lymphatic leukemia is the most hopeful of all leukemias. A survival period of 10 or even 20 years has occurred in some cases.

Chronic myelocytic leukemia responds fairly well to various treatments and some patients may live with it for a number of years.

The incidence of leukemia

In the United States leukemia now claims about 11,000 lives annually; nearly 2,000 of these are children under the age of 15.

The number of recorded deaths from leukemia in all countries has been rising; the recorded incidence of the disease has doubled in the past 25 years. Until recently the rate of increase has amounted to about four or five per cent per annum.

In 1930 the leukemia death rate among males of all ages was 2.5 for each 100,000 population. It climbed steadily to 7.4 in 1956. Among females of all ages the increase in death rate was from 1.8 to 5.1 for the same period.*1

Undoubtedly some of this increase in incidence is due to improvements in techniques of diagnosis and reporting, but it is pointed out that it is to some extent due also to the increase in the proportion of older people in the population.

However, the steadily increasing incidence of leukemia cannot be entirely explained by improvements in diagnosis and by increased longevity.

Incidence of leukemia in children

Much has been written about leukemia in children in recent years. It is true that of all the malignant neoplasms (cancers), leukemia is the one found most frequently in children. Also, the disease in children is usually an acute leukemia which has a rapid and short course leading to early death.

The incidence of leukemia in children is higher under the age of four years than at any other age during childhood. After the age of four years the incidence curve falls, rises again between 15 and 19 years, then falls again, and rises sharply at age 40 to 44 years.

*1 see Appendix

However, although the over-all death rate from leukemia has been increasing, for reasons unknown, it is doubtful whether the death rate among children actually has been increasing.

The most recent report on this subject from the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare (Sept. 1958) points out that:

1. Among white infants in the United States under one year of age there has been an absolute decline in death rates from leukemia.

2. Among children in the first five years of life, the mortality rate has not changed since 1940, and since 1950 there has been a decrease in mortality among white children of this age group.

The scientific interest in leukemia

What all of these figures mean is as yet unknown to scientists. However, the determination to find out more about the disease has never been greater.

The American Cancer Society leads all private voluntary agencies in the subsidies made available for research on or indirectly related to leukemia.*2

The National Institute of Health of the U.S. Public Health Service, and other agencies of the government, including the Atomic Energy Commission, have also made sizeable research grants for leukemia research.

Some of the causative agents of animal leukemia have already been identified. They include x-rays, certain coal tar products, specific hormonal imbalances, and cell-free or virus-like agents.

In addition to the grants awarded for research directly or indirectly related to leukemia, the American Cancer Society is currently supporting many other research projects in the field of viruses, since there is considerable evidence that in certain animals cancer may be caused by viruses. If these findings apply also to man, some preventive measures may become feasible.

Scientists throughout the world are taking an increasing interest in the fight against leukemia. Investigators in the Soviet Union, as well as in other countries, are sending chemicals to the United States for screening, in a broad international effort to develop drugs which will effectively cure leukemia as well as other types of cancer.

Dr. Steven O. Schwartz, Director of the Hematology Laboratory, Hektoen Institute for Medical Research, Chicago, in an article appearing recently in "Today's Health," a monthly publication of the American Medical Association, points out that we cannot "eradicate or control a disease effectively by treating only its symptoms. We must treat the disease itself. We cannot do this without knowing its cause, and only by research can the cause of leukemia ever be disclosed."

Thus, the fight against leukemia and efforts to find its cause, its course, and its cure, will be intensified during the next few years.

III. EXPLORATION INTO CAUSES

It is known that leukemia is characterized by excessive formation of immature white blood cells. What causes the normal production of cells to suddenly get out of balance is not known. Research is currently probing several different pathways of possible etiological (causative) significance.

A. Environmental factors and the atomic age

It is an interesting and perhaps significant fact that the absolute incidence of recorded deaths from leukemia is highest in countries with the highest standards of living.

Furthermore, within any given country, the incidence of leukemia is greater in the more privileged than in the less privileged classes, and in urban as against rural populations.

It may be that better diagnostic methods explain in part this fact. A certain number of investigators in the field, however, are searching for environmental factors as an explanation of the over-all rising mortality rate.

It is known definitely, for example, that excessive exposure to ionizing radiation from X-rays or radioactive material can cause leukemia. There is no completely satisfactory explanation of how or why irradiation induces leukemia. The theory most often advanced is that the leukemic cell is a variant of the normal cell which has undergone a somatic and genetic mutation caused by irradiation. However, this theory is by no means conclusive.*3

Sir MacFarlane Burnet, Director of the Walter and Eliza Hall Institute of Medical Research, Melbourne, Australia, suggests that only five to 10 per cent of cases are caused by ionizing radiation, half of these being due to inescapable background radiations*4 and the other half to man-made radiation in the form of medical X-rays.

In a discussion of the environmental factors that relate to leukemia, Sir MacFarlane warns that the world is changing rapidly since the advent of atomic energy and that in the future precautions against ionizing radiation may have to be taken. He says:

"Ionizing radiation is inevitably going to become more prevalent in the human environment, and one can foresee that, just as nuclear military devices

are now the most important aspects of the world's structure of political power, so nuclear power will be the key to the world's economic structure in the near future, and that at about the same time protection of human beings from the somatic and genetic effects of ionizing radiation may well become the most important of all the problems of preventive medicine. Leukemia is likely to be the most clearly visible effect of an increasing population exposure to radiation, and therefore it seems to be of special importance that one discover as soon as possible what has been responsible for the increase between 1920 and 1955. In 10 years' time the increasing general exposure to ionizing radiation may make it virtually impossible ever to sort out the other causes of leukemia."

Sir Macfarlane's words become particularly significant when one realizes that in recent years X-rays and radioactive substances have been used increasingly in science, industry, commerce, and even art. X-rays are now widely employed in industry for studying physical structure, resistance to stress and for detecting imperfections in such things as rubber, rayon, and gems, to name only a few.

Other environmental factors

There is good reason to believe that certain chemical agents may be responsible for causing leukemia. Benzol, a commercial solvent used in a variety of manufacturing processes, has been found to induce the disease.

Atomic radiation

The leukemogenic effect of radiation from atomic bomb explosions has been well established by investigations on survivors in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. From 1948 to 1953, under the auspices of the U.S. Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission, observations were made on 75 verified cases of leukemia. Later, 17 additional

cases were encountered, bringing to 92 the total number of cases occurring as of January 1, 1954.

The incidence of leukemia was higher among persons who were at the epicenters of the atomic blasts than among those who were at the periphery of the blasts. Among the survivors of the atomic bomb explosion at Nagasaki who had been most heavily irradiated, the incidence of leukemia was one in 80 or greater.

Furthermore, it has now been determined that the time interval between the exposure to atomic blasts and the development of leukemia was about five to seven years. A similar time interval, referred to as the "latent period," has been reported among radiologists and physicists who develop leukemia as an occupational disease.

Atomic bomb fall-out

When an atomic bomb is detonated radioactive substances are released into the atmosphere. Some of these substances fall to earth quickly, but others remain in the atmosphere for longer periods.

One of the radioactive substances of fall-out is Strontium 90, a chemical analogue of radium. Strontium 90 may be carcinogenic, and when food and milk contaminated with it are taken internally, it follows metabolic pathways analogous to those of calcium and is finally stored in bone.

In commenting on the atomic blasts at Hiroshima, Dr. William C. Moloney, formerly Deputy Medical Director of the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission, in his article in the New England Journal of Medicine, July 21, 1955, reported:

"It should be emphasized that, whereas a large single dose of ionizing irradiation was required for leukemogenesis in the survivors, repeated smaller doses under other circumstances may well have a much greater leukemogenic effect."

A Summary Report made in 1956 by the National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, Washington, states:

"The fall-out from weapons testing has, so far, led to considerably less irradiation of the population than have the medical uses -- and has therefore been less detrimental. So long as the present level is not increased this will continue to be true; but there remains a proper concern to see to it that the fall-out does not increase to more serious levels."

A strong, although by no means conclusive, point in favor of the opinion that atomic bomb testing has had no appreciable leukemogenic effect on the world's population up to now is the evidence already noted: that despite the increase in the incidence of leukemia cases during the past 30 years, the rate of increase has been falling off slightly during the past 15 years, since the time when the first atom bombs were exploded. No one claims that the mortality rate has been dropping off because of the tests. However, the whole question of environmental influence in the causation of leukemia must be studied a great deal further.

B. The mysterious virus and a possible vaccine

Dr. John R. Heller, Director of the National Cancer Institute, and member of the Board of Directors of the American Cancer Society, stated recently that in our medical life-time it is possible that we may live to see several cancers proven to be caused by viruses and prevented or cured by vaccines.

Recent research into the causes of cancer, particularly into the causes of leukemia, prompted this opinion from Dr. Heller. He pointed to experiments in mice in which leukemia has actually been caused by the introduction of a virus.

What is a virus?

A virus is a submicroscopic infectious agent which lives and reproduces only within living cells. It invades cells, usurps their machinery and supplies, and often destroys them.

Some of the factors determining whether or not a virus will have an effect include:

1. The number and virulence of the invading virus particles.

2. The resistance of the host. This resistance may be a natural resistance, depending upon the physiological state of the host cells. Or the resistance may be an acquired one, as when antibodies to inactivate the viruses are produced by means of vaccines.

3. The environment in which the cells and viruses meet.

The discoveries of Gross and Friend

In 1954, Dr. Ludwik Gross of New York, following eight years of persistent research into viruses, inoculated newly born mice with cell-free filtrates extracted from the internal organs of leukemic mice and by so doing succeeded in producing a highly significant proportion of early leukemias in the recipients. Previously the disease could be transmitted to this particlar strain of mice only by introducing the leukemic blood cells of infected mice.

The significance of Dr. Gross's success was that for the first time it was possible to filter all of the cells out of the watery tissue extract and still transmit leukemia, suggesting that in this form of leukemia, at least, a virus or some similar subcellular unit is somehow related to its causation.

Dr.Charlotte Friend, of the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, New York, has isolated a virus that causes leukemia in mice of all ages, and has developed a vaccine which protects mice against this virus.

The possibility that human leukemia might also be caused by a virus was suggested by experiments performed in 1957 by Dr. Schwartz (see p. 7). He prepared, from brains of persons who had died of leukemia, a cell-free filtrate which, when injected into the mice, caused leukemia to develop in 163 out of 561 mice before the age of 22 weeks. Filtrates from non-leukemic human brains were completely inactive.

Despite these experiments, however, some authorities (namely Burnet) dismiss the viral approach as having "more flavor of laboratory curiosity than of a realistic approach to the human problem."

C. Heredity as a factor

Some researchers (notably Ange Videbaek, Copenhagen) have attempted to suggest that hereditary factors play an essential role in human leukemia, as they do in experimental animals in which inbreeding of certain strains enhances the incidence of the disease. However, studies of the genetics of human leukemia have failed to confirm Videbaek.

Arthur G. Steinberg, Children's Cancer Research Foundation, Inc., Boston, in a recent report on the subject, states that carefully controlled investigations on 249 leukemic children and their families led him to conclude: "that in general there is no important genetic component in the causation of leukemia." In his summary, however, Steinberg adds:

"I have said that <u>in general</u> there is no important genetic component in the causation of acute leukemia. Like all generalizations this one also must allow of exceptions. I know of three families with multiple cases of acute leukemia in them. In the first, five of eight children died of acute leukemia; in the second, three of seven children died of acute leukemia, a fourth of lymphosarcoma; in the third family, four of 12 children died of acute leukemia...

The parents of the second family are second cousins, and those of the third family are first cousins. This striking rate of parental consanguinity, combined with an absence of environmental factors which can explain the high incidence of acute leukemia, suggests that a recessive gene or genes plays an important role in determining susceptibility to leukemia in these families.

"It seems that very rarely, as in the three families described above, heredity may be of importance in determining susceptibility to acute leukemia. In general, however, it does not seem to play a significant role."

Leukemia is rarely present at birth. Only 20 cases of congenital leukemia are reported in medical literature. The association of other congenital defects -- mongolism, cardiac defects, abnormalities of the bone, etc., with congenital leukemia suggests that an intra-uterine disturbance may occur during gestation which initiates the leukemic process in the fetus.

Discussion

It is possible that any one or a combination of the factors enumerated may be the cause of leukemia. There are some doctors who suggest that injury and emotional stress may be important contributing factors. Some investigators believe that hormonal imbalances within the body play an important part in the causation of leukemia.

So little is known about the disease that it is even possible that the factors discussed above may only be triggers for some unknown factor within the body which eventually initiates the leukemic process. It is to answer these questions that research is now directed.

IV. CURRENT METHODS OF TREATMENT

There is a great variation in the length of survival in all forms of leukemia. The majority of patients die relatively soon after the onset of the disease, but a few live a surprisingly long time.

Spontaneous remissions

In acute leukemia, which is the most severe form, spontaneous remissions often occur. Remissions also occur in chronic leukemia, but less commonly.

Remissions are among the most remarkable phenomena in the natural history of malignant disease. In some cases all signs and symptoms of the disease disappear and the bone marrow may become practically normal. In others, some substantial improvement occurs, although symptoms may remain.

Spontaneous remissions are not common, occurring in six to ten per cent of cases. In most cases, the duration of a spontaneous remission is about four months.

Induced remissions

One of the great discoveries of the last decade in leukemia research has been the finding that remissions can be induced by treatment with certain agents. In acute lymphatic leukemia occurring in children remissions can be induced in 85 per cent of cases.

Induced remissions may last longer than spontaneous remissions because the therapeutic agent can be continued, but relapse eventually occurs because of the development of resistance to the agent. This may be circumvented by alternating the use of different agents. Theoretically at least, resistance to the agent could then be postponed indefinitely.

Until a few years ago, no form of treatment could provoke a remission in leukemia. The approach to treatment used to be to reduce the number of white cells in the blood; it was not realized that the organs which form these cells must really be the target of treatment. The disease invariably followed a rapidly fatal course -- usually terminating in death within three to five months. Only about five per cent of children with acute leukemia lived for as long as a year after its onset.

At the present time the course of the disease can be temporarily interrupted in about two-thirds of all children afflicted. About half of all leukemic children are enabled to live a year or more after the illness begins -- some of them for several years.

If this stretching out of life seems like a small gain, it should be borne in mind that the time won -- during which the children function almost completely normally and without pain -- is a precious gain to both the parents and the children. Time gained is time to live, and time for the possibility of finding through research a new remedy that will prove more effective than any yet known.

Methods of prolonging life

At the present time there are several methods of treating leukemia patients. The methods currently in use are:

A. Blood transfusions.

B. Radiation therapy and radioactive isotopes.

C. Anti-metabolites.

D. Steroid compounds.

E. Other chemical agents.

A. Blood transfusions

Blood transfusions seem to play a dual role. In part they alleviate

the anemia by the expedient of furnishing red blood cells which the patient cannot make himself, and in part by supplying something, via the plasma, the fluid part of the blood, which is helpful.

In children all forms of the disease are rapidly fatal without the use of blood transfusions. The modifying effect of transfusions is seen not only in the symptomatic improvement of the patient, but also in the spontaneous remissions which sometimes occur following the use of several transfusions. Spontaneous remissions without transfusion therapy are rare indeed.

There are several problems involved in transfusions. Blood platelets, which prevent bleeding, easily disintegrate in the process of handling blood for transfusion, and even when successfully transfused, they live only a short time in the patient.

In some cases, repeated transfusions may be detrimental at certain stages of the disease.

B. Radiation therapy

Radiation, it is now known, interferes with the enzyme systems within leukemic cells and destroys the cells. Treatment consists of cautious application of X-rays to the major areas of disease activity -- the spleen, enlarged lymph glands, and bones in chronic leukemia.

Occasionally, X-rays are used for total body spray in small doses to control slow-moving diseases such as chronic leukemia originating in the bone marrow. In this type of leukemia, radioactive phosphorus, known as P 32 -- for which blood cells have a particular appetite -- is sometimes administered. Its use, however, must be limited to institutions equipped to handle radioactive materials.

C. Anti-Metabolites

In order to live, leukemic cells require large quantities of a vitamin-like substance known as folic acid. In 1948, a new drug was synthesized which acts as a non-nourishing "double" to folic acid, but in fact, is antagonistic to folic acid. In presence of the "double," a folic acid antagonist, the leukemic cell could not live. The synthetic substance is known as pteroyltriglutamic acid, and from it have been evolved two chemicals useful against acute leukemias -- aminopterin and amethopterin.

As early as 1953 the Second Conference on Folic Acid Antagonists presented a compilation of reports from various institutions on the treatment, with these two agents, of a total of 425 children suffering from acute leukemia. Of these children, 68 per cent had shown definite improvement.

Another compound, 6-Mercaptopurine (called 6-MP), has been developed which is similar to the folic acid antagonists in that it interferes with the nuclear metabolism of another substance produced by the body and essential to the growth of leukemic cells.

Obstacles

The practical application of the analogue or "double" principle is complicated by numerous obstacles. The first is that normal cells make the same kind of chemical demands that leukemic cells do. Fortunately, leukemic cells differ from most normal cells in that they grow more rapidly and therefore suffer more harm from the use of "counterfeit" material in a given span of time than do the normal cells. But there is always the danger of "fooling" the normal cells as well.

A second difficulty, and one not so easy to circumvent, is the ingenuity of the leukemic cells. It has been learned through experiments that if the leukemic cells are prevented from synthesizing the substances they need, they may survive by synthesizing them in other ways.

At the present time it is the aim of researchers to develop chemicals which will block as many of these routes as possible.

D. Steroid Compounds

It has been known for a long time that the adrenocortical hormones such as cortisone, control in some fashion the normal process for disposal of white blood cells in the body. Administration of these hormones causes a fall in the count of certain types of white cells in the blood.

ACTH, a natural hormone stimulating adrenocortical hormone production, acts rapidly to reduce the overabundance of white cells and tends to restore the normal function of the bone marrow.

By combining ACTH and cortisone -- or using one or the other -- it is possible to keep a child reasonably well and free from prolonged discomfort and hemorrhagic complications. Some 25 to 30 per cent of children so treated live beyond a year, and some live as long as two to two-and-a-half years.

E. Other Chemical Agents

During World War II, scientists, studying sulfa mustard, a poison gas, discovered the useful medical properties of a related compound, nitrogen mustard. This agent is now widely used in the treatment of leukemia and certain other forms of cancer.

In clinical tests with patients it was quickly discovered that while nitrogen mustard caused brief nausea and vomiting, treatment for only a few days

could slow the progress of certain types of chronic leukemia from one to six months. In addition, the course of treatment could be repeated when the white count again began to rise. Nitrogen mustard cannot produce a cure, but it can prolong life in some cases.

Stimulated by this progress, widespread experiments were begun in an effort to develop other similar agents which could be given without discomfort and which would not damage normal tissues or permanently curtail the blood-making ability of the blood-forming organs.

Some of the new chemical compounds include TEM (triethylene-melamine) which was borrowed from industry, where it is used as a chemical plastic to give wet strength to paper towels. A related compound is thio-TEPA.

From the meadow saffron or autumn crocus comes colcemid, a relative of the classical gout remedy, colchicine. Another is Myleran, developed in England. One of the newer drugs carries the chemical name, oxapentamethylene-diethylenethiophosphoramide, shortened to OPSPA.

Discussion

None of the above mentioned methods of treatment have offered a cure for leukemia.

"We are getting new drugs for the treatment of this condition at a rate of one every two or three months," one leading researcher said recently. "There is always the chance that one of them will be the final answer. If it is not, it may still keep the patient alive for another period of time when all other known methods have begun to fail. This has happened already time and again."

V. PROGRESS ALONG THE RESEARCH TRAIL

Only by continued research can the cause of leukemia be eventually disclosed. At the present time much of the research that is being done is financed by lay contributions to private research foundations and organizations.

Support of leukemia research by the American Cancer Society is exceeded only by Federal Government grants through the National Cancer Institute. Some of the most recent research projects made possible by these grants are turning up vital pieces of information that are spurring on other researchers all over the world.

Recent research discoveries

Leukemia induced in animals has been cured. Transplanted leukemia in mice has been halted by giving them drugs or serums shortly after they were inoculated with the deadly cells.

Also, spontaneous leukemia has been cured in animals by means of massive doses of X-rays, which destroyed bone marrow cells. To cure the disease, researchers gave the animals what would normally be lethal doses of radiation. They then saved the irradiated animals' lives again by injecting them with normal bone marrow from other mice or rats.

In many cases a strange and deadly sort of allergy developed in the animals as much as a year or so after the marrow transplants. One of the big problems now is how to rescue the animals -- cured of leukemia and cured of X-ray disease -- from death by transplant shock.

These methods now have been used experimentally in terminal leukemia patients, mostly children, in many parts of the country. They have been applied cautiously, however -- with perhaps too little radiation and undoubtedly

too little of the precious marrow donated by the children's near relatives, by other cancer patients and by generous anonymous givers to marrow banks.

It is certain up to now that no leukemia patient has been cured by these techniques. It is debatable as to whether this treatment has lengthened lives by a single day. A few scientists, however, believe they have seen transient improvement in some cases.

At least two other recent experiments give promise for the future.

Marrow transplantation in the use of chemicals

One of the limiting factors in the treatment of leukemia with chemicals is that these agents destroy normal marrow tissue as well as malignant cells.

Experiments are under way aimed at either protecting the marrow before or transplanting marrow after treatment so that it will be able to grow.

Present experimental methods involve removing good marrow from the posterior ilium (lower back). The chemical compound is then injected into the patient. After some hours the patient's marrow is reinjected. This method is called autotransplantation, and the marrow is not subject to rejection.

Preliminary results indicate that such a procedure is helpful in some cases.

In cases in which the bone marrow is involved with malignant cells, researchers give the chemical in very high dosage and then inject normal marrow from a donor, usually a member of the family. This method is called homotransplantation. In this method, however, the bone marrow may be subject to rejection.

These results, of course, are preliminary and must be considered as entirely experimental in nature.

Experiments with control of bleeding

Bleeding tendency is one of the major hazards following the use of many chemotherapeutic agents of anti-leukemic value. Control of the hemorrhagic tendency in such patients can make possible the use of these agents over periods of time sufficient to produce regression of the neoplastic process. In the cases of bleeding due to bone marrow depression following exposure to ionizing radiation or due to immunological, toxic or undetermined mechanisms, a temporary control of the hemorrhagic tendency during a critical period of time might result in the spontaneous recovery of the patients.

While the mechanism of the hemorrhagic tendency in the above-mentioned conditions is of a rather complicated nature, platelet deficiency is a constant feature closely related to the appearance and severity of the bleeding manifestations.

In the course of studies at the Children's Cancer Research Foundation, Boston, human platelet concentrates prepared from 4,000 pints of fresh blood were administered to over 300 patients with bleeding manifestations due to acute leukemia. Clotting (hemostasis) was observed in over 70 per cent of the patients. The effectiveness of such concentrates did not decrease on repeated administration.

The extent of real progress

Although current methods of treatment and most recent research discoveries are by no means satisfactory, they do represent real progress and give extra years of life to those afflicted with leukemia.

What the medical profession is now able to offer to leukemia patients might be called "palliative" measures. Palliative treatment often brings precious years of comfort to patients and their families.

In human terms, what the medical profession has accomplished was described most eloquently in an article appearing not too long ago in the Saturday Evening Post.

Mrs. Dorothy Hennings, a farmer's wife living in Cygnet, in Western Ohio, died of leukemia at the age of 29 after just 10 years of marriage to her husband, John. She had leukemia, and knew it, for eight years before her death, yet her last years were constructive, happy and comfortable years -- by no means years of invalidism and pain. The Saturday Evening Post described Mrs. Hennings' last years in these terms:

"They were active years, full of accomplishment and fun, years in which the young couple worked together to make their farm flourish, took vacations in Florida and New England and Canada, and -- best of all -- watched their family grow. Sharon, now nine, was less than a year old when her mother became sick. Their physicians advised against more children because of Mrs. Hennings' short life expectancy, but she and her husband wanted a larger family. So Betty Jane, Mary Lou and Jo Ann came along at intervals of three years or less. And no little girls ever had more devoted or attentive parents.

"'We were happy in spite of leukemia,' their father said. 'The doctors not only kept Dorothy alive, they kept her in fairly good health. She had a near normal blood count and felt very well during those three last pregnancies. People who didn't know she had leukemia couldn't tell anything was wrong with her.

"'Between her trips to the Ohio State University hospital, in Columbus, for treatments, she did as much as any two other women, and she didn't worry

about anything. She knew what she had and that she probably wouldn't get over it. But she went right ahead with things, keeping house, gardening, preserving, making dresses for the girls, winning blue ribbons in baking contests. She was active in the Grange and P.T.A. and church. And she enjoyed it all. Dorothy's life was short in years, but it was a well-spent life as a good wife, mother and leader in the community, and she set a good example for the community.'"

If this is the best that medical science can offer in the fight against leukemia today, many have the feeling that it is quite a bit. Tomorrow cannot give less. It will give more.

- END -

May 1959

VI. APPENDIX

*1. See chart attached.

*2. See attached listing of A.C.S. grants for leukemia research.

*3. "There is far from uniformity of opinion on the somatic mutation theory of leukemia or of malignant change in general. Most workers in experimental leukemia would, I think, take the point of view that, although somatic mutation or some enforced equivalent inheritable change may be one necessary feature, the balance of physiologic forces that maintain a normal homeostasis of cell number and relation plays a more vital part in determining whether or not an animal is leukemic." -- Sir Macfarlane Burnet, The Cutter Lecture on Preventive Medicine, delivered at the Harvard School of Public Health, Boston, May 26, 1958.

*4. Background radiation is the radiation which results from natural causes -- cosmic rays, naturally occurring radium, etc. -- not under the control of man. Each person receives on the average a total accumulated dose of about 4.3 roentgens over a 30 year period. At high altitudes this dose is greater, because of the increase of cosmic rays. Thus, this background is as high as 5.5 r in some places in the United States.

CHART

The following table shows the increase in the reported death rate from leukemia for persons over the age of 50 for each 100,000 of the U.S. population:

Males

Age	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1955
50-54	3.6	4.3	6.5	7.1	8.2	8.6
55-59	5.8	6.8	8.7	10.0	11.3	12.8
60-64	6.6	10.5	12.8	13.7	17.9	19.2
65-69	8.3	12.5	14.4	17.9	24.1	31.1
70-74	8.4	12.2	15.4	21.4	36.1	38.5

Females

50-54	3.0	4.0	5.2	4.9	6.6	5.4
55-59	5.1	5.5	6.0	7.7	9.0	8.5
60-64	5.2	6.1	8.7	9.5	11.8	13.5
65-69	5.8	8.4	9.5	12.0	15.0	19.1
70-74	4.7	7.3	11.5	14.8	18.4	22.2

GRANTS, AND ALLOCATIONS FROM INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH GRANTS, FROM THE AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY FOR SUPPORT OF RESEARCH RELATED DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY TO LEUKEMIA -- AS OF APRIL 30, 1959

GRANTS

Grant Number	Investigator and Institution	Purpose	Term	Amount
P-1B	Ambrus, Julian L., M.D., Ph.D. Roswell Park Memorial Institute Buffalo, New York	To Study the Life Cycle of Normal and Pathoglogical Leukocytes.	7/1/59 through 6/30/60	11,600
rc-IR-66D(t)	Bauer, Franz K., M.D. School of Medicine Univ. of Southern California Los Angeles, California	To Make Radioisotope Investigations into the Causes and Effects of Cancer.	9/1/57 through 8/31/59	12,765 (in part)
E-84	Beard, Joseph W., M.D. School of Medicine Duke University Durham, North Carolina	To Study the Role of Viruses in the Causation of Cancer.	9/1/57 through 8/31/60	73,406
E-85A	Beard, Joseph W., Ph.D. School of Medicine Duke University Durham, North Carolina	(Ancillary to Program Grant #E-84)	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	25,104
E-142	Beck, William S., M.D. Massachusetts General Hospital Boston, Massachusetts	To Study Genetic Transformation in Mammalian Cells.	9/1/58 through 8/31/61	23,547
E-143	Beck, William S., M.D. Massachusetts General Hospital Boston, Massachusetts	(Ancillary to Program Grant #E-142)	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	12,936
T-13A	Bennett, L.L., Jr., Ph.D. Southern Research Institute Birmingham, Alabama	To Conduct a Search for Chemotherapeutic Agents and Study Mechanisms of Action of Known Anticancer Agents.	3/1/59 through 2/29/60	25,130

Grant Number	Investigator and Institution	Purpose	Term	Amount
T-45A	Burchenal, Joseph H., M D. Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research New York, New York	To Conduct Leukemia Studies.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	14,970
P-225	Craddock, Charles G., Jr., M.D. School of Medicine University of California Los Angeles, California	To Study the Role of the Spleen in the Physiology of Formed Elements.	7/1/59 through 2/28/61	30,584
P-219	Dameshek, William, M. D. New England Center Hospital Boston, Massachusetts	To Investigate the Pathogenesis of Auto-immune Hemolytic Anemia Associated with Lymphoproliferative Diseases.	3/1/59 through 2/29/60	13,915
E-97A	Dickie, Margaret M., Ph.D. Roscoe B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory Bar Harbor, Maine	To Study the Leukemogenic Action of a Transplantable Adrenal Cortical Carcinoma.	3/1/59 through 2/29/60	2,956
E-94A	Dmochowski, Leon, M.D. College of Medicine Baylor University Houston, Texas	To Study Characterization of the Agent Inducing or Accelerating Leukemia in Mice.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	13,145
T-32	Dougherty, Thomas F., Ph.D. College of Medicine University of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah	To Study the Chemotherapy of Leukemia.	9/1/57 through 8/31/62	51,704
T-33A	Dougherty, Thomas F., Ph.D. College of Medicine University of Utah Salt Lake City, Utah	(Ancillary to Program Grant #T-32)	9/1/58 through 8/31/60	13,232

Grant Number	Investigator and Institution	Purpose	Term	Amount
T-118	Eliel, Leonard P., M.D. Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	To Study the Mechanism of Action and Metabolism of the Folic Acid Antagonists in Man and Experimental Animals.	3/1/59 through 2/28/62	52,284
T-119	Eliel, Leonard P., M.D. Oklahoma Medical Research Foundation Oklahoma City, Oklahoma	(Ancillary to Program Grant #T-118)	3/1/59 through 2/28/60	22,916
P-149A	Engle, Ralph, Jr., M.D. Medical College Cornell University New York, New York	To Study Ion Binding Properties of Serum and Urinary Proteins of Patients Having Multiple Myeloma.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	16,681
T-69	Freedlander, B.L., M.D. Mount Zion Hospital San Francisco, California	To Study the Chemotherapy of Experimental Mouse Tumors.	7/1/58 through 6/30/59	8,510 (in part)
E-95A	Gross, Ludwik, M.D. Committee for Promotion of Medical Research New York, New York	To Study Biological and Pathogenic Properties of the Mouse Leukemia and Parotid Tumor Agents.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	8,363
P-143A	Harrington, William J., M.D. School of Medicine Washington University St. Louis. Missouri	To Make Studies on Basic Biochemical Lesions in Leukemias and Lymphomas.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	14,960
P-203	Huennekens, Frank M., Ph.D. School of Medicine University of Washington Seattle, Washington	To Study the Biochemical Difference Between Normal and Leukemic White Cells.	9/1/58 through 2/29/60	31,306

Grant Number	Investigator and Institution	Purpose	Term	Amount
T-107	Hutchinson, Dorris J., Ph.D. Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research New York, New York	To Study Mechanisms of Resistance to Anti-Leukemia Agents.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	7,429
VI-7B(t)	Kalfayan, Bernard, M.D. Roosevelt Hospital New York, New York	To Study Destruction of Human Leukemia Cells by Means of Serum of Rabbits Immunized with Human Tissues, Normal and Neoplastic.	7/1/56 through 6/30/59	5,000
T-34	Kidd, John G., M.D. Medical College Cornell University New York, New York	To Conduct Attempts to Cure Experimental Lymphomas and Leukemias by Means of Serum Therapy.	9/1/57 through 8/31/62	42,809
T-35A	Kidd, John G., M.D. Medical College Cornell University New York, New York	(Ancillary to Program Grant #T-34)	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	17,665
E-30A	Levin, Morton L., M.D. Roswell Park Memorial Institute Buffalo, New York	To Conduct an Epidemiological Research Program to Study Cancer of the Important Sites.	7/1/59 through 6/30/61	29,304 (in Part)
E-58B	Levin, Morton L., M.D. Roswell Park Memorial Institute Buffalo, New York	(Ancillary to Program Grant #E-30A)	7/1/59 through 6/30/60	52,640 (in part)
E-158	Lynch, Clara J., Ph.D. Rockefeller Institute New York, New York	To Study Spontaneous and Transplanted Leukemia and the Effect on Mice of DNA from Leukemic Tissues.	3/1/59 through 8/31/60	13,653

Grant Number	Investigator and Institution	Purpose	Term	Amount
P-223	Perry, Seymour, M.D. School of Medicine University of California Los Angeles, California	To Study the Causes of Bleeding in Multiple Myeloma and Other Dysproteinemias.	7/1/59 through 2/28/61	13,504
P-47A	Ponder, Eric, M.D., Sc.D. Nassau Hospital Mineola, L. I., New York	To Study the Hemolysins and Agglutinins of Normal and Malignant Tissue.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	4,600
P-49A	Putnam, Frank W., Ph.D. College of Medicine University of Florida Gainesville, Florida	To Determine the Terminal Amino Acids of Normal Human Plasma Globulins and of Multiple Myeloma Proteins.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	10,000
E-43	Schwartz, Steven O., M.D. Hektoen Institute for Medical Research Chicago, Illinois	To Study the Etiology and Pathogenesis of Human Leukemia; with Emphasis on the Filterable Agent in Human Leukemic Brain.	9/1/57 through 8/31/60	27,600
E-61A	Schwartz, Steven O., M.D. Hektoen Institute for Medical Research Chicago, Illinois	(Ancillary to Program Grant #E-43)	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	16,705
T-133	Shen, S. C., M.D. Medical School Tufts University Boston, Massachusetts	To Study the Mechanism of Endogenous Control of Cancer.	7/1/59 through 6/30/60	19,090 (in Part)
T-111	Skipper, Howard E., Ph.D. Southern Research Institute Birmingham, Alabama	To Study Basic Factors Responsible for Failure of Anti-Leukemic Drugs and Cellular Demands for Extracellular Metabolites.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	30,015

Grant Number	Investigator and Institution	Purpose	Term	Amount
E-27	Trentin, John J., Ph.D. College of Medicine Baylor University Houston, Texas	To Study the Non-cellular Agent (or Agents) of Tissue Origin in the Induction of Mouse Leukemia.	7/1/57 through 6/30/62	37,395
E-56B	Trentin, John J., Ph.D. College of Medicine Baylor University Houston, Texas	(Ancillary to Program Grant #E-27)	7/1/59 through 6/30/60	11,931
P-68A	White, Abraham, Ph.D. Albert Einstein Coll.of Med. Yeshiva University New York, New York	To Study Effects of Steroids on Normal and Malignant Lymphocytes.	3/1/59 through 2/29/60	10,976
T-125	Zipf, Robert E., M.D. Miami Valley Hospital Dayton, Ohio	To Study the Development of and in Vitro Technique as an Aid in the Control of Leukemia in Man.	3/1/59 through 8/31/60	18,757

ALLOCATIONS FROM INSTITUTIONAL RESEARCH GRANTS

IN-2A	Buffalo, University of Buffalo, New York Hauschka, T. S.	To Conduct a Marrow Transplantation Program.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	552
IN-3	California, University of Los Angeles, California Clark, William G.	To Study Biogenesis of Pharmacologically Active Amines in Neoplasms, Including Basophils of Chronic Myelogenous Leukemia.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	2,000

Grant Number	Investigator and Institution	Purpose	Term	Amount
IN-41	Chicago, University of Chicago, Illinois Thomson, Andrew	To Study Transfer of Leukemia in Adult Mice Via the Supernate from 105,000 g Centrifugation of Leukemia Tissue Extract.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	816
IN-4	Columbia University New York, New York Jungeblut, Claus W.	To Conduct Pilot Experiments on Guinea-Pig Leukemia.	9/1/57 through 6/30/59	1,000
IN-46	Indiana University Bloomington, Indiana Hodes, M.E. and Palmer, C.G.	To Determine the Route of Transfer of Leukemia Virus from Father to Offspring.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	1,270
IN-46	Indiana University Bloomington, Indiana Schulz, Dale M.	To Determine the Route of Transfer of Leukemia Virus from Father to Offspring.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	1,350
IN-42	Massachusetts General Hospital Boston, Massachusetts Raker, John W.	To Study the Application of Techniques for the Detection of Malignant Cells in Blood to Bone Marrow Aspirates.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	5,750
IN-51	Miami, University of Coral Gables, Florida Morris, David N.	To Conduct Pilot Studies on the Role of the Thymus in Irradiation-induced Leukemia in Mice.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	1,815
IN-44	Michigan State University East Lansing, Michigan Belding, Ralph C.	To Conduct a Study of Avian Lymphomatosis.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	800

Grant Number	Investigator and Institution	Purpose	Term	Amount
IN-40	Michigan, University of Ann Arbor, Michigan Korst, Donald R.	To Conduct (a) Studies of the Development, Growth and Survival of Human Lymphomas in Preconditioned Animals; (b) Studies of Tumor Immunity in Mice.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	989
IN-40	Michigan, University of Ann Arbor, Michigan Stiles, R. Martin	To Study the Synthesis of Imidazopyridazines as Possible Chemotherapeutic Agents in the Control of Cancer (Particularly Leukemia).	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	4,600
IN-14A	New York University New York, New York Weiner, Leo	To Study Myeloid Metaplasia.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	3,450
IN-14A	New York University New York, New York Yoeli, Meir	To Make an Attempt to Transmit Human Leukemia to Experimental Laboratory Animals through Mosquitoes.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	860
in-IR-62F	Oklahoma, University of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Condit, Paul T.	To Study the Metabolism and Mechanism of Action of the Folic Acid Antagonists in Human Leukemia Patients.	9/1/57 through 8/31/59	5,033
IN-38	Pennsylvania, University of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania Nowell, Peter C.	To Conduct an Investigation of Leukocyte Regulatory Mechanisms.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	2,020
IN-19	R. B. Jackson Memorial Laboratory Bar Harbor, Maine Kaliss, N.	To Study "Viral" Transmission of Murine Cancer.	9/1/57 through 6/30/59	4,482

Grant Number	Investigator and Institution	Purpose	Term	Amount
IN-18	Rochester, University of Rochester, New York Mason, W. B.	To Develop a Reliable Method for Determination of Histamine as a Preliminary Study of Immune Phenomena in Leukemia.	3/1/59 through 2/29/60	1,500
IN-21	Southern California, Univ. of Los Angeles, California Polhemus, Donald W. and Koch, Richard	To Conduct an Evaluation of Radiation Exposure of Leukemic Children.	3/1/59 through 2/29/60	518
IN-32	Stanford University Stanford, California Creger, William P.	To Study Maternofetal Passage of Immunologically Functioning White Cells.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	2,820
IN-32	Stanford University Stanford, California Desai, R. G.	To Study the Cause of Myleran Pigmentation in Chronic Granulocytic Leukemia.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	2,350
IN-32	Stanford University Stanford, California Kriss, Joseph	To Investigate the Marrow Inhibiting Effects of Whole Blood Transfusion.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	2,370
IN-23	Tufts University Boston, Massachusetts Reif, Arnold E.	To Reduce the Incidence of Spontaneous Leukemia in AKR Mice by Immunological Means, with a View to Eventually Applying to Human Leukemia Patients a Therapy Based on	10/1/58 through 9/30/59	500
IN-24A	Tulane University New Orleans, Louisiana Schueler, D.W. and Fujimoto, J.M.	To Study the Possibility of Enhancing the Chemotherapeutic Action of Certain Carcinostatic Agents in Mice with Ehrlich Ascites Tumors or L-1210 Leukemia.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	2,000 (in part)

Grant Number	Investigator and Institution	Purpose	Term	Amount
IN-24A	Tulane University New Orleans, Louisiana Nice, Charles M.	To Study the Tumor Bed in Relation to Acquired Radioresistance in Mouse Lymphoma.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	2,000
IN-24A	Tulane University New Orleans, Louisiana Sprague, Charles C.	To Evaluate Effectiveness of Autologous and Homologous Bone Marrow Transplants in Man and Animals.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	1,800
IN-48	Wake Forest College Winston-Salem, North Carolina Spurr, C.L.	To Conduct Studies on Chemotherapeutic Sensitivity of Human Neoplastic and Leukemic Cells.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	2,750
in-IR-32K	Washington University St. Louis, Missouri Jones, Barbara	To Study the Erythropoietic Stimulating Factor in Plasma of Children with Various Pathological Conditions Including Leukemia.	7/1/58 through 6/30/59	7,602 (in part)
IN-36	Washington University St. Louis, Missouri Tolmach, L.J.	To Conduct a Comparison of in vivo with in vitro Sensitivity of Normal and Malignant Cells to Ionizing Radiation.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	4,300 (in part)
IN-36	Washington University St. Louis, Missouri Yunis, Adel	To Attempt to Define the Mechanism of Remission in Local Irradiation Therapy of Leukemia.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	2,982
IN-26	Washington, University of Seattle, Washington Everett, N.B.	To Study the Rate of Lymphocyte Production in the Guinea Pig.	9/1/57 through 6/30/59	2,000

Grant Number	Investigator and Institution	Purpose	Term	Amount
IN-26	Washington, University of Seattle, Washington Huennekens, F.M.	To Study Biochemical Differences between Normal and Leukemic White Cells.	9/1/57 through 6/30/59	3,278
IN-26	Washington, University of Seattle, Washington Huff, Rex L.	To Study the Effect of Reduction in the Normal Potassium-40 Abundance on Growth and Form of Human Leukemic White Cells in Artificial Culture.	9/1/57 through 6/30/59	3,050
IN-26	Washington, University of Seattle, Washington Weiser, R. S. and Evans, C.A.	To Study the in Vitro Interaction of the Cells of Transplantable Tumors with "Lymphoid Cells" of the Immune Host.	9/1/57 through 6/30/59	2,825
IN-31	Yale University New Haven, Connecticut Detre, K.	To Study Radioprotective Effects of Purines and Pyrimidines.	9/1/58 through 8/31/59	2,760

Number of Grants and Allocations 73

Total Amount $ 933,279

Marrow, Alfred J.

October 31, 1958

to: ALFRED J. MARROW EMPIRE STATE BUILDING NEW YORK 1

DELIGHTED TO JOIN YOU AND OTHERS ON COMMITTEE TO REBUILD CLINTON HIGH SCHOOL. REGARDS.

EDWARD R. MURROW

514-70

Alfred J. Marrow
Empire State Building
New York 1, N.Y.

October 28, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The dynamiting of the Clinton High School in Tennessee several weeks ago shocked and revolted the conscience of America. All of us who abjure violence have instinctively sought a constructive program through which we could condemn this desecration of our way of life and help restore the facilities for the education of the children of Clinton.

A number of my friends have proposed that, in a demonstration of national unity, the American people join in contributing the funds for the rebuilding of Clinton High School. Without relieving the Federal or municipal government of their responsibilities, this Citizens' Fund would be a genuine expression of our resolve that violence shall not intimidate or deprive us of the right to exercise our freedoms as Americans.

Because I believe that such an effort will enlist the enthusiastic support of all Americans regardless of their political or sectional differences, I should like to invite you to join with me in sponsoring such a national appeal.

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Governor Averell Harriman, and Mr. Nelson Rockefeller have already accepted our invitation to join this committee.

We have also invited the following distinguished Americans to serve on this committee: Marion Anderson, Dr. Edwin Dahlberg, president, National Council of Churches, Winthrop Rockefeller, George Meany, Roy Larsen, Dr. Joachim Prinz, president, American Jewish Congress, Dr. Henry T. Heald, president, Ford Foundation, Senator Lyndon Johnson, David Sarnoff, William Paley, Henry Ford II, Adlai Stevenson, Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Governor Leroy Collins, Senator John Sherman Cooper, Dr. Arthur H. Edens, president, Duke University, and Dr. William C. Friday, president, University of North Carolina.

Will you be good enough to let me know, by wire if possible, that you will accept this invitation.

Sincerely yours,

Alfred J. Marrow

Alfred J. Marrow
Acting Chairman of Citizens
Committee to Rebuild
Clinton High School
Chairman, New York City Commission on Intergroup Relations

AJM:mk

Marshall, Gen. Geo. C.

January 16, 1959

to: GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL, WOMMACK ARMY HOSPITAL, FORT BRAGG, NORTH CAROLINA

I SEND YOU MY RESPECTFUL AFFECTIONATE AND SINCERE WISHES FOR A SPEEDY AND COMPLETE RECOVERY.

EDWARD R. MURROW

514-70

THIS CBS RADIO NEWS NY WITH ONE MSG TO GO

GENERAL GEORGE C MARSHALL

WOMMACK ARMY HOSPITAL

FORTBRAGG

NORTH CAROLINA

I SEND YOU MY RESPECTFUL AFFECTIONATE AND SINCERE WISHES FOR X A SPEEDY AND COMPLETE RECOVERY

EDWARD R MURROW

END MSG PLS ACCEPT

RECVD 627P

END

TO Mr. Murrow

FROM Sheila Hogg June 12

Mrs. Marshall (see attached correspondence) has arrived and I have arranged for her to see PERSON TO PERSON tonight. She says that you and Mr. Collingwood visited their home in Belfast during the war. She writes a column in the Belfast Telegraph.

Marshall, George L.

COPY

40 Mount Charles
Belfast,
Northern Ireland

29.5.59

Dear Ed:

You will be surprised to hear from me, but this is to let you know that Dorothy is flying to New York on June 2nd and will be in the Wellington Hotel, W. 55th Street, for a couple of weeks, whence she will take pleasure in 'phoning you at your office. She is very anxious to have a talk with you and, if possible, be permitted to witness one of your programmes and if you happen to be available about that time she will be very grateful if you will see her as I shall of course be also. When she was in the States two years or so ago, she 'phoned you but was told that you were in Chicago.

You may gather that we heard and read about you recently in connection with SMALL WORLD. It caused the usual political row at this end, but has now died down!

With my best regards and wishes

Yours ever,

George L. Marshall

Marshall.

40 Mount Charles
Belfast
Northern Ireland
29/5/59

Dear Ed,

You will be surprised to hear from me, but this is to let you know that Dorothy is flying to New York on June 2nd & will be in the Wellington Hotel, W. 55th Street for a couple of weeks, whence she will take pleasure in phoning you at your office. She is very anxious to have a talk with you & if possible be permitted

to witness one of your
programmes & if you happen
to be available about that
time she will be very
grateful if you will see
her as I shall of course
be also. When she
was in the States 2 years
or so ago, she showed
you but was told that
you were in Chicago.
You may gather that
we heard & read about
you recently in connection
with 'Small World'. It
caused the usual ~~the~~ political
row at the end, but has
now died down!
With my best regards & wishes
Yours ever,
George L. Marshall.

Sara Marshall

March 9, 1959

Mrs. Sara Marshall
Neiman-Marcus
Dallas 1, Texas

Dear Mrs. Marshall:

Thank you for your recent letter about your South American Fortnight in October. It will be a month or so before I make any plans for my sabbatical year but I shall certainly try to visit Texas some time during that period. Whether it can be during your South American Fortnight I cannot tell as yet.

Sincerely yours,

KRM:skh

Neiman-Marcus

DALLAS 1, TEXAS

March 3, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Last week, I was privileged to hear your very interesting broadcast about Latin America, and the thought occurred to me that you might be interested in a presentation we are planning for this fall.

Neiman-Marcus, The Grace Organization, The Grace Line and Pan American-Grace Airways are jointly sponsoring a "South American Fortnight", October 18th through November 1st in Dallas. It will cover all 13 of the South American countries and will be the largest project that Neiman-Marcus has ever undertaken. I am enclosing a press release for your information.

I thought perhaps our Fortnight might make an interesting follow-up to your broadcast. We have invited Vice President Nixon to open the two-week festivities and are planning an opening ball to honor the ambassadors of the 13 South American countries. The entire city of Dallas will participate in the Fortnight, and it promises to be very colorful and widespread.

I have read of your plans to retire for a year beginning July 1st, but perhaps you would enjoy a visit to Texas in October. We would certainly be greatly honored if you should so decide. I will be waiting to hear from you.

Most sincerely yours,

Sara Marshall

(Mrs.) Sara Marshall
Director of Public Relations

SM:nn
Enc.

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
From: Sara Marshall
Neiman-Marcus
Dallas, Texas

12859

Neiman-Marcus, W. R. Grace & Co., The Grace Line and Pan American-Grace Airways have announced plans for the largest and most complicated presentation in the history of the Dallas specialty store...a "South American Fortnight", October 18th through November 1st.

"Exhibitions, cultural manifestations and celebrities from all 13 of the South American countries will be featured throughout Neiman-Marcus and the City of Dallas during the two-week event," Mr. Stanley Marcus, President of Neiman-Marcus, said.

Announcement of the Fortnight was made at a luncheon held at Neiman-Marcus attended by prominent officials of the Grace Organization, city officials and businessmen. Included were Mr. Godfrey Macdonald, Vice President of The Grace Line; Mr. James P. Freeborn, Assistant Vice President, W. R. Grace & Co.; Mr. Frederick P. Sands, Director of Public Relations, The Grace Line; Mr. Edward L. Farrell, Jr., Vice President and Director, Pan American-Grace Airways; Mr. Luis Garcia, Public Relations Director, Pan American-Grace Airways, and Mr. Jose-Gomez Sicre, from the Pan-American Union in Washington, D. C.

Braniff Airlines will also be represented in the South American Exposition.

Neiman-Marcus has held two Fortnights previously. Its "French Fortnight" was in October of 1957, and "British Fortnight" in October, 1958,

(more)

"The French Fortnight placed its emphasis on women, while the British Fortnight was slanted toward men", Mr. Marcus said. "However, the South American Exposition will honor men and women equally."

"Our past Fortnights have shown how important internationally the old buying and selling game is," he continued. "In addition to encouraging a lot of buying and selling, we hope to call attention to the beauty and cultural manifestations of South America."

Mr. Macdonald said "We know the Fortnight will arouse great interest here in the United States, and the news will be received with pride and enthusiasm throughout Latin America."

He added "When you see some of the truly marvelous displays, we hope can be shown through the courtesies of friends and governments of our Neighbors to the South plus many other exhibits ranging from the field of sports to the culinary arts, you will be as happy as we are that Stanley Marcus and his great store have once again showed the imagination and talents for which they are justly famous."

Both the interior and exterior decor of Neiman-Marcus will carry out colorful South American designs during the Fortnight. The Zodiac Room will be transformed into a replica of the "Inn of the Thirteen Coins" in Lima, Peru.

In addition to extensive South American merchandise, there will be many articles inspired by South American design, but created in the United States and Europe.

Mr. Marcus said it is hoped to open the Fortnight with a dinner honoring the Ambassadors to the United States from each South American country: Colombia, Venezuela, Peru, Ecuador, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay, Bolivia, and British, Dutch and French Guiana. The dinner will be jointly sponsored by the Dallas Council on World Affairs.

(more)

Add 2--South American Fortnight

A music festival in the City of Dallas is planned during the Fortnight with two or three concerts by the Dallas Symphony Orchestra, featuring South American artists. The country's best-known composer, Villa Lobos, has been invited to conduct the orchestra playing his own music.

Folk artists, dancers, singers and musicians from each South American country will be imported to Dallas for events at Neiman-Marcus and throughout the City of Dallas during the two-week event.

The Dallas Museum of Fine Arts will feature an exhibition of art gathered by Mr. Sicre of the Pan American Union. It will include exhibitions of Art through the history of South America.

Smaller exhibitions of art, one featuring Colombian gold, will be displayed at Neiman-Marcus.

It is planned to correlate the Pan-American Livestock Exhibition, held at the State Fair of Texas, with the Fortnight. Dates of the Fair and the Fortnight are similar.

#

Marti, Fritz

F

March 17, 1959

Dear Dr. Marti:

I write at once to thank you for your letter of March 1. It reached my desk only today.

Frankly, I do not see much hope of keeping alive the knowledge we have, much less fertilizing and expanding it. I think we are merely witnessing the rapid decline of a great power ever recorded, and I fear that those of us who are attempting to record it are not even asking the right questions, much less producing the right answers.

If I get a clue as to the answer, I shall write you forthwith. Meanwhile, thanks again for writing as you did.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. Fritz Marti
The Marti School
5885 Munger Road
Dayton 49, Ohio

ERM:jmi

THE MARTI SCHOOL

The Dayton Private School

5885 Munger Road Dayton 49, Ohio

AX 3-3416

ARARE ORARE

DR. FRITZ MARTI, President
MRS. GERTRUDE MARTI, Vice President

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

W. WALKER LEWIS, JR., Chairman
MRS. ROBERT S. NEVIN, Business Mgr.
ALBERT P. PARKER
JAMES MCCONNAUGHEY
JAMES E. KUHNS
THE REV. HAROLD E. KOCHER
DR. THOMAS A. WEAVER
HARMAN C. DARROW
MRS. W. WALKER LEWIS, JR.
ROBERT S. MARGOLIS
MRS. FREDERICK COE SMITH
R. STANLEY LAING
DR. S. PAUL ROSE
ROBERT M. POOL
MRS. PIERCE WOOD
H. TALBOTT MEAD

March 1, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Pawling, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am presuming on our very old acquaintance dating from the days when I met you in Stephen Duggan's office.

At a moment when I am wearied more than usually by the interminable and fatiguing office work which even so little a school as ours requires, grinding work which leaves little time for reading and thinking, almost none for real writing, and none at all for my true calling, the teaching of philosophy, the Dayton Daily News brings an AP column by Charles Mercer who claims you are similarly tired.

My very best wishes for your year of contemplation. I cannot permit myself the luxury of envy. At sixtyfive, with four of our six children still in our school, the youngest only twelve, I am neither officially tired nor of any mind to retire. I trust I'll drop in harness some fifteen or twenty years hence.

What does worry me is that my talent is buried in a napkin. My best ability is the vivid oral plain exposition of the great historical findings of philosophy. And they are - to my view - an indispensable ingredient in the multiform effort of our occidental tradition to keep its level and life, in the face of mass culture (or Unkultur) on both sides of the iron curtain.

Everybody knows the symptoms. Our highschool kids cannot read the Federalist papers any more; too difficult English. Scott and Dickens are out too. - Our church folk cannot distinguish between Stoicism and Christianity and, of the latter, they can give no true account. Most of them will deny the very existence of theological or philosophical knowledge. - In a recent local meeting of physicians, lawyers, engineers, there was astonishment when I casually stated the Platonic fact that simple arithmetic is "supernatural" if, by natural, we mean what is bound in the chain of cause and effect. - Anyone can see the symptoms.

Mercer says you believe this country is in grave and perhaps mortal danger. So do I. But where are <u>our</u> monasteries to keep us through the new dark age? Under a communist or other totalitarian regime, no awe will strengthen monastic walls. How do we set up our underground as long as there is time? And even if no nuclear war occurs, we are in dire need of keeping alive the knowledge we have. - Do you see any way? Sincerely,

Fritz Marti

Fritz Marti — The mission of philosophy. — February 8, 1959

Philosophical discipline has always been the property and privilege of a minority. As long as this minority, through the church, the school, the press, determines the cultural climate and, as far as the mentality of the masses permits, lets them share the benefits of the discipline, a given society is sound.

Hitherto such a society could boast of standing in the van of nations. What, in 1930, Ortega y Gasset called the rebellion of the masses has brought a radical change. The masses no longer recognize the leadership of their betters, and the result is that the public at large does not know even the existence of philosophic discipline, ignores its benefits, nay, declares that the discipline offers no benefits. Some deny outright the very possibility of the discipline.

In our occidental society, this dire condition has been brought about, in a large measure, by the treason of the clercs, of which Julien Benda wrote in 1927. The learned professions and more especially we, the academic teachers, have been remiss in our duty to make our contemporaries aware of the philosophic discipline.

In the population at large, the results are such things as Biblicism and political intolerance among the more bigotted, or agnosticism among the more indolent. In general there has arisen a more or less pronounced opposition to things intellectual, nay to the very concerns of reason and taste.

This condition makes any nation extremely vulnerable when confronted with an opponent whose internal and external propaganda is deliberately dogmatic. To be sure, our opponent's indoctrinated masses would show less resilience than a truly free nation, that is, a nation benefitted by philosophic discipline. Yet the indoctrinated herd appears stronger than the amorphous mass of bigots and agnostics and of unthinking and undecided people. The latter have no firm stand; agnostics cannot cohere; and bigots always split into sects. And none of them can understand the opponent, therefore cannot fight him, except eventually with arms.

Our nation has suffered from the lack of a concerted and consistent foreign policy. Of course, such a policy would have required the backing of an electorate enlightened by some degree of insight into the ideas which move our century.

One of the main traits of the century is the fact that the religious situation has matured. We have finally been blessed with a clear conceptual understanding of the dignity and function of myth. We no longer need to split into two camps, protagonists of myth as the last word of wisdom, and antagonists in whose eyes myth is meaningless and religion opium for the people.

To be sure, the protagonists are still with us, and will be. But that does not force us into the camp of the antagonists, be they men of the Enlightenment, or nineteenth century materialists, or contemporary pragmatists and humanists and adherents of scientism. Ours is the liberty and the duty of those who can thoroughly know the history of the religions, and who, consequently, need not adhere to any one, yet who can also know the ontological problems with which religions deal, and who, therefore, can and must recognize the dignity of all religions.

Moreover, the fact that large segments of the population have become doubtful of their former beliefs, or are feeling foreign to religion as they know it, is a second characteristic signature of our century. It is a fact which makes imperative our task to teach these people. Instead, they have been left at sea and an easy prey to piratical raids from the communist camp and an even easier prey of the fellow-travellers. The latter may have the best intentions, but their blindness to ontological problems, and their ignorance of the results of the philosophy of these 200 years or 2500 years, turns their honest efforts into unaware yet actual collaboration with the communists and other totalitarians.

The situation is really simple. The time is past for unalterable formulations of the truth. We face an alternative. Either the truth has a dignity of its own and therefore can be known, in its ever novel wordings, only by diligent study, or else it is nothing but a quirk in the human mind and, therefore, has to be defined, arbitrarily and changingly, by some dictatorial power. The simplicity of this alternative is well within the grasp of highschool pupils and college students, public school teachers and university professors. If we philosophers can not "put it across" we can claim no eminent fitness for our calling.

In short, the mission of philosophy is to bring into its discipline that nowadays very substantial minority of minds whose clear insight is necessary in a sound society dedicated to freedom.

Martin, Dean

February 25, 1958

Dear Dean:

Many thanks. It was a most enjoyable visit.

Herewith the small check.

I am assuming you could have beaten me ten times hand-running.

My warmest regards to your wonderful family.

Sincerely,

Mr. Dean Martin
601 Mountain Drive
Beverly Hills, California

fc

encl.

$100.00
City of Good Hope
Charity

Martin, Dudley B.

HOLGAR J. JOHNSON
PRESIDENT

RICHARD F. GRIFFEN
VICE PRESIDENT

ARTHUR C. DANIELS
VICE PRESIDENT & SECRETARY

DONALD F. BARNES
VICE PRESIDENT

MARGARET E. GALLAGHER
TREASURER

INSTITUTE OF LIFE INSURANCE

488 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, NEW YORK

January 13, 1959

Tom

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The other day I got around to reading the wonderful and courageous address you gave during October before the Radio and Television News Directors in Chicago. This made me think that you might well want to see a copy of a talk it was my privilege to hear a month ago—Dr. Malik of the United Nations on "The True Challenge of Asia and Africa."

A copy of this address is enclosed.

Sincerely yours,

Dudley B. Martin

Dudley B. Martin
Director of Press Relations

Form.

hc
Enc.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

O. KELLEY ANDERSON, CHAIRMAN
HAROLD J. CUMMINGS
LOUIS W. DAWSON
R. HOWARD DOBBS, JR.
M. R. DODSON
FREDERIC W. ECKER
RICHARD B. EVANS
J. C. HIGDON
HOWARD HOLDERNESS
BENJAMIN L. HOLLAND
D. E. KILGOUR
J. K. MACDONALD
ROBERT L. MACLELLAN
WALTER O. MENGE
CLARENCE J. MYERS
ROBERT B. RICHARDSON
CARROL M. SHANKS
HARRY J. STEWART
JAMES RALPH WOOD
WILLIAM P. WORTHINGTON

Check Against Delivery

No part of this address is to be published or broadcast before actual delivery on Thursday, December 11, 1958.

THE TRUE CHALLENGE OF ASIA AND AFRICA

ADDRESS BY

Dr. Charles Malik,
President of the General Assembly
of the United Nations,
before the Life Insurance Association of America
at a luncheon on the occasion of its 52nd Annual Meeting,
at the Waldorf-Astoria on Thursday, December 11, 1958

One is granted a certain amount of light. One may be judged not absolutely but according to how faithful he is to his limited vision. I do not know everything, but the little I know and feel I shall endeavour to put before you as vigorously and as frankly as possible.

It is both unprofitable and false to set up a scale of priorities among the challenges facing the Western world in general and the United States

in particular. The West has its own internal problems in all sectors of its life; the United States has its own problems with its friends and allies in Europe and elsewhere; the West must face up to the formidable challenge of international Communism; and the West must somehow understand and accommodate itself to the new life surging in Asia and Africa. Some hold the internal situation to be the most important; some the relations of the United States to Europe; some the challenge of Communism; some the challenge of Asia and Africa. I know the argument for each one of these positions. But in focussing my remarks today on Asia and Africa I must not be understood to imply that this is the most important issue facing the United States and the Western world in general. I treat it in its own right, and also because the other three challenges receive a measure of elucidation from it. But I attach the greatest importance also to the other three challenges in their own right.

Fundamentally Asia and Africa want four things: they want political independence; they want economic development; they want a free opportunity to take up and develop their own cultures in their own way; and most of those countries want non-entanglement in the cold war. All four urges are perfectly natural and they simply mean that the Asians and Africans just want to be themselves.

With few exceptions the right to independence is now universally recognized. From the moment the Republics of India and Pakistan were proclaimed in 1947, the immediate political development of the rest of Asia was determined; and from the moment the independence of Libya was voted at the United Nations in 1949, the immediate political development of the rest of Africa was foredoomed. There are certain irreversible processes in history; this is one of them. Every people in Asia and Africa is now destined to achieve self-determination and independence.

The causes of this process, whether it could

have been arrested or delayed, how much Europe's weakening by the two wars hastened it, how much Communist anti-colonialism and American anti-colonialism each in its own way contributed to it, how much the natural maturation of the peoples themselves under the impact of Western ideas finally clenched it -- all these are fascinating themes for inquiry. I shall not enter into them here. The fact is that the movement towards independence, which consecrates itself finally in membership in the United Nations, cannot now be reversed.

There is therefore no longer any particular political challenge involved. The Western world, and especially the United States, has fully recognized the right to independence and is gradually adjusting to the new political realities. There is only the question of peacefully tending and nursing the inevitable change -- and here the United Nations plays a crucial role; and there is the question of promoting friendly relations on a basis of equality with the new and independent nations.

In these residual questions there is no general principle involved; there is no theorem that applies to every country and every people in Asia and Africa. On the two matters of the timing and the rate of peaceful change, and of the establishment of friendly relations with the emergent nations, each case has its own independent, inherent merits. In the nature of the case the rate and the manner of change varies from people to people, and in the nature of the case friendship cannot be indiscriminately proffered or sustained.

But there is one general negative judgment that is of the utmost importance today. The West will be mistaken if it insists on the form of democracy as it knows it. This is sheer formalism. It took the West centuries to evolve its present form of government; there is in Asia and Africa, however, a certain job to be done in a hurry; for any eventual stability and peaceful development the people must immediately feel their security and dignity; and there is no reason to believe that the Atlantic

forms of democracy are best suited to these needs. It is quite true that Atlantic democracy, grounded as it is in the love for freedom and in the consequent respect for the individual human person, presupposes and breeds a certain view of man and society which could be demonstrated as the highest and most worthy of man. But this is one of the failings of Western society in its intercourse with other societies: it has either not wanted to transplant this view of man beyond its borders, or it has not succeeded in doing so. Be that as it may, it appears that the exigencies of the moment exclude any squeamish formalism, and that all that the West can expect and sometimes demand is a reasonable absence of hostility towards it, a clear absence of aggressive policies, and a genuine concern for the public good. To go beyond that at this moment is neither realistic nor necessary.

The economic challenge presents some problems, and here I want to be as frank as possible.

The United States has not been altogether callous in this field. It has felt the pinch of Communist competition and of the desperate native needs. As a result it has evolved its own programme of technical and economic assistance and has been a major contributor to similar modest programmes run by the United Nations. Private American capital has ventured forth on some investments. Philanthropic American institutions have done what they could in sponsoring pilot projects and furthering technical knowledge. There is also the recently established Development Loan Fund. Both the Export-Import Bank and the International Monetary Fund have recently received substantial boosts from the United States. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development enjoys the full support of this country. The Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act has been extended for four years. President Eisenhower last August declared America's readiness to take part in important schemes of development in the Middle East. The cumulative

effect of these diverse American initiatives is far from negligible, and one can demonstrate the great good accomplished by American aid or American participation in specific instances.

But substantial and useful as all this effort has been, it is nevertheless inadequate. People are just beginning to wake up to the actual and potential magnitude of the Communist competition. The native needs are much more desperate than people had known or imagined. And the pace of history, including the development of people's consciousness of their own poverty and privation, is feverishly quickening. For these three reasons America's economic effort in Asia and Africa appears to me to require serious reconsideration.

A natural question arises: "Do you want us then to share our substance, the fruit of our honest labour, with the world? Have we not shared enough? What did we get in return? What do we owe the world?"

In answer I should say, would that things were as simple as all that! There is a much greater delicate unity about the world than the complacent are prepared to admit. Barring unforeseen developments, you will be very lucky if you can get away with half of your substance before the present age of troubles is over. Nor is one advocating that money be thrown away, or that many, many considerations should not always be kept in mind. For it is quite clear that there is a certain pace of development for any one country that cannot be feasibly exceeded, a pace determined by the economic, technological, political and educational conditions of that country. But I know not a few instances in which if only the economic assistance were not too little and too late the whole course of history would have been different.

For a decade I have been advocating a bold programme for economic development in the Middle East, comparable in magnitude to the Marshall Plan. I know these things do not come about because a man here or a

man there advocates them: a total situation must ripen first. Always in the past political difficulties of the most varied orders prevented the rapid development of the Middle East. Whether these difficulties are now surmountable and whether these schemes can be launched, it is not for me here to speculate. One thing I know: the Middle East is patient for large-scale development.

I am confident the United States will rise to the economic challenge of Asia and Africa. I hope it will rise in time. I hope also it will see not only its security and its happiness bound up with this response, but its economic prosperity as well. For an economically developing Asia and Africa can contribute mightily to the economic development of the United States itself. But my deepest hope is that all this will happen within the framework of freedom and for the sake of freedom; for the genuinely free man and the genuinely free society are infinitely more important than all material

prosperity and all standards of living.

The real challenge is neither in the political nor in the economic sphere. The real challenge is in the domain of the spirit.

The question is: Who is going to win the mind and heart of Asia and Africa? This raises issues of quite a different order from political independence and economic advancement. For a country may enjoy all the independence and all the economic prosperity in the world, and still it may nurture hatred, aggression, tyranny, subversive design, or at least non-cooperation with this or that foreign nation or culture. Nor is it certain that political liberation and economic assistance, no matter how generous, alone buy or retain friends. Friendship, affinity, cooperation, sympathy, non-hostility, identification of destiny, all these are not matters of independence or prosperity; they are matters of the mind, of the inward attitude, of one's ultimate outlook on things.

In the nineteenth century and in the early part of the twentieth America meant ideas of freedom and opportunity; through its missionaries it meant education, hospitals, acts of mercy, and some reference to a love and a providence not from this world. America's meaning was not primarily political and economic: its message was profoundly human, intellectual, spiritual.

Are we to regard the change of accent in America's meaning to Asia and Africa from the human and humane, from the intellectual and spiritual, to the military, the political and the economic, a sign of progress?

Questions of security in this ruthless age are absolutely essential, especially at times when a firm stand of force in self-defence can alone speak, and can produce a recovery of respect and a stiffening of moral nerve everywhere. And it is a great spiritual grace to be able to help, whether directly or indirectly, in the liberation of peoples so that they can rule themselves in dignity, and to assist them

economically so that they can better their material lot in peace. But to confine America's meaning to Asia and Africa only to the military, the political, the economic, is to do grievous injustice to the wonderful spiritual riches with which this country is blessed.

It is true many American private organizations are still actively at work in hospitals, schools, colleges and universities, and in scientific, social and humanitarian endeavours. When the history of America in its meaning to Asia and Africa is written, it is these humble men and women, coming from Massachusetts, from Illinois or maybe from Missouri, and going to distant and strange lands where they pour out their heart and their life in teaching and preaching and healing and serving, who will emerge as the real spiritual heroes. May their number increase.

I attach the greatest importance to intellectual and spiritual contacts with Asia and Africa. In their sudden awakening all these cultures are earnestly

seeking the virtues of the mind and spirit. In the past they had to be jolted out of their slumber; now they are on the search themselves. Others are trying to fill their thirsty soul with their own interpretation of the universe, an interpretation based on hatred, contradiction, conflict and lust for power, but sufficiently seasoned with dynamism and with the lure of attainment to make it most appealing. Is America going to say, I will not enter the arena of intellectual and spiritual competition, I will not try to present to Asia and Africa my own interpretation of life, I have no message for them? It is easy to give money and it is easy to grant independence, but the competition for the soul and mind of Asia and Africa is infinitely more crucial and more demanding than any other competition, and he who, for any reason, abdicates before this challenge does not know that he is failing not only Asia and Africa but his own culture with its infinite spiritual riches.

I am then pleading for a much more serious attention to the human and intellectual and spiritual needs of Asia and Africa. I am pleading for books and magazines; for a deeper use of the radio and television; for propaganda in the authentic sense of the term; for extended programmes of cultural exchange; for the thousands of students coming into this country receiving more care and attention, so that they do not go back disaffected and negative but they return home having seen the deepest in America; for helping as much as possible in the development of the educational systems; for Churches and private organizations and foundations continuing and expanding their good work; for many more Americans going deeper into the languages and cultures of these lands; and for armies of young men finding their calling not in the quest of profit and comfort but in the joy of self-identification, without losing their soul, with the struggles and trials and ordeals of Asia and Africa.

Deeper than and as the ground and origin of all this is the subtle attitude of a whole culture towards another. Where there is genuine respect and a genuine attitude of equality, you do not need to fear. Where despite all differences our common humanity stands out, you do not need to fear. Where there is genuine love for the condition of men, you do not need to fear. Where one approaches another, not from outside, not as a stranger, not in order to use him and exploit him, but as a brother and a co-worker in the great task of creating happiness and justice and peace and civilization, you do not need to fear.

Now respect, equality, humanity, love and brotherhood abide at the base of American life and culture. It is possible therefore to hold that despite every estrangement and failing, and provided three dangers are faced and met, America will in the end fare well in the battle for the heart and mind of Asia and Africa.

The three dnagers are: a possible weakening in

America's faith in its own ultimate values; the wave of complacency, ease and comfort that is threatening not only America but many another land; and the existence of organized, dark forces in league with each other all over the world, whose only concern is to blacken the name of America and equate it with everything that is avaricious and evil. No greater and more urgent task faces America in its dealings with Asia and Africa than that of accurately defining and effectively overcoming these three dangers.

I do not subscribe to grand statements lightly and perhaps sensationally made these days that Asia is lost or that Africa is lost. Asia and Africa are exceedingly complex propositions differing essentially from region to region. The only true statement is to say that an independent will is emerging all over the two continents, that competition for the friendship of this will is keen, and that the challenge is likely to mount. But there are wonderful opportunities also. The seizing of these

opportunities requires important changes, in some cases revolutionary changes, in policy and approach.

Historic challenges are not met easily. Before them the worth of a whole civilization is weighed. Your brethren in Asia and Africa are asking that they be understood, respected, trusted and helped. He alone who has a dynamic concern, a real message, for others, he alone who is in a deep sense incomplete without them and who therefore needs them, can meet their needs and earn their friendship.

Great historic challenges are not met easily. They always call for a process of self-overcoming, of rising above oneself. The ultimate challenge then is whether one can thus overcome oneself. Without this grace, the grace of effecting fundamental changes in idea and attitude and practice, I am not optimistic. The first step is the utter destruction of all complacency.

It cannot be repeated too often that it is not what America makes that counts, but what makes

America, and therefore what makes America make what it makes. This maker of America is its view of man and his dignity, and the wonderful traditions in which this view is enshrined; the traditions of the home, the school and the university, the government, the Church and the customs and goodness of simple folk. Let there be renewed faith in the maker of America and there will be faith well founded in the future.

Martin, Wm.

MRS. WILLIAM MARTIN
P. O. BOX 1702
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

February 14, 1959

Edward R. Murrow, Esq.
% M. Lincoln Schuster, President
Simon and Schuster
630 Fifth Avenue
New York 20, New York

HoLD

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am taking the liberty of asking my publishers to send you a copy of the biography of my late husband described in the enclosed flyer.

Of course I reallize you are extremely busy and are terribly concerned with present day events. However, this is really a part of Americana and I hope you will read it and enjoy it.

Very sincerely yours,

Molly Radford Martin

Molly Radford Martin
Mrs. William Martin)

Published by THE CAXTON PRINTERS, LTD., CALDWELL, IDAHO

BILL MARTIN, AMERICAN

Bill Martin and Molly Radford Martin

Biography—$5.00

Approx. 254 pages, large 12mo

Frontispiece illustration from photograph and end-sheet maps

Born in Switzerland, Bill Martin emigrated to Canada — alone — while he was still in his teens. He worked on a large cattle ranch and made one lucrative freighting trip with his employer to the Far North. Leaving ranch work, he took up boxing, then fulfilled a long-time ambition by going to police school in New York City. Interested in the detective side of police work, he did counterespionage for the United States prior to our entry into World War I.

After the war he married a French-Canadian girl and took her to Santa Fe because of her poor health. At first circumstances compelled him to be a real-estate salesman and to do his detective work on the side, but eventually he was able to devote his full time to law-enforcement activities. He became a well-known detective in northern New Mexico, investigating hundreds of criminal cases (including 174 murders) between 1923 and 1942. He handled federal, state, district, county, and city cases, as well as many private investigations. Following his first wife's death, he remarried in 1937.

At the age of forty-seven he became a captain in the United States Army (later a major) and served as an intelligence officer and transport commander in World War II, crossing the Pacific twelve times. He died in 1950 as a result of disabilities acquired in the South Pacific while in the service of his adopted country.

About the book, Molly Radford Martin writes, "Out of a large mass of files, clippings, court records, remembered stories and wire recordings from my Bill's fifty-five years, I have chosen those adventures which seem to me, and to his friends, to be outstanding. Some of these he told many times, and later people of all ages listened, fascinated, to the wire recordings when Bill was too ill to tell them himself. Although it wasn't easy to listen to his recorded voice after his death, I found great enjoyment in writing down this testimony to a way of life which Bill demonstrated still does exist."

Molly Radford Martin was born in Oshkosh, Wisconsin. She received her M.D. degree from the University of Chicago in 1935. Moving to Santa Fe, she and William (Bill) Martin were married in January, 1937. She practiced medicine from 1939 to 1948. She is now Division Director of Gerontology in the New Mexico State Department of Public Health at Santa Fe.

Date

Send the following:
- ☐ Current Catalog
- ☐ Complete Catalog (Trade List)
- ☐ Juvenile Catalog
- ☐ Check List
- ☐ Dance Books Folder
- ☐ Libertarian Books Catalog

SIR: You may enter my order for ..... copies of Martin's BILL MARTIN, AMERICAN, at $5.00 the copy.

Ship by .....
Book post, express, freight

.....Enclosed find $..... to cover.

.....Send C.O.D.

.....
Name

.....
Street Address

.....
City and State

(Caxton books are sent postpaid where full list price accompanies the order—transportation charges and guaranteed delivery at our expense.)

3M 12-58 87763

Marx, Groucho

March 23, 1959

Dear Groucho:

Thanks for your note of March 2.

My admiration for you as a man and as a performer perhaps leads me to make suggestions which are not suitable. But so long as you are not irritated by the proposals and I am not offended by the rejection, all is well.

As you say, some other time, some other show.

Believe me, after July 1, I am going to enjoy keeping silent.

As ever yours,

Mr. Groucho Marx
806 North Foothill Road
Beverly Hills, California

ERM:jmi

Groucho Marx

March 2, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York 22, N.Y.

Dear Ed:

A man by the name of Jack Beck called me (you notice how carefully I avoid the word "contact") and invited me to appear with Thurber and A.P. Herbert on SMALL WORLD.

Much as I admire you professionally and socially, I turned him down. I saw Rubenstein and Victor Borge on your show and I truly believe it is no place for a comic.

So, while you're touring red China, don't be angry with me. Some other time, some other show ... and we're certainly all going to miss you, even though you are on C.B.S.

Regards,

Groucho

Groucho Marx

GM:db

Massey, Raymond

Raymond Massey Honey Hill Road, Georgetown, Conn. Wilton (Conn.) 7-7459

Jan 17/55

P.S. This goat doesn't like melodiana! R.

Dear Ed:

I am still glowing with pride about your telephone call and the fact that you like my melodiana. Judging from the unsolicited Massey poll (one of the oldest and most unreliable in the country) the show went over very well in the east and middle west. The hot time on the coast, after the first ten minutes, had no picture

and the dialogue was transmitted in conflict with a tell-tored announcer who timed his "swing & mechanical difficulties ...." to obliterate all key lines such as the jury's verdict etc.! But you liked it Ed, and that makes it a thoroughly successful venture for me. I'm off to Hollywood again on Sunday for a C.B.S. "spec" of "No Day Laurels" was shot playing Guess Who" but am determined the Memorial jamboree will take place here after I get home on Feb. 14th.

All the best,

Sincerely

Ray

it

o

terate

l

hes

ing

Jack O'Brian Says:

Groucho Art 'Refreshing'

Jack O'Brian

Groucho Marx' amazing durability as a Top Ten TV Star seems safe enough and last night's half hour was a refreshing explanation why, or at least how, Groucho can remain impudent without ever lopping over into insolence. His test came in cheerfully delicate fashion. One of his guests was a priest, Father Thomas Regan, and the exchange walked a wonderfully thin tightrope strung expertly above the customary pitfalls threatening the attempts of anyone to be funny with a clergyman. Groucho's methods were bubbly, bright and uproarious.

Faced with the unmistakable Roman collar, Groucho asked Father Regan what business he was in. Then he asked "How long have you been a rabb—a priest?" He gently admonished Father Regan: "Do you realize that while you're talking to me, Bishop Sheen is speaking on another network?"

When Father Regan said good comedy and the church had similar objectives, Groucho demanded in mock outrage: "Well, why is Bishop Sheen trying to put me out of business?"

It was a fine, funny, admirable 30 minutes, ample illustration of Groucho at his consistent best.

(Groucho appeals to an Unsheen Audience?)

• • •

"CLIMAX" FIELDED a florid old-style melodrama, "The Hanging Judge," written by and starring Raymond Massey. Its methods were simple enough to any whodunit fan, and its performances intense, brooding, gaudy and a bit out of date, the fault being the writing, direction and total mood of the piece. But "Climax" for all its rich thick ham, also was an expensive Westphalian display with a cast no Broadway play could afford: Massey, Sir Cedric Hardwicke, John Williams, John Carradine, Hurd Hatfield, etc. Quite a team; game called on account of too obvious literary perspiration.

• • •

"THE QUIZ KIDS" came back to TV last 10:30 p.m. and we wished someone hadn't bothered

Marx, Harpo

HARPO MARX
71111 LA PAZ ROAD
PALM SPRINGS, CALIFORNIA

FIRST OF ALL THANKS AGAIN FOR THE PLEASANT VISIT SECONDLY AN OLD ~~EXXXXX~~ FRIEND OF MINE ROBERT DUCAS IS STAYING AT THE INGLESIDE INN FOR THE NEXT TEN DAYS SOAKING UP SOME OF YOUR SALUBRIOUS CLIMATE AND I THOUGHT YOU MIGHT ENJOY A GAME OF GOLF WITH HIM. REGARDS TO ALL THE FAMILY.

ED MURROW

514-43
fc

Mathieu, Aron

March 17, 1959

Dear Mr. Mathieu:

First of all congratulations on the Spring issue of FARM QUARTERLY. It's really an outstanding publication and I congratulate you most sincerely.

Delighted you are taking a year off. Where will your travels take you? Perhaps our paths may cross. I hope so.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Aron Mathieu
Publisher
THE FARM QUARTERLY
22 East 12th Street
Cincinnati 10, Ohio

ERM:jmi

THE FARM QUARTERLY

22 EAST TWELFTH STREET, CINCINNATI 10, OHIO

March 3, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow,
Pawling, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

This note, and the enclosed copy of our new Spring issue of FARM QUARTERLY are coming to you at your farm because I believe that is the spot where you will most enjoy looking through it.

I picked up the paper this morning, and read that you plan to take a year's leave of absence from CBS -- we're going to miss you, and look forward to your return. Curiously enough I too have chosen 1959 as the year in which to take a similar step. Some time this Fall I plan to withdraw for several years for the purpose of writing a book, and am looking forward with great eagerness to travel and research.

If you have a chance it would be nice to hear what you think of FARM QUARTERLY. Because of your close association with publishing I am also enclosing a reprint of an article I did, thinking perhaps you might find it of some interest.

With all good wishes to you,

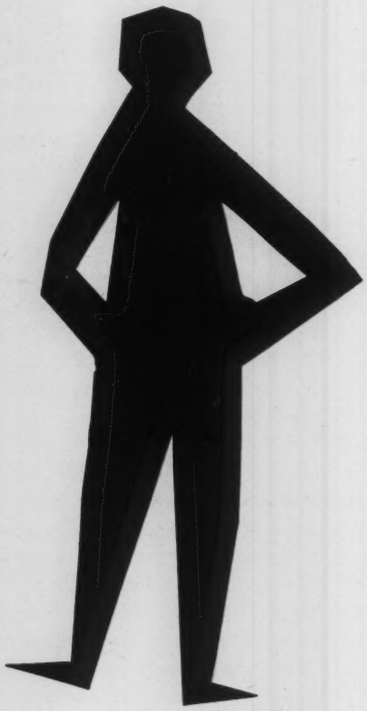
Sincerely,

Aron Mathieu
Publisher

AM:AG

Writer's Digest

Man Against White Space



By Aron M. Mathieu

Reprinted from *Writer's Digest*
22 E. 12th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

By Aron M. Mathieu

Man Against White Space

IN A MAGAZINE publishing shop of a hundred employees, it would be remarkable to find three who understand the basics of publishing. And, because magazine publishing is becoming more specialized, fewer people each year have a chance to learn more than one part of it. This article will introduce the fundamentals by which each of the five divisions of magazine publishing are operated, and the web of understanding that holds them together.

Of the five divisions (editorial, circulation, advertising, production, and administration) we'll look first at the editorial end of magazine publishing.

Editorial Division

Within pretty wide limits, a magazine rises or falls on the aptitude of one man: the editor-in-chief.

The essential difference between the editor and his circulation manager, advertising manager, and mechanical superintendent is that the editor is presumptively not only a professional at editing, but also is culturally aware. The reason the editor is at a loss when it comes to seeking advice in his own shop is that normally his *vis-a-vis* departmental chiefs are good pros at their given work, but culturally are relatively less hep.

When sales fall, the newsstand sales manager generally has one piece of advice to offer the editor: "Put red on the cover!"

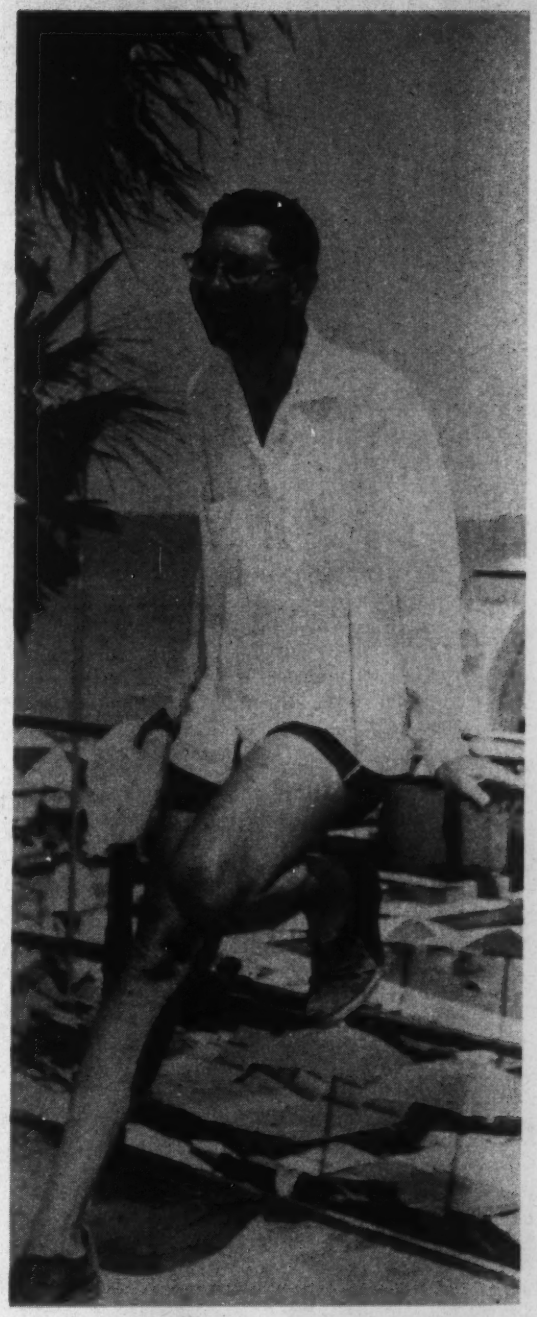
The mechanical superintendent can be counted on to say: "If you make your schedule a day ahead of time we will give you a good clean book," and the circulation manager, who perhaps is weak in certain States, will come up with a resonant plea for more stories about the Rocky Mountains so that he can get some some good licks in that area.

The advertising manager, when his advice is solicited, will produce a copy of a certain article published two years back. It was this article that the President of "Chuckles Nut Bar" liked so well he ordered 4,000 reprints for all his dealers and followed this with an advertising contract. Placing the reprint on the editor's desk, and leaning forward for emphasis, he says: "Now *that's* what we need more of."

The staff, on the editor's executive level, put most of their time into being experts in printing, or circulation, or advertising, and very little of their time into studying the history of ideas. Lacking this experience, they are often trite in the editorial concepts they offer because they cannot relate their ideas to the significant ideas of the past.

The editor's mind is splashed with names of authorities who can be reached and who are articulate. This knowledge, plus his own

No book gives the principles of magazine publishing. No college offers a course on the subject. Here, for the first time, you see the working parts of magazine publishing.



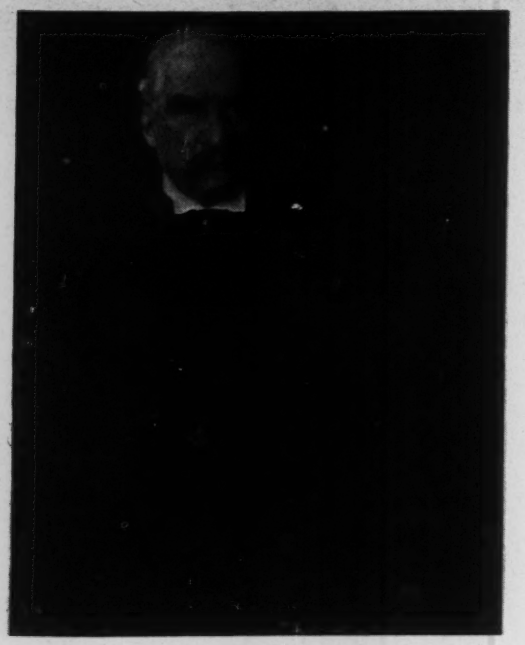
Mr. Mathieu founded The Writer's Year Book, 1930; The Writer's Market, 1933; Modern Photography, 1937; Farm Quarterly, 1946.

point of view, enables him to take any situation and integrate it into a concept with contemporary meaning. This is the pro at work.

For instance, if the circulation manager is shown a copy of Edward Steichen's picture of J. P. Morgan, made in 1910, he will take delight in being able to say, "Oh, that's J. P. Morgan, isn't it?" But the editor sees more than the familiar face. He recognizes that the picture of this man seated and gripping the arm of the chair, as though it were a dagger about to be plunged into you, is one of those which set up the attitude of a generation of magazine photographers who followed Steichen. He knows the history, development and present status of the altitude, and it is in *accepting, changing,* or *rejecting* this photographic-attitude that the editor shows himself.

Behind any great magazine is the "flash" concept of its editor. Usually he is something of a missionary, a reformer, a zealot. He speaks his piece with an intense belief that what he has to say is worth hearing.

When Beatrice Gould came back from Russia and said the attitude of the Russian people toward the Americans, and toward their own leaders, would be radically changed if everyone of them could read a copy of the LADIES' HOME JOURNAL for a year, she wasn't kidding. She meant what she said with her whole heart and soul.



Edward Steichen made this photograph of J. P. Morgan in 1905. It was published in "Camera Work."

The lesser magazines are edited by lesser editors who have nothing to say for the simple reason that ideas are not the thing that matter most to them. They are interested in their own recreation, or family, or security—*ideas* and *influencing others* aren't the consuming interest in their lives. These people should not be editors, and when they become editors they are invariably lesser editors, and their publications come down to their level. An editor is part messiah, and, since he needs to have a lot of people dancing his tune, he is part a honky-tonk guy, because crowds don't follow straight Bach.

Mostly, individuals who are all these things cannot stay in the high seat decade after decade. The world changes, but individuals do not. For every Mary Wollman Chase, who successfully headed up VOGUE for almost 50 years, there are a score of Frank Vizatellis of LITERARY DIGEST, who appear to pass their hey day, but remain in the saddle till death do them part.

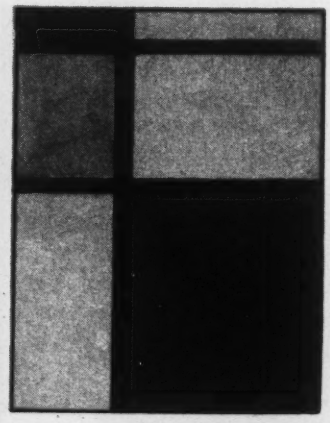
How Do We Get Dated?

It's no disgrace to become dated. This happens to all of us. It just about has to happen as, if we are writers, we cannot be creative forever, and at one point of our life we stop being creative and for the rest of our lives simply try to reaffirm the credos and conditions that previously brought us success and recognition. Some of us get dated a little earlier than others. But few editors can expect to go into their 60s, and remain good editors. The thing that happens to them is that they lose their enthusiasm for volunteering new ideas. Already, because of their years of experience they know the new idea won't work.

As an example, a young editor of 30 might suggest a great new agricultural program that will take America out of its

VOGUE 1919

Just before the twenties, a magazine page looked like this. Vogue itself was made up of neatly symmetrical arrangement like pictures over an old fashioned mantlepiece.



Pietre Mondrian created painting of such purity that the misplacing of a single line could upset the balance of his composition. Modern magazine layouts are inspired by his abstracts.

market glut. But a 60-year-old editor already knows there is no hope for a farm solution. He knows it is too complex for any solution. He knows that through technology the farmers are producing too much and that through political log rolling, the Congress is going to vote some kind of a high-price support program to farmers, even though farmers already are producing food for which there is no market. He knows that any approach to reducing the farm surplus without consideration of the farm vote is foolish, so to him the problem is too intricate, and, through years of living with it, he is mute. But the thirty-year-older hasn't been hit by 75 ideas that were squashed under selfish political appraisal, so he comes up with something that may be screwy, but at least it's new and fresh, and in the long run he shoves the 60-year-old editor out of his seat. That is not to say the 60-year-older was at fault; but it is to say that the public is willing to bite at new suggestions and the 30-year-older had them, while the 60-year-older knows too well that they won't work.

It is interesting to see that LIFE, come what may, is always ready with an editorial solution answering the burning question of the day. If you are not sure of what to do, or where to go, or how to think or where to turn, at least one week out of three, LIFE'S editorial page gives you a packaged answer. Remember years ago in LIFE when Ambassador Bullitt treated China like a hard-boiled egg, peeled it down, and said we should take it over. Now! Before the Russians completed what even then only a few people suspected as their goal. He gave the costs, the risks, the rewards. A blue print. "Take over China," he said. *"Now."* Sometimes nationalistic, sometimes idealistic, LIFE puts down a step-by-step solution to big-time problems as fast as they rise.

Will Mr. Luce find these ready solutions within himself 10 years from today, when, looking back 20 years and reading his previous programs, he can savor the sting of hindsight?

Will a coma settle over him? If so, Luce, himself, prophetized what will happen. Speaking to a journalism class, he once said: "I have no fear of competitors who imitate us as closely as they can. They don't have what we have, and they can never out-copy us. The man who is going to put LIFE out of business is in a journalism school today, and he's picking up our magazine and saying: 'My God, what a bore this is!' Then he is going to put out something that doesn't bore him, and if it has the same effect on millions of other people, we are through." It was Mr. Luce himself, who, through the invention of TIME, put LITERARY DIGEST out of business because when Mr. Luce was in journalism school LITERARY DIGEST relentlessly bored him to tears.

VOGUE 1935

Then came Dr. M. F. Agha who put into Vogue the art and typographical principles of Germany's Bauhaus school. Note how the design is now a symmetrical. Most magazines soon adopted this fashion.

No editor is afraid of a slavish imitator. The only man he needs fear is the editor who picks up his book and is bored by it, and as a result of his boredom creates something so new and fresh and wonderful that it counteracts all the ideas and layouts, and pages, and captions, and points of view that he found so deadly dull. Mr. Luce was once young and had nothing, and he enjoys the wisdom of knowing that probably the only man who will ever overtake him is a person who is now as he once was, rather than some manufacturer who merely tries to copy him.

The motor that drives the editor is the message he wants to get over to people, and his utilization of communicative techniques that to him, at least, are not boring. That means the editor must have a more sensitive and impulsive reaction to each and every little thing than anyone else. If you feel, he feels 10 times as much. If you hurt, he hurts 100 times as much. If your eyes moisten, he is bathed in tears. This is figurative, of course, but it is the editor's acute awareness that makes him struggle to make each word, and each paragraph and each spot on a page a fraction better than it otherwise would be.

As a group, magazine editors have no clear firm message and are ignorant of all but the editorial side of the publishing business. It is interesting to recall that William Randolph Hearst picked Herb Mayes to edit GOOD HOUSEKEEPING because he was young, tough, ambitious, had done a good job with THE AMERICAN DRUGGIST and, as Hearst added, "was experienced in advertising, circulation, and merchandising." That's what it takes to run a big book.

The pay for magazine editors on small books runs from about $6,000 a year to $15,000. An experienced professional editor knows which cartoons to call upon for children's pieces; who can write tenderly of women past sixty (My God, Joe, there's 11 million over sixty. They all get two bits. Let's go after 'em); where to get stone rubbings of ancient Mexican friezes, and what writer can meet a given personality on his own level and impale his significance on a sheet of paper. The editor has a thousand strings out to all kinds of talent that he can call upon to fill a given space on a page.

But when, in addition, this is laced together with a message this editor has to give to people, he has pushed himself into the salary realm where he is equal to the President of the United States—and he earns it, too.

Often publishers ask, "How do you pick an editor?" There is no test to guide the publisher, no outline of mistakes not to make. For the truth is, on a great book, someone has The Word, and passes it down the line where it is picked up, echoed, resounded, and implemented. But The Word is always there, clear and bright and loud to every ear, like a trumpet soaring over a band. And who gives The Word? It could be either the publisher or editor-in-chief or both. But without it, one is a manufacturer who is about to lose a lot of money and the other is a pedestrian set loose on a race track.

There are a lot of magazines, for instance, edited for business and professional people. One of these is U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT with David Lawrence as editor and publisher. And David has The Word. He picks, and often writes those incredibly timely front cover headlines and assigns the story to writers who grasp the Lawrence idea. And they gave him a U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT which employs as original and creative editorial techniques as we have on the newsstands.

What is The Word that Mr. Lawrence gave his staff? He puts it this way:

> "I wanted a point of communication between the government and people—where the people could learn what their government was up to. And also a two-way street that would let the government know what the people were doing. We want to give the consequences of events what will flow from them. In a tax law, we tell whom it affects; in a treaty, we tell its consequences in relieving or exert-in tension."

When a publisher relays The Word for public relations consumption it never is the same as when he sits in a little room with

his editors and angles out a story. The one is bland; the other is full of [redacted] barbs.

If you seriously want to study publishing, ask your library to give you U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT of 1948. Then catch every 12th issue thereafter for a few years. Break it down into The Word itself and the editorial techniques by which it is implemented. No school, no book does that for any editor. In fact, he hasn't even a trade journal to call his own. Do it for yourself and be the gainer.

Would you like another example of The Word. This time as applied to art and layout rather than editorial policy? Condé Nast hired Dr. M. F. Agha, who was working for the German VOGUE, to come to America and take over the art direction of the American VOGUE. Agha had The Word.

Dr. Agha knew and loved the asymmetrical abstracts of Pietre Mondrian and the modern ideas of Paul Klee, Walter Gropius, and Herbert Bayer—artists, architects, typographers who attended Germany's Bauhaus, a school for creative people. From them, Agha had The Word. He simply wanted to apply this Bauhaus revelation to magazine layout. Want to see it happen before your very eyes? Ask your librarian to give you VOGUE for 1919. Then ask for a book of Mondrian's abstracts—especially a slim little volume that came out around 1920. This book, which doomed symetrical art and layouts that looked like pictures set over a mantle, set Agha afire. Now get yourself 10 years of VOGUE, 1928-1938, and flip the pages. The change did not come all at once, nor in a straight line. Agha had obstacles. But by the time 10 years passed, VOGUE had it; the rest were also ran.

The buoys that set the course of magazine publishing are established by editors who have The Word.

When Arnold Gingrich took over ESQUIRE in 1952, there occurred one of those astonishing reversals of editorial appeal.

What did Mr. Gingrich do?

"I got rid of the mysteries and westerns and brought fashion out of its eclipse. Our layouts were like a road company of COSMOPOLITAN. The big garish spreads were killed."

What he actually did and how he did it will never be put into words for these are the dearest of all trade secrets. But you can gauge it yourself by a 100-hour study of ESQUIRE for 1950 against the first 6 issues of 1957.

Lucky is the editor who has a "pusher," an assistant of wit and energy who tries to lead rather than follow him. Good editorial staffs are rife with intellectual feuds (never personal grudgings) that tear apart the issue of the day so the editor may better make a decision. Editorial decisions are not made by jury, unless the editor feels it is politic to do so. He makes all judgments and suffers all consequences of every published word. When he dodges this fact, the publisher, if he knows publishing, goes editor-hunting.

Since, in truth, most magazines say very little, the avenue for a job on a publication is to analyze what the publication has said in the last six issues. Has it vacillated? Can you put down what it *did* say? Was it mute while its competition gave tongue? Are its readers aware of what it stands for? And finally, what *should* it say and *how* should this be implemented? A job application along this line equates you on the level of deepest conviction with anyone reading your letter who is anxious for the magazine to succeed.

Any editor is on the World Stage. It is a game which he plays for keeps. The prospective reader sits in a chair about to read but he has a stomach ache from something he ate, outside a dog is barking, and next door the radio drills a commercial into his ear. The reader picks up the editor's magazine and challenges him, "Entertain me if you can!"

Mostly, printed matter is thrown away, but sometimes odd things happen. An idea of yours can cause more change than a thousand earthquakes. That is why all editors, large or small, have a pot shot at humanity with each issue. It is ideas, not the passage of time or the ris-

ing or lowering of seas that cause real changes. Ideas come mostly from the printed word and so it is given to editors to have the greatest power of man: to change man himself.

Will They Read It?

Writers often want to know if the material they send to a magazine is read. Disallowing the occasional one-man inefficient operations, it is the law of competition (rather than any sense of fair play or cordiality to an unknown) that assures each writer of a hearing. At each editorial shop are article editors, fiction editors, etc., each with their staff of two or three assistants. The assistant has but one way to keep his job and to advance. He needs to discover in a morning mail a manuscript, sell it to his own editor, who in turn has to sell it to the editor-in-chief. If the printed manuscript pulls fan mail, is quoted and reprinted, and generally pushes the magazine ahead, then the assistant who found the manuscript, goes up the line; assuming he does this with some regularity. He is not unlike a baseball talent scout. Find new talent or get a new job, are his standing orders. The American way of competition and the unknown editorial staff assistant assure every manuscript not only of a hearing, but of a prejudiced hearing; prejudiced insofar as your first reader is rooting to find something to stake his judgment on.

Being dated is the suicidal act of many writers. Essentially a writer needs to know only a few of the well-known writers from the Greeks till now—perhaps one hundred are plenty. But it *is* required that he understand the significance of these writers. Certain things, once said and repeated, unless said differently, are trite.

For instance, to repeat the point of view of Thomas Mann, unrefreshed by the changes in the world's thinking, is to do what he did in his later books: whip a dead horse. Styles, just like point of view, date you.

Can we be more precise about this? Take Ulysses. All that matters is that you are aware of the catalytic influence of James Joyce's style. Now, you can deny Joyce and create your style in the very act of denying him, or you can alter your style by accepting some of his techniques and practicing them with alterations of your own. But *not to know* the significance and effect of his techniques is to be unaware and therefore dated.

We speak of Hemingway as a great writer. Hemingway's historical significance is his contribution to American style. This appears primarily in his book, "The Sun Also Rises." Copy out one thousand words and try to edit, change, and rewrite it. That's one way of savouring the other man's style and making it part of you. You can love, hate or be bored by "The Sun Also Rises" but not to take a postion on it all, and not to have your own literary style affected by your position is to be dated. This is what few journalism school teach; in other words, they have missed the point of why writers read.

For professionals in writing or editing, the purpose of reading is to learn the ideas that have changed people's way of life; second, to understand, as a result of this reading, which ideas are old hat because the world has caught up with them, and third, to recognize literary styles that have influenced other writers.

In the personal act of accepting or rejecting parts of these styles, you create your own. Most scripts that editors read are dated; that is, the author simply isn't aware of the 100-odd ideas that have mattered in the past 5,000 years and the succession of literary styles that have put them over.

Editorially, for writers and editors, the business of not being dated, of truly being *au courant* with the times, and being able to express it in the idiom of the day, is the force that lets you communicate.

We are glad to recommend another article on the subject of professional magazine editing. This is "The Fruit of The Bittersweet," by Ken Purdy, which appears in The Writer's 1958 Year Book.

Man against white space

Part 2: Circulation

This is the second of five articles on magazine publishing.

By Aron M. Mathieu

Reprinted from WRITER'S DIGEST

THERE ARE FEW circulation managers in the business who call themselves successful because the demands made upon them by publishers are so great, that almost by definition, their goals are out of reach. The publisher wants complete circulation coverage in his field. His competition already claim they possess it. Only the circulation manager knows that since complete paid circulation coverage in any field means that you have sold nearly everybody, its accomplishment is impossible. General Motors, with but three competitors, sells 47% of its market. To beat that is some trick.

For the most part a magazine's circulation is divided into two categories: mail and newsstand. Paid-mail circulation, almost without exception, is secured at a direct loss; that is, the cost of securing three dollars for a one-year subscription is greater than the three dollars the individual pays. To this loss must be added the cost of printing and delivering the magazine. Within the several implications of this single business fact is the first key to understanding magazine publishing.

The net loss of securing one paid-mail subscriber may run from as little as 5c to as high as $1.00. The cost of printing and delivering the actual magazine is from 12c to 40c a copy for most publications. Thus, each subscriber costs the publisher about $2.00 a year. On a magazine of one million circulation, this means $2,000,000 must be picked up some other way to meet the loss of the circulation department.

Here are some of the usual methods by which circulation is secured.

Catalogue Agencies

A catalogue agency is a clearing house for thousands of part-time, independent agents. These agents receive a printed catalogue from the agency (from whence it derives the name catalogue agency). In the catalogue itself is an alphabetical list of perhaps 500 different magazines, along with the subscription price of each one, and the commission paid to the agent for selling the subscription. Should the agent collect $3.00 from a subscriber, he pockets 75c for himself and sends the remaining $2.25 to the catalogue agency. The catalogue agency keeps approximately 75c and sends $1.50 to the publisher. This is one type of circulation, for which the publisher expends little effort

and the money he receives is greater than his selling cost.

Subscriptions sold by catalogue agencies take care of anywhere from 1% to 5% of the total paid-mail list of major magazines. The people who work for the catalogue agencies are housewives, handicapped people, shut-ins, or old folks who call up their friends and say: "When you renew your subscription to your favorite magazine, please send me the money. It won't cost you any more, and I will make a little commission."

The catalogue agency does not generate much additional circulation but does deliver another little peck at the stone. Some of the leaders are Hanson-Benett, Crowley and Turner.

A few publishers such as Hearst and Curtis conduct their own catalogue agency. The catalogues they distribute push their own books in various attractive combinations with other magazines, but also sell individual subscriptions to all publications. Any bright young man desirous of getting into publishing need only establish his own catalogue agency, run it well for two or three years, and dump perhaps a thousand or fifteen hundred subscriptions into the lap of the publisher whose employment he covets. Then, with this record and experience, ask for a job.

A young man with this kind of push would start for $6,500 as assistant catalogue manager and be welcomed like Lindbergh. A catalogue agency is one of the few remaining businesses that can be started on small capital, and then continued as a business or used as an "in" to get on a big book.

It seldom occurs to a job seeker in publishing to learn the nuts and bolts of the trade first, and then reward his prospective employer with a little concrete testimonial. Every publishing shop has its queue of job applicants whose evident desire is to be on the payroll, but who demonstrate no itch to communicate, no ability to sell.

Direct Mail

When 100,000 letters, soliciting a subscription to a magazine, are dropped in the mail, the cost of the envelopes, stationery, order blank, postage, printing, addressing, inserting is $6,000. If a magazine sells for $2.50 a year, the publisher can expect between 1,000 and 3,000 orders from a 100,000 mailing. His gross income from these orders will run from $2,500 to $7,500. Thus if he sells 2,000 subscriptions and collects $5,000, and the job costs him $6,000 to mail, he loses $1,000 on the transaction, or a net loss of 50c for each subscription that he sold plus, of course, the cost of printing and fulfilling the 12 issues to each subscriber.

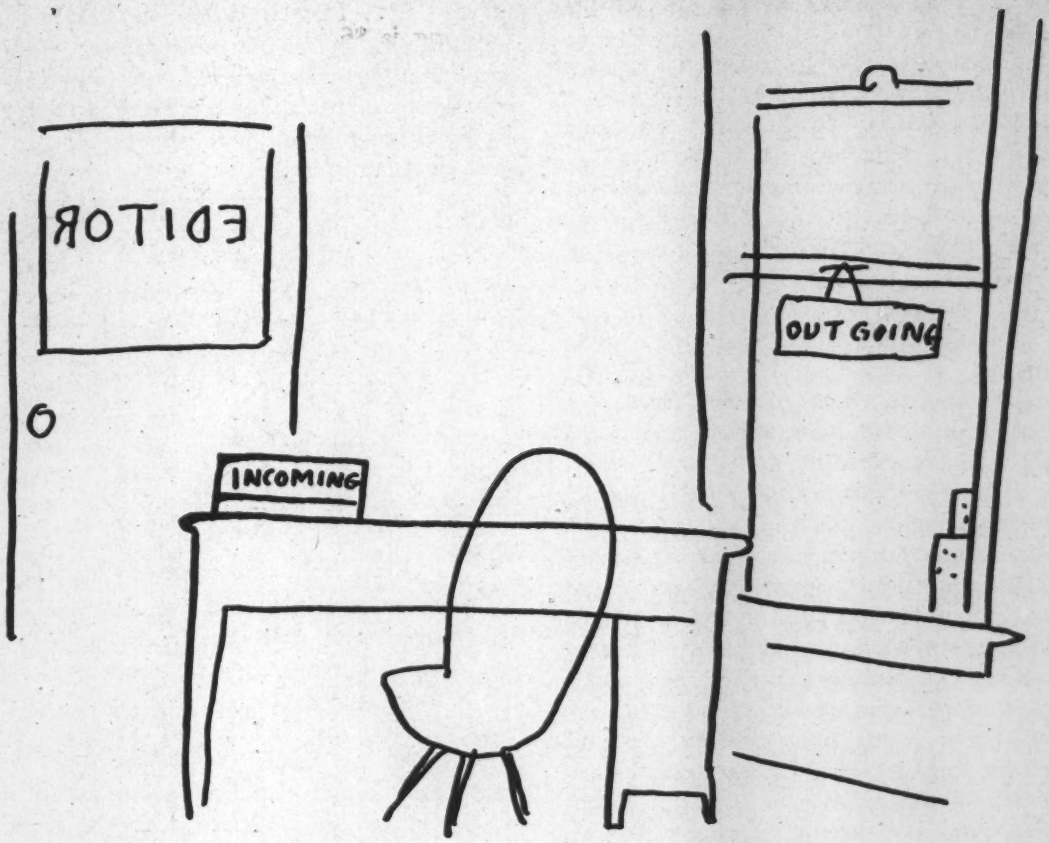
Once in a while a subscription letter to a "cold" list closes better than 2%. There are instances where direct mail letters do almost 7 or 8 per cent. On the average, today, a mailing sent to a cold list, offering a magazine at $3.00 a year, "pulls" a 1½% return; i. e., 1,500 orders from a 100,000 mailing.

Every specialized publisher is hungry to circularize lists that contain high income subscribers who will buy from his advertisers because they *need* the products. A young man who would beat the bushes in his home state and locate 20 or 30 such lists which a single specialized publisher could use, and then lay on the publisher's desk the name and address of the list owner, the cost of renting the list ($10.00 to $20.00 a thousand), a strip list sample of the first 50 names on each list and a description of the list itself would be regarded as a sharp-as-a-tack young operator and grabbed vigorously by the neck before anyone else got him. This inside track approach has as its competitor, "I have an M.A. at Southern Idaho Missionary and will start as a proofreader."

Renewal Subscriptions

Circulation managers send from 5 to 12 letters to individuals whose subscriptions expire. These letters begin 3 months before the subscription expires and continue to be mailed at a rate that varies from every ten days to every 6 weeks, until the series is completed.

The first letter, mailed 90 days prior to the subscription expiration, will produce from 3% to 6% returns (i.e., from 3,000 to 6,000 cash orders come back to the publisher for every 100,000 letters mailed to



"pre-expires") and shows a profit on the actual cost of the mailing.

The "renewal" letter which comes to the subscriber a few days before he receives the last issue of his magazine subscription will close from 6% to 20%. This is the only "letter" in the whole series of "renewal letters" that shows a real profit. With the next letter, the returns drop sharply to around 3%. With the fifth and succeeding letters, the redoubtable circulation manager offers premiums, cut rates and deals. If the series of renewal letters were stopped with the third letter, there would be a tidy profit for the publisher. However, in order to acquire the desired amount of circulation, these letters soliciting renewals are continued for a series up to 12, and their total cost is usually about 10 to 20% under the total income.

Some magazines back up their renewal letters, especially in big cities, with "telephone campaigns" to expired subscribers. This increases the number of renewals but the added cost of telephoning is not equalled by increased revenue. However, the *increase* in the per cent of renewals is passed along to advertisers as evidence of the strong desire on the subscriber's part to want the magazine.

On today's market, with free TV and half-price long-term magazine subscriptions offering abundant cheap reading or looking matter, a consumer magazine would do well to renew 25% using only three letters and no deals. A mass circulating farm paper, with its reader interest spread between town and country, would be excellent at 20% on the same arrangement while a trade paper should do 30% before bearing down.

The methods, as well as the number of times they are employed by the circulation manager on the same subscriber, to secure

his renewal is revealed so casually by the publisher to the advertiser that the advertiser never grasps the difference between a high renewal rate under pressure and a high renewal rate. Thus, with a few outstanding exceptions, like the NEW YORKER, a high renewal rate reflects more on the skill of the circulation manager than on the reader interest which advertisers want readers to shower on their printed message.

Does this amiable illusion matter? It matters to all publishers, especially trade paper publishers, as paid advertising is placed in one magazine over another because of 30 or 40 factors of which a high renewal per cent is one.

A young person seeking a job with the Circulation Department of a magazine could do no better than painstakingly interview 100 subscribers of a given publication and then submit, on the basis of this research, a series of 12 letters showing the kind of efforts he could produce to secure renewal subscriptions for that magazine. An approach with this calculated initiative is as foreign to job seekers in the publishing business as it is today to see a man going West with a wife, a mule, an ax and a bag of beans. Yet a young man with this approach would not only be hired enthusiastically, but way would be made for him to move directly into management level.

Inserts

Circulation managers make arrangements with department stores, seed and other catalogue distributors, for the inclusion of a card offering a subscription to their magazine that rides along in a mailing produced by the department store or other company. The commission exacted by the department store, and the cost of producing the card, are generally in excess of the income received for such subscriptions.

The charm of such inserts is that they may give the publisher access to the particular kind of reader his advertisers are seeking because of the selectivity employed by the catalogue distributor; as for instance, a catalogue of architect's supplies would be a perfect carrier for a subscription insert from ARCHITECTURAL FORUM.

Combinations

Publishers of daily newspapers have found that they can increase their own carrier sales by offering their readers the choice of a magazine along with the newspaper. Such circulation is known in the trade as "no net." The newspaper reader pays a few cents a week more and gets a magazine (at a cut price) in addition to his daily newspaper. The magazine publisher receives nothing for the magazine and, of course, has to pay to print and deliver it. The extra weekly pennies paid by the newspaper reader are split between the newspaper (which gets the least) and the magazine subscription company that originated the deal and provides the promotion.

Field Sold Subscriptions

There are a number of organizations in the country who specialize in hiring crews that travel door-to-door and town-to-town selling magazine subscriptions. After selling a subscription, the "field sellers" keep all the money, and the publishers receive none. In some cases, when a publisher has made a guarantee to his advertisers for a given amount of circulation and is at a loss to secure it, or when he seeks to "bury" a competitor, he will offer "field selling" organizations 5%, 10%, 15% and 30% bonus on every subscription sold; i.e., for each one-year $2.50 subscription the publisher receives no money whatsoever, and lays out from 15c to 75c *per subscription* which is paid to the crew members as a special bonus to push that particular magazine.

Here's how it's done.

To capture the attention of the door-to-door salesman who may have 100 magazines on his list (but rarely carries copies of any of them) the publisher offers "points" in addition to the regular commission. These "points" are the bonus which the salesman receives for pushing one particular magazine over all others. "Points" given to crew salesmen are paid off by way of an expense-paid trip to Florida, a portable T.V. set, a suit of clothes, etc. The publisher is not required (i.e., forced) to state what percent, if any, of his circulation is secured in this manner.

The following quote is from Warren Brubaker, known jokingly but respectfully in the trade as "Honest Bru, the farmer's friend." Mr. Brubaker heads up Globe Reader's Service, a volatile and vibrant group of crew managers and crew salesmen who solicit magazine subscriptions door-to-door in small towns and farms.

(*Mr. Brubaker is speaking:*)

"No, I never dictate a letter. My wife does all that for me. Hell, I can't write. I sell.

"We travel from 50 to 125 at a time. We go by private car, 4 to 5 sales people in a car. We have men crews and girl crews.

"So we hit a town like Cincinnati. We'll put up at the Metropole. I'll pay maybe $8 for a room and we sleep 4 to a room. We all eat breakfast together at 7:30 A.M. There's a prize for the best song on how to sell one of our magazines. Maybe that morning we offer $10 for the best song. After breakfast we break into car crews and each car has a Captain. The Captain works under an Assistant Crew Manager who watches 5 cars. Each car works a territory.

"Each Captain briefs his crew on the books to sell and checks their sales pitch. I mean, he says, 'all right now, boy, give it to me.' He lets it come to him; then tones it up if he can. Every man and woman checks in at noon so we know where they are. We meet again for dinner at 6:30. Anyone in the bar is fined 50c. Anyone collecting under $30 for the day's work goes to evening session on magazine selling.

"Twice a week I take the gang to a movie treat. About once a week we have a steak and beans on the side banquet. Bed check is at 11:30. Anyone missing is fined 50c. The fines are used for prizes.

"I stake a new member to meals and room to get him started. If he fails on the job, I give him a bus ticket back to the town where I found him. College kids don't go the job. Too lazy. A good man or woman will make themselves $100 a week over and above all expenses. A bum won't last a day with me. Bonuses from publishers for pushing their book, give my people paid vacations, travel bags, portable TV sets.

"Assistant Crew Managers easily make $150 a week. Crew Managers, however, make money. Everything is commission. Me, too."

I have been a publisher for 30 years. I have never met a literate, educated, civilized young man or woman who cared enough about publishing to spend a year with a pro like Warren Brubaker and then seek out a job with a publisher. What Warren knows and doesn't tell (his business isn't educating publishers) would be welcomed with a hosanna in any magazine shop.

At each magazine shop are people who deal with organizations headed up by men like Warren Brubaker. But often the men holding down such jobs have no real personal understanding of the task faced by the crew manager. Therefore the field selling boss, in facing up to the publisher for all the irregularities that come up, slips readily into amiable double talk as the simplest way of answering and yet not answering.

Here is a morsel of conversation between the publisher of an automotive trade paper and Jack Martin, one of the founding fathers of "field sold subs" in the trade field.

Publisher: "Jack, how many men do you have in the field selling subscriptions?

Martin: "More than ever before."

Publisher: "I mean, how many men do you have now selling SERVICE DIGEST."

Martin: "Never had so many as we have today."

People who know and love Jack Martin would not call him evasive. His amiable patter is part and parcel of the way many field selling representatives talk. It's their way. Few of these people came to field selling from publishing. Mostly they came up the hard way—through door-to-door selling, car captaincy, assistant crew managers, crew managers and, finally, owners of small field selling set-ups themselves.

It is a rare one among field salesmen who fits into the cultural background of editorial Ivy Leaguers, with their crews cuts, and advertising executives with their grey flannel. When a publisher wants to find a person to head up his field selling department, he seeks someone with *both* practical experience and the manner of speech, so to put it, that fits into his own organization. Usually all he can find is a man who has written a lot of letters to field selling organizations, but who, himself has never written up an order. Any person (young or old) understanding this *need,* who will join up with a firm like Martin's or Brubaker's for a year or two and learn the trade, and then possessing the cultural and educational background to work on a national magazine, has himself a good job.

Robert Haig, formerly of Hearst, and now with Martin, heads up a group of 300 men who sell trade magazine subscriptions to owners of hardware stores, feed and hay dealers, drug stores, printing plants, etc. Bob puts it this way:

> "We have 300 mature men selling trade subscriptions for trade journal publishers and about 100 of these men do 90% of our business. In the trade field, we find a man over 35 does the best job because he seems to get more respect from the businessmen on whom he calls. Our men all operate on a commission basis and a man who works has no difficulty in grossing $250 a week. Our problem is in finding men. My best method is to go to one of my 25 key salesmen and offer them an override on the first $10,000 worth of business sold by a new man. Afterwards, naturally, they tell them to beat it out of their territory.
>
> "The colleges feed every profession: law, medicine, architecture, insurance selling, etc. But we have no talent pool flowing into field selling. I hope some college, perhaps a night college, specializing in adult education, will work with an established field selling organization to get teachers and offer training courses in trade sub selling."

The Audit Bureau of Circulation, Chicago, Illinois, will supply the addresses of reliable field selling companies, such as Globe or Martin, in both the trade and consumer field to any institution of learning.

Organizations

Any fraternal, social or religious organization that desires to make money by selling magazine subscriptions can do so. Usually the organization is permitted to retain a minimum of 35% of the money it collects, but prizes, premiums and bonuses may carry that up to 80%. The cost of locating an organization and then communicating to it the job to be done, when added to the commissions given to the organization, result in all such subscriptions being sold at a loss of 5 to 15 cents per subscription.

Let's say you want to get into the publishing business and happen to be friendly with a few garden clubs in your area. By lining up these garden clubs as a subscription sales organization, and then contacting one of the publishers in either the garden or shelter field, you can receive a quick reply to a query from a publisher asking if you can sell subscriptions for him using the garden club members as agents. If you can deliver to BETTER HOMES & GARDENS, HOUSE AND GARDEN, or POPULAR GARDENING, 500 subscriptions sold by the local garden club (in which you would make perhaps $250 and the garden clubs $1,000), you will capture such favorable attention from the publisher that you'll feel like a 10-0 school pitcher with Pittsburgh and Cincinnati ball teams on the trail.

Which Way Is Up?

Generally speaking, the lay public, as well as people in the magazine business themselves, do not understand that circulation is dead loss. Publishers themselves hold back on the subject. They rightly feel it undercuts the sales story of their advertising staff to have it known that their circulation has been pushed to the point where every new subscriber added means either an added burden of cost to the advertiser or a loss in net to the publisher. Whenever added circulation reflects readers who

genuinely want the magazine, who have a faith and interest in it, and who read it with care, this burden of cost can well be paid by the advertiser. But when the additional circulation goes to individuals who are induced to buy the magazine by a device, whether it be cut price, a premium or a keyed-up bonus salesman calling door-to-door, then the added burden of cost may give the advertiser doubtful value because such readers bring less genuine personal affection to the publication and glance at it with but casual interest when it comes into the home.

Thus it becomes readily apparent that as publishers fight to be top dog in their field and push their circulation beyond the point where people have deep-rooted desires to read it, that the advertiser is asked to pay for circulation, a growing part of which is of decreasing value.

If advertisers understood this, they would not encourage publishers to vie so frantically with each other for increased circulation, as this increase in circulation eventually reflects numbers rather than devoted readers. The advertiser profits best when his message is given time and consideration in the home of the reader who needs his product.

Who cares?

You care!

Not only as a writer, but as a citizen. For the closer a magazine publisher is to the red, in his business operation, the more iron goes out of his spine, the more likely he is to yield to every pretext to publish editorial copy that ties in with the advertiser's desires, regardless of merit, citizenship or integrity. Publishers are people. Pushed hard enough, they give. Not all—of course, but enough to sully our American free press.

A kept press comes about when it is profitless press to the owner. Demands for increases in circulation, beyond the point of gain to the publisher, are a force that harms.

A.B.C.—The Cop

Guardian over most circulation managers is an organization of publishers and advertisers called Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Once a year an independent auditor comes into the publisher's office and lifts, at random, out of the circulation files, the names of approximately one-half of one per cent of the net-paid subscriptions. It is then the job of the circulation manager to show that each and every one of these names qualify as net-paid subscribers. He must produce the paid orders.

The Audit Bureau of Circulation is naturally willing to accept a modest few subscriptions that do not qualify as paid, because of clerical errors, etc., but if the subscriptions that do not qualify run over a dozen, then the auditor may deduct from a magazine's circulation the per cent of the whole that does not qualify in the random test. The publisher must then refund percentage-wise to the advertisers the money he received if, after this deduction is made, his total net paid subscribers are under the amount of paid circulation he guaranteed.

The unfortunate part about the Audit Bureau of Circulation is that the advertisers who are a member of this group, are individuals who are international successes at making soap, or perfume, or motor cars, but know little about the magazine publishing business. The publishers, who are important committee members of the Audit Bureau of Circulation, know the publishing business thoroughly and are very much aware of the conditions and directions of the rules that are adopted. As a result of this, the publisher's trade know-how tends to overwhelm the representatives of the various advertisers, so that an Audit Bureau of Circulation statement is 100% correct on quantity, but with each passing year the quality is a little more unknown than it was before.

For instance, it follows that if a magazine sells long-term subscriptions, say a twenty-year subscription for $15.00, a number of its readers who bought the magazine in 1940 might no longer voluntarily buy the magazine today if they had to make their choice. Therefore, such long-term subscriptions are of less value to the advertiser than are short-term subscriptions of one year or two years since the short-term subscription reflects the more immediate interests of the subscriber. In spite of this, in some divi-

sions of Audit Bureau of Circulation, the publishers have managed to "simplify" the Audit Bureau of Circulation statement so that long-term subscriptions are grouped under one umbrella heading: "Subscriptions received for 5 years or more." That the advertiser failed to grasp why this was being done to him is routinely accepted by publishers because the advertiser is an outlander. Although he may know the hotel business better than anybody else in the world, he is no match for a publisher when it comes to trading points on publishing. Here and there talk is heard today that the entire publishing business would be helped were the Audit Bureau of Circulation to include as part of its goal the surveying and reporting of the quality of the magazine's subscriptions list as well as its precise and exact quantity.

The average rate of pay for a circulation manager runs from $5,000 to $15,000 with three dozen individuals getting up to three times that. The job is underpaid only because the current demands made upon the circulation manager are greater than he can fulfill. Every time he adds circulation he comes closer to, if not passing, the point of diminishing returns. That is, each new 10,000 subscribers bring him over the line into the area of readers who really don't *need* the magazine; and so to secure a profitable rate of renewal from them becomes impossible rather than difficult.

Who Dares But Go Up?

In his own field, the advertiser is very much aware that he can never hope to sell half of his prospects. Most businessmen would consider themselves next to immortal if they sold 25% of their prospects. The same businessman, however, is willing to believe that the publisher, though made of the same flesh and blood as he, is able to sell 80%, 90%, or even 100% of his total market. Thus, in a field in which there are 50,000 bona fide prospects within a given state, the publisher comes up with 50,000 circulation and claims that he has complete coverage of all the prospects. The advertiser will accept this, even though common sense should tell him that no one can sell his entire market, and few people have ever sold one-half of it. In most cases, where there are 50,000 prospects in a given area and the publisher claims 50,000 circulation, or complete coverage of all those prospects, he may actually have 20,000 of the prospects as subscribers and the other 30,000 are also-rans who paid their money and get the magazine, but are not the prospects the advertiser thinks they are.

And does this matter? Yes. Because this is the cross on which the publishing field rests today. By forcing its circulation beyond the point where it is profitable to take it and then, by surveys, attempting to prove that all of the circulation is exactly what the advertiser desires, the publisher has boxed himself in. He has no place to go but up, and every step up is more costly than the income he can get from it. Magazine publishers make a net profit, national average, of 3%. If a publisher takes in $20,000 a week or $1,000,000 a year, his net is $30,000. Thirty years ago the publisher was making $80,000 and the dollars bought more. Five years from now the publisher may be making 1½% or 2% if he continues the same way. Should the national average drop to 1½% or 2%, this means that some magazines will be losing money and folding.

Bold magazine thinking, suggests double crossing the field by flat-footed honesty in setting up circulation goals. That is, make no claim for impossible "coverage," and credit the advertiser with being a reasonable man. A few magazines sought out this fantastic principle and stuck by it. THE NEW YORKER is one. Their profits in 1957 were 11%.

A less ingenious but easier way of circumventing circulation problems is "controlled circulation," that is, free circulation. You, the publisher, select the list and mail your magazine to it. Then you spend the rest of your life proving to advertisers that your list is bona fide. Trade books in fields of five to over one hundred thousand accomplish this, and, the auditing organization that reports to advertisers on whether they do precisely as they say is called C.C.A.

Controlled Circulation Audit. The idea of free circulation gives an easier access to publishing to individuals who have a trade book in mind.

Newsstand

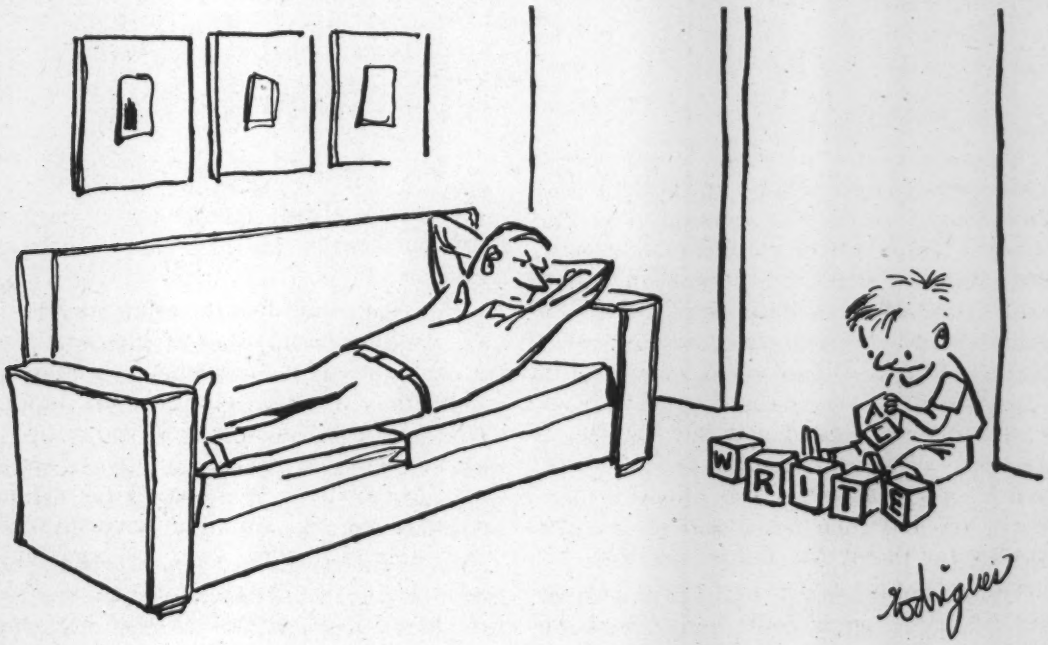
Some 110,000 stores have newsstands and sell magazines. To arrive at its final destination on one of these newsstands, slightly ruffled from travel and ⅓ covered up by several non-related publications, a magazine goes through many hands. First, there is the national distributor. This company, (such as Macfadden, Hearst, Popular Publications, Kable, Fawcett, Curtis, etc.) usually issues a string of its own periodicals. Then, having created a distributing organization, it feels six can eat at a table set for five without anybody getting up hungry. Sometimes the distributing company itself prospers better than the publishing venture and the personnel at the head of it become primarily interested in selling magazines. Except for a publisher who has his own distributing organization, and there are barely a dozen in the country, other publishers uneasily shift from one foot to the other when they eye the newsstand looking for their books.

Macfadden, for instance, distributes its own eleven publications along with a number from other publishers. One of these is the one you are reading, WRITER'S DIGEST. In our case, here is exactly how the distribution works.

We set our own "newsstand press run" determined by our guess as to the number of copies we should send to the newsstands. That figure is transmitted to Macfadden who in turn sends us a list of some 400 independent newsstand distributors throughout the United States. There are almost double that number but a small specialized magazine cannot reach into every islet and inlet in this broad land. Alongside the name and address of each distributor is a recommended order, supplied by Macfadden. This represents the copies of WRITER'S DIGEST to be sent to that distributor for a given issue.

The copies are shipped prepaid and the independent distributor at Peoria or Portland opens them up and then decides which newsstands in his territory will receive WRITER'S DIGEST. In this work he is helped by the Macfadden local representative who has cased the town and knows which neighborhoods may sell this magazine better than another.

A check-up is made within the first two weeks after it is placed on sale and stands that are sold out are given more copies and stands that have moved no magazines at all



are relieved of their copies which are shipped off to other stands.

On a monthly magazine that sells for 35c, the publisher receives between 19c and 22c a copy depending on the importance of his magazine. "Importance" has nothing to do with its literary value but only with its net sale on the newsstand and frequency of issue. Since a news dealer has only so many square feet to display his wares, a weekly is thirteen times more important to him than a quarterly. The news dealer buys the 35c magazine from 28 to 30 cents. The 8 or 10 cent spread between what the publisher gets and what the newsstand dealer pays is split up by the national distributor and the local wholesaler. All magazines are shipped on a consignment basis.

Few magazines sell more than 75% of their print order; i.e., if a magazine gives their national newsstand distributor 100,000 copies on a consignment basis, it is fortunate if 75,000 are sold.

Magazines *do* sell over 75%, and a few whip out a sale in excess of 90%. This, however, is accomplished at great cost to the publisher. He does this first by newspaper advertising to tell the public his magazine is on sale on the newsstands. Second, he may back this up with T.V. or radio advertising. Third, he sends a paid employee, called a newsstand supervisor, into each major town. The job of the newsstand supervisor is to distribute and display his magazine on the kind of newsstands where it will move best.

Publishers take a dim view of the news wholesalers. For every good one there is another who, granted 300 newsstands in his area and 300 copies of a given magazine to distribute, will place ten copies on thirty stands and call it a day. Some of those stands should in truth receive only two copies, and some should receive twenty. It is the job of the newsstand supervisor to ferret out which stand will sell his magazine best. Newsstand supervisors receive from $5,000 to $8,000 a year plus expenses. Curtis has 450 such newsstand supervisors working for them; Macfadden has 60.

When a publisher sells half the magazines that he sends on a consignment basis to the newsstand priced retail at 35c, and the wholesaler pays him 20c for every copy that sells, he will end up getting 20c a copy for those that he sells and nothing for those that do not sell, or an average of 10c for each copy distributed.

If 75% of his magazines sell on the newsstands and he receives 20c a copy for each one sold, he winds up with 15c for each copy distributed.

It is generally believed in the trade that newsstand sales are superior circulation, since each sale is voluntary. The reader buys the magazine in open choice with 200 other books. Nobody pressures him. He walks in with his 35c and walks out with a magazine. The Fawcett organization has built a great deal of its success by proving to advertisers that most of their sales come in this voluntary, low-pressure way.

An indication of a magazine's level of popular acceptance can often be seen from its newsstand sale as compared to its competitors.

Occasionally an individual field will flourish into an uproar overnight, led by some spectacular single success. In this case, both the leader and the followers make money on newssttand sales alone, since the public's appetite for this field is so keen that for a limited time a high price (35c to 50c) and a thin book (48 to 64 pages) do not beat down the sale. Examples are the CONFIDENTIAL wave in 1954 and the PLAYBOY'S torrent in 1956.

The Game Is Played For Keeps

The life-or-death earnestness in the race for circulation is seen in a statement by an executive of LOOK magazine who said:

> "If the POST drops a million and we pick it up, they're through."

In other words, more than 150 years of consecutive publishing and high reputation is no antidote for being third in the field of three. If they are close together they may all live. If one falls far behind, he is through.

Meanwhile, you can assume that someone at the POST has cast a long and thoughtful glance towards Des Moines and New

York and pondered the same thing about LOOK and LIFE.

The game is played for keeps and the stakes are very high. In almost every field of American manufacturing from book publishing to steel, and in all the professions, the leaders get together, if not to hold up prices, at least to maintain a truce. In big-time magazine publishing the stakes are Life and Death.

Lots of Room at the Top

We are now in front of the gate marked "Magazine Publisher" and want in.

A flesh-eating dragon in front of the gate offers us a free pass. All we need have in exchange for our pass is an idea for a 35c retail book that will sell 50% on the newsstands and be printed for 7c.

And there is yet another door, also with its dragon handing out free passes or taking a mouthful (of you) instead. This one asks for an idea for a 50c retail book that will sell 50% and can be printed for 12c.

Books like either of the above can prosper without advertising.

The tranquilizing thought that a new publication without advertising, newsstand supervisors, or wide national publicity can sell over 50% is dreamy. Indeed, a new publication may go over 50% on newsstand sale and reach 70 or 75%, but this is effected only when the publisher's budget is enlarged to include the cost of letting the public know that it is there waiting for them.

In the next ten years, if the past is to judge, we can anticipate a dozen publishers to originate a field for themselves wherein they will make a profit on newsstand sales alone. Around their publications will circle the imitating satellites.

It should follow that the man or woman who pioneers one of these fields and breaks in with a new book should be a person of solid and sober judgment, blessed with years of experience in publishing who has figured out the whole matter in dollars and cents. If the future follows the past, this won't be so. The books will be founded by kids out of school who know little about costs, and have more credit than they do dollars, and are more full of the love of publishing than a desire to make money. It is this lambent, human and statistic-defying quality that is continually beating down the manufacturers who come into the field and try to convert paper and ink into a publication in order to make a profit. In this day of fast communication, magazine publishing offers world recognition to individuals who believe in what they have to say and intend to say it because communication is their very being.

In any brief discussion of a segment of the publishing business, there must of necessity be a limiting group of examples, and a superficial touching on hard nut problems. This, surely, is the case here. One purpose prompted this series, and if it is effective, we shall be grateful. To date, very little has been published about the innards of magazine publishing. ADVERTISING AGE and PRINTER'S INK, for instance, are hell on wheels when it comes to ferreting out news of one executive leaving a company to go with another. Perhaps their able editors will be stimulated to publishing critical, interpretative probings into publishing methods so that young publishers have a library of research to consult.

Our company issues a small string of magazines and also prints magazines for many publishers. Many publishing ideas are placed on our desk by customers. Usually, the entrepreneur has no working knowledge, even the scant bare bones given here, about publishing management. This is a contributing cause to the short and upsy-downy life of many new books.

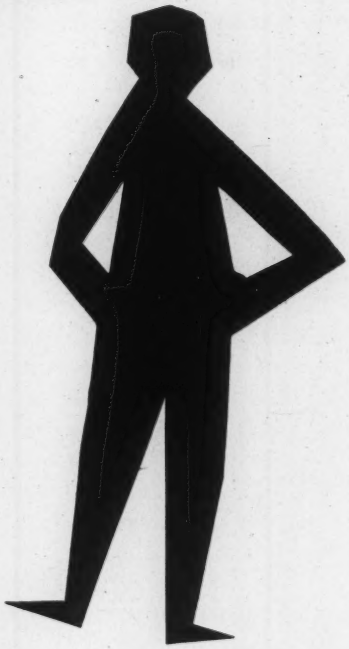
Our second reason for this series is that it gives free lance writers a whiff of the matters with which publishing people contend, while with one part of their minds they read the manuscript in front of them, and with the other weigh the nuances of its total effect on their business.

This is the second of a series of articles about magazine publishing.

Man against white space

Part 3: Advertising

This series of articles on the magazine publishing business is the first of its kind. There is no text, or college course available on the subject. The series is intended to acquaint writers and editors with the working principles of publishing.



By Aron M. Mathieu

OF THE FIVE DEPARTMENTS of the magazine publishing business, one of them, advertising, is profitable, and the others spend more than they take in. The ones operating in the red are Editorial, Production, Administration., and, more often than not, Circulation .How can one department carry four?

Advertising Is an Intangible

The chief difference between selling advertising and almost any other product is that advertising is an intangible. The advertiser buys a given amount of white space in a periodical that is distributed to a given number of people. To the man who lays out his money to buy this white space, these are the things he wants to know: *one,* who are the people who will read my ad?; *two,* do these people respect this magazine, or do they merely break the wrapper, glance at it, and throw it away?; *three,* what interest, if any, do these people have in my product and can they afford it?

The charm of selling advertising is that *none* of these questions may be answered factually. The only question that can be answered to the decimal point is the actual ABC* circulation of the magazine.

Balanced against these 3 points, the manufacturer needs also answer these questions to himself: Is my product any good or

---

* Practically all national magazines of every sort and description are members of the Audit Bureau of Circulation. An independent, qualified auditor, employed by the Bureau, whose expenses are paid by national advertisers as well as by all publishers, so that the auditor is responsible not only to the advertiser but also to the competitors of the publisher, analyzes and reports on the circulation of each magazine annually. These audits are sober, precise, correct and unqualifiedly accurate. An error of ½ of 1% is almost unknown. The auditors explore the paper, postage, and printing bills and the total circulation files. Their reports, however, and this is the weakness of the Audit Bureau of Circulation, re-

am I just kidding myself? Is is competitive from the point of view of quality and price? Does my dealer organization follow the general pattern of the magazine circulation that I'm thinking about buying? Does the magazine have any plus values, such as dealer and jobber influence? Is it read by influential people generally—that is, people influential to the success of my product? Are there special merchandising tie-ups offered me?

Who Sells Space?

The job of selling white space has attracted two kind of minds both of which have had success. The one is cagey, full of guile, trigger quick on its feet, always punching, never retreating, alert to every opportunity to seek out the manufacturer's needs, whims, or ambitions and illustrate how the publication in question fulfills them. He is inventive with figures to prove the publication's story and disprove its competitors'—all of this being bedded down with a personality that is warm, social, and convincing.

The other type of mind in the advertising business has all of these qualities in varying degrees, but due to the responsibilities, commitments and dignities that go with big business, his mind is more thorough, careful and serious in its approach. It is pervaded by a compultion to understand the manufacturer's problems, his product and his market, and soberly to work with him to solve them through the use of the publication's white space.

Both kinds of mind work on almost every magazine, but the bigger books tend to attract to themselves more men of the latter type because, although conjuring often accompanies the sale of an intangibe, the sober desire to give the other people a fair and square run for their money is the real quality that differentiates between the footloose peddler and the superior salesman.

The men who perform best range themselves among the country's largest salaried executives. A page in LIFE in black and white sells for $26,275. Let's say you are Henry Luce, the publisher of LIFE. At your desk is a man named Joe who, because of his ability to sell an intangible, is able to add to your publication one page an issue that you otherwise wouldn't have; a gross annual additional billing of $1,350,000. How much would you be willing to pay such a man?

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL sells one page in black and white for $19,250. Being a monthly, it is fatter than a weekly, having more time to build up pages for each issue. If you were Richard Ziesing, Jr., director of the JOURNAL, how much would you pay a man who was able to add four pages a month that you otherwise wouldn't sell?

Granted two publications of the same size and quality, with page rates of approximately $5000 for black and white, the difference between an annual gross advertising billing of $4,000,000 and $6,000,000 is the difference between the advertising manager, the merchandising manager and the two top advertising salesmen on the publication. That is $2,000,000 additional billing hangs on the talents of four men. If these men would normally earn $25,000 a year, how much more would you be willing to pay each of them to get that extra $2,000,000? Income taxes being what they are, publishers cannot buy advertising talent. First, the talent isn't available; second, the men are held in place more by the respect and dignity of their job, by fringe benefits, retirement plans, friendship, courtesies, and affection than by an offer down the street for an additional $300 a week more.

How Do I Get In?

A young man seeking entry into the publication business might well pick up a magazine of his choice and analyze the advertising in each issue for the last two years, noting the

---

flect only upon the numerical content of the magazine's circulation and have little to do with its quality. The quality of the magazine's circulation is so wound around and etiolated in the ABC report that its true quality, even to a competitive circulation manager himself, is not easy to ascertain. To someone not actively engaged in day to day circulation work, the quality of the magazine's readers as seen through an A.B.C. report alone, is a relatively unknown factor. Generally speaking, individuals who are responsible for buying advertising space are unaware of this significance. This is the hole in the sale of advertising space in which the white rabbits live.

category of advertisers in the book (car, food, perfume, etc.) and the advertisers under each category. Then he would do the same thing with the magazine's competitors. This lays bare what no one but a few people in the trade know—the categories in which the publication is strong, the categories, in which it is weak, and the big basic advertisers in each category which this publisher does not have and which all or some of its competitors do have.

This chore-boy research lifts this young man from the welter of practically everybody else seeking a job in the publishing business. Having done this, and no more, a young man or woman could gain, a job on the magazine's research department. But bigger things are to be had. The next step is to outline to the publisher exactly what he ought to do to land contracts from those big basic advertisers not now using the publisher's pages. Young men with this kind of mind are sought after with such terrifying earnestness that their appearance by the method described in any publisher's office would be met with a hush followed by a swoop and the young man would be gobbled, hobbled and had.

To understand the enthusiasm a publisher has for this type of approach you need merely see the applicants who walk in for a job in the Advertising Department, whose bachelor of arts degree is equal to something handed out by the University of Indiana and whose conformity is best understood by their opening sentence which is: "I would like a career in Advertising."

What Do They Earn?

The man in the single-breasted grey flannel suit, wearing a blue shirt, a quiet tie, and carrying an attaché case, is the ten-pin humorously known to the trade as the Space Cadet, Space Pilot, Space Salesman, or more dignifiedly, as the publisher's representative. On the smaller books with page rates ranging around $300, he receives 20% of all the money the publisher collects for the white space that he sells. Out of this he has to pay all of the expenses—automobile, train, plane, hotel, motel, tips, laundry, pressing, secretarial, postage, telephone, wires—and make a profit if there is anything left. In the lower reaches of publishing such a space salesman will be fortunate to sell $50,000 worth of space a year out of which he will receive $10,000 and be lucky to make himself $90 a week. Such jobs are stepping stones. On monthlies with page rates ranging up to $1500 and perhaps even $2000 for one page, the space salesman has the same arrangement, but his commission is 15%. Here, a good man moves $150,000 worth of space a year and receives $22,500 gross of which he will generally keep about $12,000.

In publications with page rates of $1500 and up, space salesmen will frequently be on a salary, plus expenses, plus a bonus for all net paid advertising they sell over a given amount. Thus, a space salesman working for a monthly magazine with a $4000 page rate might receive a salary of $200 a week, plus all of his expenses, plus 4% of the net paid business that he sells over $400,000 a year, and 8% of the net paid business that he sells over $750,000 a year. Such a man would make a bonus of perhaps $1500 a month from September through March, and scrape by on his salary from May through August, unless the publication has a special issue during the warm weather months.

"Scrape by" may sound odd to writers earning $125 a week, but space salesmen lead a tense, driving life and are often under compulsion to "live high" just to get rid of the irritations heaped on them.

Most publications divide up the country into territories and each space salesman has a territory ranging from 100 to 250 accounts. This may cover one state, or, in the west, 15 states. On other publications men are assigned types of accounts. Thus, one man will handle all food accounts regardless of where they are located. He becomes a specialist in the food business.

The T. O.

Heading up the Advertising Department of a big book is the advertising director and under him three assistant advertising managers, each one in charge of certain categories as, for instance, new cars, trucks, gasoline, oil, and car tools, while another assistant ad-

vertising manager might specialize in foods. Working with the three assistant advertising managers is a production manager and an artist who creates literature proving the value of the publication. On the same level as the promotion manager is a merchandise manager who thinks up techniques to hold accounts in the book, or to attract to the publication accounts that are not readily sold.

The merchandise manager offers ideas to all advertisers in the publication, but the heat is naturally turned on the more difficult accounts, i.e., "difficult" to sell or "difficult" to hold. For instance, let's say you are a manufacturer of a light meter and about to enter the photographic field. Of the three regular consumer photographic books in this field, and the two fringe consumer books, you select one. The others have hammered at your door to no avail. One of them, however, steps in front with some merchandising ideas and tries to turn you around. Let's peek in at the merchandising manager at work. Here is his offer as stated in his letter to you:

Dear Mr. Light Meter Manufacturer:

As you know, light meters in the early days of photography were hand held and apart from the camera. As late as 1950 only two cameras (both imported) had a light meter attached to them. Today, buyers of middle and upper price cameras believe the light meter should be an integral part of the camera itself. Therefore, one of your biggest markets for light meters are the camera manufacturers themselves who can purchase your equipment and make it an integral part of their camera. We know this is part of your sales plan and that you, yourself, as well as your salesmen are now calling on camera manufacturers.

When you send your order to us for six pages in CAMERA CORNER we will send a copy of the magazine (CAMERA CORNER) containing your advertisement to 116 camera manufacturers with a letter from us outlining the 32 advantages that your advertising has for them in this publication when they use *your* light meter as part of their camera. These 32 advantages are listed on a separate sheet.

As a separate part of your light meter selling program, your salesmen call on jobbers. Today, there are 186 jobbers in the United States whose agents sell light meters to camera stores. When you contract for six pages in CAMERA CORNER, we will send a copy of CAMERA CORNER to the owner, the sales manager and one of the salesmen of each of these jobbers with a step-by-step outline of 27 advantages that your meter has for them because of the fact that you are now using CAMERA CORNER as an advertising media.

Although these are over 5000 retail outlets for light meters in the country, you will know from your own research, that 85% of the light meter business is really done by 635 retail camera stores. We will send to each of these 635 stores, when you order six pages in CAMERA CORNER, a copy of CAMERA CORNER containing your advertisement and a list of 14 reasons why this advertising of your light meter in CAMERA CORNER makes it advantageous for them to order your meter, to display it on their counters, and to put one in the window.

Last, we will equip all of your salesmen with plastic-covered copies of CAMERA CORNER to show the trade when they call. As you know, CAMERA CORNER sells for 35c a copy on newsstands. We will pay all of the costs of the above merchandising and bill you only for 50% of the retail price of the magazines used and will pay the postage, addressing, letter writing, inserting, mailing, sealing and stuffing charges of this three-star one-package deal.

We have asked our publisher's representative, Johnny Jones, to see you this Monday at 11 o'clock in the morning and hope you will have your order ready for him for six pages in CAMERA CORNER.

This is a typical sally exerted by a merchandise manager. It is no more than one drum in his orchestra. It is something that he does with his left hand and his eyes shut and without thinking. He is capable of a hundred ideas like this and he is the kind of a man who has only to point an arm and idea run out of all fingers. The manufacturer gets ideas like this from other publications. They are not new to him.

But the merchandise manager needs help. It isn't that he hasn't ideas—it is that he runs out of energy to dictate them, to push them around, to implement them. To put one idea like this into effect, once the light meter manufacturer is sold, is no tiddledywinks job. He looks each day for the bright young man who can come to him and say: "I noticed that in 1955 you carried 24 pages of General Electric; in 1956 you carried 18 pages; in 1957 you carried 12 pages and one four-page insert. My figures show you are not quite holding your own with the rest of the books in the field, in regard to General Electric. Surely, there are special reasons

for this of which I know nothing. However, I have created four merchandising programs for GE tying in with their product, dealers and their service stations. Here is my plan."

Such a program given to a merchandising manager can only evoke from him the sigh that is reserved for the fulfillment of desire.

The Promotion Manager

The promotion manager in the Advertising Department office has the most fun. His is the job of creating ticklers of one sort or another that pepper the advertising fraternity and let them know who's on first.

The big books don't push hot and heavy for this kind of promotion as they rely more on their space salesmen; they have them in depth. They can call on an account five, even six times a year, and make a full-dress presentation. The smaller books lack the manpower to do this because their page rate is too low to justify hiring enough help.

The middle-size books, running from 200,000 to perhaps 500,000 circulation,, are the ones that produce peppy fanfare. Let's look up a specific example of what one publication did. We have selected *Farm Quarterly,* part of our own chain, because we are on top of it and can detail the matter factually. Here's what *Farm Quarterly* did promotionwise in the last three months:

(1) Sent its prospective advertisers, and their agencies an advance editorial outline of what will appear in the next issue.

(2) Sent the same group a little box of soybean seeds that the Madison Avenue Fraternity could plant in a cigar box next to some sunny window and watch the beans sprout and then cut them at about 3 or 4 inches height and use in a green salad. The beans were grown by a *Farm Quarterly* reader who was particularly proud of his certified soy bean seed crop, and the letter *Farm Quarterly* sent to its advertisers detailed the farm interests to this particular typical reader, his equipment, his acreage, his income, *and his ability to buy from the advertiser.*

(3) The next promotion consisted of a half dozen leaves of the fragrant Lemon Verbena plant and a short letter accompanying it tied in the fragrance of these delicate lemon-scented leaves with the pleasant manner in which advertising returns from *Farm Quarterly* hang on and on to the advertisers who grace its pages.

(4) A folder of statistics secured from the Agricultural Census Department in Washington, D. C., detailed, year by year, the number of farmers since 1900 (6,000,000 in 1900; 4,500,000 to day), the dollar value of all crops sold each year and the continuing increase in revenue secured by one relatively small group of farmers who, because of their annual increase in production, are the prime prospests for farm manufacturers. A letter accompanying the booklet then made clear that the circulation of *Farm Quarterly* paralleled this particular group of farmers.

(5) A cow bell with a little Happy New Year card attached to it cheerfully related that the New Year of the farmer came early in spring when he sprayed liquid fertilized on the pastures, cut his first furrow, and repaired his fences against the nuzzling of the new born. A tie-in was made of the fact that the Spring issue of the *Farm Quarterly* came to farmers on March 6th, just when the farmer's "New Year" begins and they start to buy equipment.

(6) A list of *Farm Quarterly* subscribers in the farm town closest to the advertiser so that he could personally inspect the readership of this magazine and recognize the buying power of its readers in regard to farm equipment.

Do such high jinks sell space? Here is an actual letter from an advertiser:

"Sir:

Well now, I am but human. After soy beans, verbena leaves, lists of well-to-do farmers who subscribe to *Farm Quarterly* in Boone County, Oklahoma, statistics, the plaintive note of a cow bell, which still haunts my ears, we are going to give you a third of a page for ——— in your spring issue. Small indeed, but a beginning. If ——— gets enough inquiries and sales, you will get a contract for the rest of 1958. From then on it's up to you."

A few minutes back we asked a question: "Does mail promotion really sell space?" Actually, no letter, telegram, gimmick, statistics, or the like gets an order. The order is secured by the space salesman who calls on the advertiser and by dint of hard labor rattles the order loose. But the promotion helps.

How can a young man or woman get a job in the promotion division of the Advertising Department? First, it is important where you apply. The big books already are filled up and have a standing line. The small "break-even" books can't afford you. They may pay your salary but they are not willing to make the long-term investment that mail promotion requires before it pays off. In addition, the small books don't have enough space salesmen on the road to get the benefit of the warm-up that the promotion awakens in the mind of the prospect. So the book you want to choose, as a job applicant, is one that appears prosperous, but perhaps is not getting in full share of space like, for instance, PLAYBOY OR CHRISTIAN HERALD. Or, select a trade journal in a field of four other magazines, so that the publisher needs be relentless to get every order or the other three books will scrape it up and there won't even be a grease spot left.

Select a trade paper with at least 50% of its pages filled with advertising and one that you respect editorially because nothing beats good editorial content. Try for a book with a relatively higher rate per page per thousand readers than the other books in the field because it shows the publisher is realistic. Then create a series of four promotion mailings. *Before* doing this, call on five advertisers and see how they feel about the book. Call on five non-advertisers that are in the competing books but not in this one, and get their reaction. Call on five advertising agencies who are placing space in the book and get their viewpoint. Without this independent exhaustive research there can be no real foundation and what you do will be airy-fairy. But, if you have a promotion mind, and the time and willingness to do research, and then put on the publisher's desk a complete package of four suggested promotion mailings, he will hire you if someone gives his some smelling salts first, to recover. You must remember that you have been preceded by 360 applicants who said: "The employment agency said you didn't need anybody, but I thought I would come over anyway."

Who's For Research?

One of the most interesting divisions of the Advertising Department is Research. Save for a few great big books, most publishers have no idea what people think of them. They know this is a tremendous hole in their makeup, but truly, they have never found the time, opportunity, personnel, and the energy to get into it seriously. You may ask, how can it be that a going business, operating for perhaps fifty years, doesn't really know what the public thinks of them.

Well, take yourself.

If twenty people who know you would fill three 8½x11 sheets of paper giving an honest analysis of YOU and someone read these twenty reports, they would likely think it was written about twenty different people. If YOU read them you would be amazed. Most of all, you would be shocked by the unfairness, the injustice, the rank prejudices, without facts and true understanding, that would be presented by your friends and acquaintances.

Magazines are just like people. To individuals, working with magazines all their lives, magazines *are* people. They have quarrels, hates, loves, bickerings, good luck, bad luck, windy moments, spurts, temperamental days and moments of wild genius but the publisher, editor, advertising manager and the other departmental heads never

really and truly get to know how the public has analyzed them.

The public doesn't go in for independent exhaustive research. As a result, the public's analysis of any magazine is biased, unjust, naive, and uninformed. Yet, if the publisher knew precisely how his property was regarded, he would be better able to turn the public's attitude into the direction where he wanted it to go. He could do this first by changing the publication in certain areas; second, by directing his promotion at that segment of the public thinking which was biased or uninformed about his product.

Most research that the publisher sees is angled. The king cannot get away from his sycophants. Occasional research instituted by the magazine, that goes against the grain of what the executives on the magazine want to believe, is expostulated against and buried like an undeserved, uncomplimentary remark.

Most books in the half-million-or-less ciculation field have no Research Department that honestly, and in depth, and in an absolutely unbiased way, lets them know what the public is thinking about them. Only when this is truly known is the publisher able to deflect public thinking along the routes where he wants it to go. Here is obviously a wonderful opening for a competent person.

A job applicant who would call upon a hundred people in the trade, using a Polaroid camera to take a picture of each, and then paste this picture on a 8½x11 sheet of white paper, and, alongside it type the person's comment on the publication would

"Two lemons and a bell. You're getting better at it."

be recognized instantly as a young man or woman of rare perspicacity.

Most important, however, would be the cherry on top of this job. The cherry is a page summary of what people said and a step-by-step detailed program of how to improve the public's attitde in regard to this publication. Publishers are extraordinarily sensitive as to what advertisers, agencies, dealers, jobbers, and wholesalers in their particular field think of their book. This is the kind of a job that a girl who takes dictation and has a sharp business mind can handle beautifully. If the publication were fifty years old and had never had a Research Department and the publisher was dead set from the day he was born against wasting money on a Research Department, the chances are such a presentation would spin him around like a top.

If it didn't, this same presentation could be shown to several other publishers as an example of what the job applicant could produce. Because journalism schools rarely present significant informed publishing personalities to their classes, the pool from which publishers have to draw is unaware of what is expected of them.

What Should A Page Cost?

On what are advertising rates based? While there are about as many ways to figure the rate that a magazine should charge for one full page of white space as there are publishers themselves, there remains one unchallenged, realistic method that is used by people who are in publishing not only as a way of life, but as a means of sustenance.

This method is simplicity itself.

On the left-hand side of a sheet of paper you list the total monthly loss of the Editorial Department. Since the Editorial Department, like the furnace of a steel mill, has no income whatsoever, all of its expenses are total loss. On a monthly magazine of approximately 500,000 circulation this loss including copy, art, pix, engravings, travel, salaries, layout, and incidental editorial office expenses will come to about $20,000 in the east, perhaps less further west.

Next, we list the Production Department which includes printing, paper, binding, and wrapping of of 500,000 magazines a month. On a magazine somewhere between 96 and 112 pages this will come to about 16c a copy or $80,000. The Production Department takes in no money at all so this, too, is total loss.

So far, we have $100,000 a month shot.

Next, we list the Circulation Department which has income as well as expenses. Since our publication has a press run of approximately 500,000, we will assume that 200,000 copies go to the newsstands of which 140,000 are sold, the other 300,000 are net paid mail. After the total income of the Circulation Department is balanced against its expenses, its loss will be in the vicinity of $2000 to $5000 a month, and we will arbitrarily fix it at $3000. Perhaps this publication will build up a "house business" which will sell a book or a pattern or maybe produce business movie film, as FORTUNE magazine is doing now, that in itself will make enough profit to offset the loss of the Circulation Department. At this time, the net of this future "house business" cannot be counted. So, we have $3,000 monthly loss.

Under the Administration Department we list all those expenses which cannot conveniently be allocated to any of the above departments without such intricate bookkeeping that it is simply cheaper and easier to set up one department called Administration and charge to it such items as rent, PBX board, light, heat, publisher's salary, social security taxes, legal fees, interest, air conditioning, etc. The administrative cost of a magazine, is in the vicinity of 4% to 10% of its gross income; the big books running 4% and the little books running 12% or even 15%. When the gross income is only $100,000 or $200,000 a year items such as those named above can quickly come to 15% of the gross. In this case we are going to figure the administration cost at $5000 a month. The above, save for the cost of selling advertising, represents the total cost of issuing our monthly of 500,000 net paid circulation, a matter of $108,000 per month.

Now for the finite business of figuring what the advertising rate should be.

How much should my page advertising rate be?

500,000 circulation, 100 page book, published monthly

	Cost	Income
Editorial	20,000	0
Production	80,000	0
Circulation	3,000	← after income is rec'd a $3,000 loss is anticipated
Administration	5,000	0
	$ 108,000	

If I can sell 40 pages of advertising

$ 2700 — the cost per page that advertising has to carry to bring me back my costs.
40) 108,000

My costs to sell the advertising

4 men + office help to back them up } $12,500

$ 312 — cost to sell 1 page of adv.
40) 12,500

My actual cost per page →

2700
312
$ 3012

I know I have to pay the advertising agency 15% commission on my page rate

So I add on → $.3012
533
which makes my published page rate → $ 3545

If I sell 40 pages I break even

When publishing a magazine of approximately 100 pages the minimum number of net paid pages of advertising that should be carried are forty, the maximum is sixty. So the problem is really very simple. On 40 pages, the publisher should be able to break even; on 50 pages he should make a moderate profit; on 55 pages he should make a good profit, and as he moves from 55 to 60 pages he should be able to move with the tides, adding additional editorial pages if his printer is ahead of him mechanically and can do so reasonably. Normally, on a 100-page book, 60% advertising is heavy.

To get the page rate, we simply divide 40 into the monthly expenses and that gives us a figure of $2700. To this figure we must add the cost of selling the advertising. In this case the publisher will need a staff of five men representing the East, Mid-Central, Mid-West, Far West, and South. These men with their expenses, plus an advertising director, merchandise manager, promotion manager, advertising artist and lay-out man, secretaries, stenographers, and incidental office expense, will come to approximately $12,500 a month. Forty into this equals $312. We add this figure to our basic rate of $2700 and now have $3012. But this is still not the final figure.

The advertising agency gets 15% of the business that it sends the publisher. If a black and white page costs $1000, the advertising agency sends the publisher $850, keeping $150 for their profit and expenses in sending that piece of business to the magazine. This 15% must now be added to the last figure we had of $3012, and so we now come up with $3540, which is the rate which this particular publication would have to charge for one page of black and white advertising on a publication of approximately 100 pages with a 500,000 net paid circulation, to break even when it sells and collects for 40 pages of advertising.

The next step is to look around and see what the other publications in this field charge. If they are charging half as much —whoa! You can't start. If they're charging twice as much, then maybe your figures are wrong. As the publication adds additional pages, the publisher naturally doesn't put in his back pocket the gross of, let us say, 10 additional pages at $3540 per page. First, the advertising agency takes off 15%. Second, there are additional selling costs in getting those 10 pages. Finally, the supply wolves who live off of the publisher are quick to notice the publication has moved from 40% advertising to 55% and they firm up their prices. Printer, compositor, labor unions, paper jobbers, photographic agencies—every big supplier keeps a finger on the publisher's pulse and if his magazine moves from 40% advertising to 55% or a shade over 55% advertising, all the suppliers crowd in for a bite. They don't need charts; they can smell it.

Let's watch a supplier try for an extra nibble. Bill Waters walks in. Bill has been making the four-color plates for this particular magazine. He lowers himself comfortably into a chair next to the publisher's desk, smiles gently and says:

"Jake, we've been working with you now at 35% off union scale since you fellows started a year and a half ago and I have been catching hell from the International. Our trade association stood me up at our meetings and lashed me. Jake, these engravings you send over mean a lot and I've stood by you, but the last raise of 5% I had to give my men and the raise of 2½% on copper and the last 3% raise an acid has knocked me out and I can't give you 35% off scale no more. We are prepared to let you have 23%, but, Jake, if I have to take it out of my own commission, I'm going to try to sell the old man on giving you 26%."

All the above is, of course, complete double talk and Bill Waters knows it. The publisher knows it, and both know the other knows it. They settle at 32% off scale. But twenty settlements like that and the bloom is gone from moving a book from 40% advertising to 55%.

That is why the publisher at his next meeting with his advertising staff gets up and says:

"Bill, nobody here wants to raise page rates and even though you fellows get a little bigger bonus when we have higher advertising rates because your commissions are going to be a little bigger, I still don't want

to raise rates. Our costs are terrible and we are going to have to do something. I think we will let the black and white alone, but just bump the color."

Which Book Should I Buy?

Why is one magazine bought over another? If you were to read the advertising story of some state farm paper that is issued on newsprint and sells for 50c a year, and compare that with the advertising story of FORTUNE, VOGUE, or a fraternal magazine of some ancient order whose publication is included with the dues, and whose members number into the hundred of thousands, but whose actual readers can be counted by the dozen because the members simply throw the publication away on receipt — what would it say? The incredible thing is that the advertising story of these publications would read alike. They all say the same thing.

They say: *one,* we have quality circulation; *two,* we have high-buying power per reader; *three,* we offer valuable trade interest; *four,* we have extraordinary reader interest; *five,* ours is an influential market; *six*, our prosperous readers demonstrably have great and immediate need of your product right now.

How can such varied and unlikely publications as the above claim the same thing? The answer is simple. The above six points are what the advertiser wants, so magazine salesmen simply lay claim to them. The technique in selling advertising space, therefore, is being able to prove to the advertiser that you actually have each of the above six points. Granted a reasonably good publication, an able advertising director can prove each of these points up to the very hilt and then a little bit more besides. This places the space buyer in one hell of a position. Whom is he to believe? Everybody tells him the same thing and everybody proves it. Yet even Coca Cola can't use the back cover of every magazine every month. Which one should they use? How often should they use them? The people who buy advertising space have many answers to this.

One gentleman by the name of Jack Martin of Martin Advertising Agency of Milwaukee, who certainly isn't the brainiest or even the best advertising man in the country, has a system which I have long respected. He puts it this way:

"You can't beat a space peddler at his own game—those guys stay up all night thinking things to tell me and they've got a whole staff of people to prepare charts to prove it. They come in my office with three or four assistants, they barrel me in, and they pour on statistics. I don't say I don't listen, but I got a system of my own. This is my system. All I do is take a magazine home and read it. If it entertains, instructs and educates me and animates me to want to do something then I feel it's got reader interest. If editorially it builds up in me a hospitable climate for a particular product or a particular class of products, and I got a products of that sort in the house, then I'm going to recommend to my clients to advertise in this magazine. That's all there is to it."

Edward Grauel, one of the advertising managers of Eastman Kodak, has been buying advertising space for some 20 years. At one time he bought strictly mass circulation that offered him the cheapest rate per page per 1000 readers; then he bought on the basic of printing quality and general appearance; then he developed an abiding interest in surveys which showed him how one magazine's audience represented a disproportionately high market for camera equipment; and finally, out of it all, Ed Grauel evolved this theory in regard to all the 20 or

30 trade and consumer photographic publications. Here's Ed:

"Confidentially, I don't pay too much attention to a magazine's circulation or its advertising rates. If I read every issue of a photographic book for two years and at the end of that time I feel that this publication contributes to the good and welfare of photography, I recommend that Kodak be in it."

Stanley Wildrick, president of a large eastern advertising agency, has a rare method of his own by which he decides which publications will be his particular friends and that he will recommend to his clients. Mr. Wildrick arrives unexpectedly at a magazine office and goes directly to the circulation manager. He introduces himself and asks permission to open the morning mail.

Mr. Wildrick will sit at a desk in the circulation office for four straight hours opening one letter after another, analyzing the circulation mail received by a publication that day. He will note whether the subscriptions are paid for in stamps, coins, dollar bills, express orders, money orders or checks. He will note whether the checks are counter checks or printed. He looks at the stationery on which readers write, the envelopes they use. He scans the handwriting to indicate the age, as there is quite a difference between the handwriting of a group of people between 20 and 40 and a group of people between 60 and 80 years of age. He looks to see how many subscriptions are coming in "over the transom" (that is, unsolicited), how many come in from sheet writers, etc. Partly on this experience, Mr. Wildrick makes his judgments.

There remains one last and intricate method to judge a publication. This is practiced by a Buffalo gentleman I know by the name of Morse Flagler. He takes a magazine for the last five years and lists, issue by issue, all the 1″, 2″, 3″, and 4″ ads and also the one-column advertisers who use a coupon with a key (*viz.,* 100-A 10th St., 100-B 10th St., etc. Thus, the answers to the ad reveal the media that evoked them). He charts the frequency with which these particular advertisers have used the publication. Whenever he finds any one magazine harboring the same group of keyed or coupon ads month after month and year after year in their pages, he is able truthfully to say: "For these advertisers, at least, this publication must pay out." Thus, he is able to go to his clients who have similar products and say with some justice, "I recommend this particular publication to you." Other advertising agencies also follow this system, which is not unique but merely tedious. It is easy to think the idea up, but a tremendous chore-boy job to implement. Is it worth it?

Among my acquaintances are people in various kinds of business and profession. I know a surgeon who loves to operate. He schedules operations for 8:00 A.M. because he rises happiest with nothing to do but go straight "to the cutting room." I know several well-fixed attorneys who, having inherited great wealth, still prefer their daily work. But everyone else I know, and I have asked almost all my friends, are not in their line of work by preference.

They don't like it. They want out.

Here is an amenity of the publishing business: the people who are in it like it. You pit yourself against the ablest men and women—not in your state or city—but the ablest people *nationally.* Unlike retailers or wholesalers, you will meet top-level executives almost exclusively. Some, of course, are culturally illiterate, but two or three times a day you come into contact with people of sensitivity and education who carry their job with dignity. This doesn't happen often in other trades.

Were it not for advertising, there would be an entirely different kind of press; freer, no doubt, but poor pickings and with so little pay that talent would go elsewhere. Advertising keeps the press oiled with the money to buy literary, editorial and art talent. Without it, our press would be equal to the American ballet.

This is the third of five articles on magazine publishing. The last two will deal with the production and administrative departments.

Mattfield, F. R.

October 30, 1958

Dear Mr. Mattfield:

Thank you for your letter enclosing your idea for a television program.

I have taken the liberty to forward it on to Mr. Irving Gitlin, Director of Public Affairs programs for CBS.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Frederic R. Mattfield
69 Fort Street
Fairhaven, Massachusetts

mmc

October 15, 1950

Columbia Broadcasting System
New York

Gentlemen:

Are you interested in a new television show that has high viewer interest and which performs a most worthwhile public service ? If you are, the program you want is SCHOLARSHIP.

What is SCHOLARSHIP ? It is the new quiz show that will remove the bad taste from the dull present-day shows.

SCHOLARSHIP works like this: The contestants are high school seniors who are going to college. The prizes which they can win may be any of these - free text books for from one semester to four years; a complete college wardrobe for from one to four years, supplied by well-known manufacturers or stores; room and board for from one to four years; tuition for from one to four years. In addition the sponsors present to the college of the winning student's choice an amount equal to the winnings of the student. In the middle of the program we have a short break to introduce the president of the institution to which last week's winner is going. He can give a dignified plug for the school. If he has a fund-raising campaign in progress we can show pictures of old Siwash and the alumni can kick in. Some sponsor may want to present a check to get the campaign going.

The questions can be prepared by the College Entrance Examination Board, with a board of review consisting of the Deans of Admission of three New York City colleges.

A program such as this would be of interest to students, to alumni, to parents, and to the general public. It would alert the public to the potential of Education in America.

Sincerely,

Frederic R. Mattfield
[illegible]

October 15, 1948

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

Knowing nothing about the correct procedure for submitting an idea for a television program, I am taking the liberty of sending the enclosed letter to you.

I hope that you will forward it to the proper person at C. B. S.

Sincerely,

Frederic R. Mattfield
89 Fort Street
Fairhaven, Massachusetts

Maund Gen. TV Corp.

August 28, 1959

MAUND GENERAL TELEVISION CORPORATION
MELBOURNE

PLANS ENTIRELY INDEFINITE STOP UNABLE CONFIRM AUSTRALIAN VISIT

BEFORE JANUARY 1.

ED MURROW

514-70
EW

1 Murrow

RCA POSN 9

2068NY COLBROCO RC3/NA/

JJNY2068 CC774 MARINE MESSAGE

SS GRIPSHOLM CHATHAMRADIO VIA RCA 45 28 1310GMT

RECEIVED
1959 AUG 28 AM 10:09
C B S TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

MURROW CBSINC NYK=

PLEASE ADVISE BOB LAND PROPOSED PARIS ORIGINATION IMPOSSIBLE REPEAT IMPOSSIBLE STOP CABLE MAUND GENERAL TELEVISION CORPORATION MELBOURNE PLANS ENTIRELY INDEFINITE UNABLE CONFIRM AUSTRALIAN VISIT BEFORE JANUARY 1 THANKS STOP INFORM ~~FRIENDLY TEMPERATURE 57 FOG INSOMNIA ADVISE AND CONSENT EXCELLENT REGARDS~~

ED MURROW

SENT 902 AM EST NA

Maurer, Arthur James

May 6, 1958

Dear Mr. Maurer:

I have your letter of April 8th.

Many thanks for sending me a copy of UNVEILING THE MYSTERY OF CREATION. I doubt that I shall have the opportunity to make any comments about it on my programs, however, I do appreciate your thoughtfulness in sending me a copy.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Arthur James Maurer
True Bible Education
Post Office Box 318
Belle Fourche, South Dakota

mcc

True Bible Education

P. O. BOX 318
BELLE FOURCHE, SOUTH DAKOTA

April 8, 1958

ARTHUR JAMES MAURER, SR.
— FOUNDER —

Columbia Broadcasting System Inc.,
485 Madison Ave.,
New York 22, New York
Attention Edward R. Murrow

no

Dear Mr. Murrow:

After a lifetime of study, I have found several astonishing facts which I wish to share with the Public.

Namely: That the Universe and all life is controlled by pure air electronic energy. That Ancient Man was far more advanced in the fields of science and nuclear physics and astronomy than we of today. This may sound fantastic, but we have been misinformed about life and it's true origin, as well as many other facts, which the inclosed complimentary copy of "Unveiling The Mystery of Creation" discloses.

For the sake of humanity, please give this your personal serious attention. Please read the story and express your own comments to your Public. It is time for an awakening. Unveiling The Mystery of Creation is covered by copyright Number Aa321839, February 10, 1958, which I own and control. I give you permission to quote from the booklet.

I would like to hear from persons of your radio and T.V. audience who are really concerned and willing to help clarify the present existing confusion, and help place this truth before the Public. Not for the money, but for the sake of humanity, that it may know the truth and survive. I need your help and the help of sincere persons.

At this time I am also sending to each of your associate Commentators a copy of "Unveiling The Mystery of Creation", making the same request.

Thanking you and trusting in your cooperation, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Arthur James Maurer Sr.

Arthur James Maurer Sr.
True Bible Education

Max, Alfred

August 6, 1938

Dear Mr. Max:

Your letter of July 31st arrived in Mr. Murrow's absence on vacation.

This is just a note to tell you that we will place your letter before him when he returns to the office in September.

Sincerely,

Mary Cecchini

Mr. Alfred Max
Realities Revue Mensuelle
13, Rue St. Georges
Paris

Réalités
REVUE MENSUELLE

13, RUE St-GEORGES - PARIS-9e

TÉLÉPHONE : LAMARTINE 75-51

RÉDACTION

Paris, July 31, 1958

Mr. Edward MURROW
Columbia Broadcasting Corp.
485 Madison Avenue
NEW YORK CITY
USA

Dear Mr. Murrow,

I am taking the liberty of writing to you because, for its Christmas issue, Realites is gathering opinions on France from the leading personalities throughout the world. Our plan for the whole issue is to make a synthesis of France's past greatness and the values and forces which are forging her present and her future.

We are particularly anxious to have your opinion as one of the outstanding figures on the American scene today.

Your contribution, which can, if you like, be simply an anécdote or a reminiscence, seems to us to be indispensable for this particularly important issue. That is why we should be grateful if you would answer, briefly, these two questions:

S. E. P. E. Société à Responsabilité Limitée au Capital de frs : 8.350.000 R. C. Seine 54 B 6117 C. Ch. Post. 5.110.58 Paris

1° - In your opinion, what is most striking in France today ?

2° - In your own field, how do France's achievements, compare with those of other countries ?

May we point out that because of delays in our production schedules, we should like if it is at all possible to have this text by 1st September.

Allow me to thank you in advance for your help in enriching our inquiry.

Sincerely yours,

The Editor in Chief,

alfred max

Max, Alfred

Réalités

REVUE MENSUELLE

13, RUE SAINT-GEORGES - PARIS-9e

Paris, December 21st, 1955

no

Mr. Edward MURROW
Columbia Broadcasting Co
486 Madison
NEW YORK
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Murrow :

As Margaret Biddle has just written you, we have a rather ambitious project. I wonder whether you would consider accepting the following invitation.

I will be coming to the States on the 11th of January. I will interview personally some of our subscribers in the New York area and then fly to California and do the same around San Francisco. But on Saturday the 14th of January, I am holding a one-day meeting in Princeton, presided over by George Gallup with a number of newspaper and magazine editors who have been kind enough to advise me that they would gladly help us in solving the various problems we have at the moment on our hands. I wonder whether you would consider coming to such meeting, at our expense of course. Margaret Biddle will probably be there and she too would be delighted if you would care to come. Our main problem is to bring our present circulation in America, which is around 40.000, to roughly 100.000, which is our target. Any new ideas that may come up during the course of the meeting in regard to editorial content, promotion, advertising and sales would be of considerable help to us.

I hope very much you will come. In any case, I shall be very glad indeed to make your acquaintance on some further opportunity and I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

alfred

alfred max
Editor-in-Chief

S. E. P. E. Société à responsabilité limitée au capital de fr. : 8.350.000 R. C. Seine 315.859 B C. Ch. Post. 5.110-58 Paris

Maxwell, W. O.

September 24, 1958

Mr. W.O. Maxwell
International Harvester Company
180 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

Dear Mr. Maxwell:

In reply to your letter of September 23 to Mr. Murrow, I am sending the storyboard to you enclosed, and hope it will arrive in good condition.

Yours very truly,

Sheila Hogg
Secretary to Mr. Murrow

enc.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

Air Mail

CONSUMER RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

September 23, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Incorporated
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

When Bill Wilson and I left your office Thursday afternoon, September 11, we left with you a story-board depicting the principal scenes in the opening portion of the Glen Canyon motion picture.

We suddenly discover we need this now and would appreciate it if you would ask your secretary to air-mail it back to this office as soon as convenient.

Best regards.

Cordially yours,

Bill

W. O. Maxwell
Manager

msh

Maxwell, W.O.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

Air Mail

CONSUMER RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

September 8, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Incorporated
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

Confirming my conversation today with your secretary, we hope your time will permit a look at the motion picture we've made of the Glen Canyon Dam project. The picture turned out better than our fondest hopes, and we believe it will finally turn out to be an outstanding documentary.

We've recorded a temporary sound track so that the story can follow the picture, and we're going to show it to officials of Merritt-Chapman & Scott, the contractors, this Thursday at 11 a.m. in the projection room at Movielab, 619 W. 54th Street. We hope you can join us there and have lunch with us afterward.

I expect to have Bill Wilson from Young & Rubicam along as well as C. E. Jones, our fleet sales manager, and Harold Claus, the director.

I'll be here in the office tomorrow and Wednesday and would appreciate a call when you have a moment. Best regards.

Cordially,

W. O. Maxwell
Manager

mah

Maxwell, W. O.

RECEIVED
1958 JAN 22 PM 3:48
C.B.S. TELETYPE ROOM N.Y.

WU030 DL PD

CHICAGO ILL JAN 22 206PMC

EDWARD R MURROW CBS

SORRY TO GET BAD NEWS OF YOUR FIRE BILL WILSON AND I
X UNEXPECTEDLY CAUGHT IN EX BUSINESS JAM OVER WEEKEND WILL
NOT BE ABLE TO JOIN YOU LETTER FOLLOWS
W O MAXWELL INTL HARV CO

345P..

-11/82

ACK FOR 30 PLS

Maxwell

February 4, 1958

Dear Bill:

Thanks for sending along the bill for the manure spreader. It works fine and I am sending off a check to Lane Farm Supply in Poughkeepsie.

Fortunately, the fire wasn't too bad. I lost no equipment but did lose a prize bull.

As ever yours,

Mr. W.O. Maxwell, Manager
International Harvester Company
180 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

fc

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

Air Mail

CONSUMER RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

January 22, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Incorporated
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

The short clip in the Chicago press about the fire at Glen Arden Farm certainly distresses us. That isn't the reason, however, for calling off our date for this week-end.

The Associated Equipment Distributors which includes all of our Construction Equipment Division distributors called a meeting here in Chicago beginning this Sunday and have served us with a "bill of particulars," and I am called upon to answer for the Company on questions concerning advertising and promotion. That's one I can't delegate. Last Friday it didn't look like a problem, but today it's a "must."

I'm embarrassed, naturally, to have to break two dates with you and am hopeful that we can make another one in the near future that will work out. Our field clothes were already packed and the reservations made.

We thought Pete Martin did a real good job for you and your team last week from a PR standpoint--even better than Time's editors.

Let me know about machine losses, if any, because we certainly want to be of assistance if you need emergency help. Best regards.

Cordially,

Sid

W. O. Maxwell
Manager

msh

P.S. I note that your new No. 40 spreader was billed out of Lane Farm Supply of Poughkeepsie last Friday as per the attached invoice which, in accordance with our request, is at dealer net prices plus 5 percent for handling. Hope it arrived in good order.

W.O.M.

Sent Bill to Edward

Maxwell, W.O.

January 31, 1958

Dear Bill:

I really suspect that you and the other Bill are afraid of the fierce pheasant on my farm. I assure you they are trained to fall down at the sound of a gun. It isn't really necessary to hit them! We will have another try at them in the fall.

Do let me know when you are going to be in town again. I have one or two projects for the fall that might just possibly interest you.

As ever yours,

Mr. W.O. Maxwell, Manager
International Harvester Company
180 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

fc

Mr. Maxwell's letter attached Treasury Dept's form 109.9.

Maxwell Bill

JANUARY 10, 1958

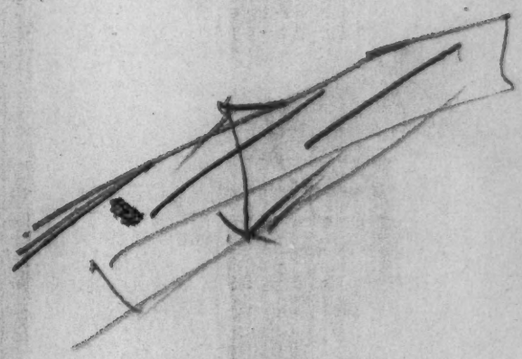
MR. W.O. MAXWELL, MANAGER
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

JANET AND I DELIGHTED YOU AND BILL SPENDING WEEK END OF JANUARY 25TH WITH US STOP WILL CALL YOU NEXT WEEK. REGARDS.

ED MURROW

514-43
fc

2
4
2
3



ufc.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

CONSUMER RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

December 17, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc.
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

On my return from the West Coast; Glen Canyon, Utah; and way stations this week I find your letter and much appreciated order.

Bill and I have looked over our schedules, and the last January week-end -- the 24th, 25th, and 26th -- looks good to us and, if nothing upsets your schedule, let's call it a date.

The adventure out there in Utah was far beyond my expectations, and I hope to have some very unusual pictures to show you at Pawling. Each of the projects you, Bill, and I talked about at lunch last fall have progressed quite a ways, and it will be a pleasure to bring you up to date. Maybe we'll be able to persuade you to bring us up to date on what's going on in Paris this week.

You'll have word on the delivery of your No. 40 spreader within the next few days. Thanks for the business.

All the best.

Cordially,

Bill

W. U. Maxwell
Manager

msh

Upcoming

December 5, 1957

Dear Bill:

Why don't you two Bills take a week end in January that would suit you best and we will tee up the shoot. There won't be any duck then, but there ought to be plenty of quail and pheasant left. I am off to Paris for the NATO meeting the middle of December, so it looks as though we will have to wait until January.

Now a note of business: Could you have your nearest or appropriate dealer deliver to me at Glen Arden Farm, Pawling, New York your No. 40 Power-Drive Manure Spreader, and send the bill to me here.

Let me know about the week end whenever you can.

As ever yours,

Mr. W.O. Maxwell
International Harvester Company
180 North Michigan Avenue
Chicago 1, Illinois

fc

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
180 NORTH MICHIGAN AVENUE • CHICAGO 1, ILLINOIS

CONSUMER RELATIONS DEPARTMENT

November 26, 1957

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System, Incorporated
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Ed:

First it was the flu and now it's business that is interferring with our long-anticipated visit.

I'm going to California tomorrow and, with all I have to do there and several stops on my way back, it's going to be well into the Holidays before my return.

Bill Wilson and I would certainly like to pick up our rain check one week-end in January if you have an open one.

May you and yours have a Happy Thanksgiving Day.

Cordially,

Bill Maxwell -

W. O. Maxwell
Manager

msh

Mayer, H. S.

December 10, 1959

Dear Mr. Mayer:

Thank you for your letter of November 30th. As you had anticipated, Mr. Murrow is in Europe at the present time and will be traveling abroad for several months.

If you should care to send a gift to this office, I shall be glad to keep it until he returns.

Very sincerely yours,

Gabrielle Wachsner
Secretary

Mr. Harold S. Mayer
Godchaux & Mayer Ltd.
830 Union Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

HAROLD S. MAYER, PRESIDENT
RALPH M. PONS, VICE-PRES.
LOUIS E. VAUTHIER, VICE-PRES.
THEO. M. HICKEY, SEC.

CAPITAL STOCK COMPANY INSURANCE
Standard protection

GODCHAUX & MAYER LTD.
EXPERT SERVICE PAYS
Insurance
GENERAL AGENTS

JAckson 2-1355
830 UNION STREET
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Approaching a Half - Century of Progressive Cooperation in Solving Agents' Problems

November 30, 1959

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
580 Park Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Murrow:

I am preparing to send my Christmas gift to you and I am not sure you are at home. I am rather under the impression that you are in Europe.

Will you, or the person who receives this letter let me know. I certainly miss your programs each night.

Kindest regards.

Yours very truly,

HAROLD S. MAYER

HSM:mc

Maytag Fred

JUNE 12, 1958

MR. FRED MAYTAG
NEWTON, IOWA

BELATED THANKS TO YOU AND MRS. MAYTAG FOR YOUR COURTESY AND KINDNESS DURING MY VISIT TO GRINNELL. HOPE TO SEE YOU HERE BEFORE LONG. REGARDS.

EDWARD R. MURROW

514-43
fc

Mazer, William

March 5, 1958

Dear Mr. Mazer:

I regret to have to tell you that it will not be possible for me to act as narrator for "MEET DEBBIE DIXON."

I am sorry to have to decline your invitation, but frankly I feel that I have no competence in the area and would not be able to do as good a job as someone who could be presumed to have knowledge of the subject.

Sincerely yours,

Mr. William Mazer, President
Muscular Dystrophy Associations
of America, Inc.
1790 Broadway
New York 19, N. Y.

gw

NON-SECTARIAN NON-PROFIT
TO FOSTER RESEARCH - TREATMENT - EDUCATION - REHABILITATION

MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY ASSOCIATIONS OF AMERICA, INC.

1790 BROADWAY - New York 19, N.Y.

Telephone: JUdson 6-0808

WILLIAM MAZER
PRESIDENT

February 11, 1958

Mr. Edward R. Murrow
Columbia Broadcasting System
485 Madison Avenue
New York, New York

Dear Mr. Murrow:

The attached script, a recorded documentary radio program, was prepared by the Radio-TV section of our Department of Public Information. Except for the narrative portions, interlocking the other voices, the program is complete. I have listened to the finished tapes of Debbie Dixon, her mother, and the others, and must say I am quite impressed. Those portions by Debbie are truly remarkable. Listening to her voice, full of bright, cheerful warmth and spontaneity, one would never suspect she spends her days in a wheel chair. It is a truly moving experience.

We would be highly honored and most grateful if you would act as narrator for "MEET DEBBIE DIXON". I know you must be very busy, but if you could find time to do this for us, we would consider ourselves forever obligated to you. Once completed, the program will become an integral part of our library. The recording will be distributed to our more than 300 chapters across the nation, and will be made available to radio stations as a public service, thus fulfilling the important function of enlightening the American people on a vital aspect of public health.

Should you wish to hear the tapes before making a decision, we would be most happy to arrange it.

Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain...

Sincerely yours,

William Mazer

William Mazer,
President

WM:tr
Enc.

"MEET DEBBIE DIXON"

MUSCULAR DYSTROPHY ASSOCIATIONS OF AMERICA, INC.

1790 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

NARR: This is _____. The following is a special program.

(MUSIC: : IN AND UNDER)
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

DEBBIE: Y'know...I think...Everytime I fergit where we live... It's a long ways into...it's in Dallas...I mean... I think it's in Dallas...Yeah, it's in Dallas... If you see a green house, that's our house...If you see a German Shepherd, that's ours...

(MUSIC : UP....UNDER)
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

NARR: If you happen to be in Texas...in the little town of Arlington about 25 miles from Dallas...and if you come to a green house...and you see a German Shepherd outside...then you'll most probably meet Miss Debbie Dixon, whose voice you've just heard...She's six years old. She has red hair and a smile just as broad as her Texas drawl...And if you sit and pass the time of day, Debbie might tell you about her toys, her Shetland pony, or about a trip she made to New York...

(MUSIC: : SNEAK OUT)
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

NARR: But she'll talk to you from a wheel chair...She can't walk...Debbie Dixon has muscular dystrophy...

MRS. DIXON: (TAPE) I felt like I just might as well stop living... I just...I thought all of this was just the end... There just isn't any need to...to go on. I just...I just didn't feel like I could go on with the...thought of muscular dystrophy.

NARR: Those were the feelings of Debbie's mother when she first learned that her child had muscular dystrophy... Since then, she has learned to hope...Louise Dixon is in her late twenties...Her husband, Bill, works as a production foreman in an automobile plant...The Dixons have three children...One of them, Debbie, has never known what it is to walk...

Perhaps as this point, muscular dystrophy means no more to you than two more words to describe one more disease...But after you've met Debbie...after you've heard from Louise Dixon...when you've listened to the medical people and to others who have made the conquest of M-D their life's work, we feel that the words will have assumed a deeper meaning...It is our hope that you'll know what M-D is...what it does...what is being done about it...The bare words will have taken on a new reality in your mind...and perhaps you'll have sensed, a little bit, what it feels like to be the parent of a dystrophic child...

DR. MANSON: (TAPE) Muscular dystrophy is a chronic, progressive disease of muscles, the cause of which is not known at the present time, and there is no known effective treatment. It can occur at any age, although about two-thirds of the cases occur in children between the ages of three and thirteen.

NARR: Dr. Melville H. Manson is Scientific Director of Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America...His job is to know <u>everything</u> about M-D...Louise Dixon knows too--she learned early...

MRS. DIXON: We noticed that...she had something when she was about 14 months old...she began to lose her strength...her ability to grip...She <u>had</u> been able to pull up in a chair...and to walk around holding onto things like a young baby does...and we noticed when she was about 14 months old that she wasn't...she was <u>losing</u> this... <u>strength</u>.

NARR: When a child is ill, a doctor is called, a treatment prescribed. If it is within the power of present medical knowledge, a cure is effected. But with muscular dystrophy there are difficulties...To begin with, diagnosis...

MRS. DIXON: (TAPE) We put her in a hospital in Ft. Worth...And they did some spinal taps...and worked with her for about a week...that time...the first time we had her in a hospital...They could find nothing wrong with her...Of course, they could tell there was something... She was about 18 months old...at this time...They both...both of the doctors felt like she should be able to stand and walk...but she couldn't...My husband and I had never heard of a biopsy...and you know...that that would be the way to tell what was wrong with her...So we just kept on with her therapy... and one doctor would tell us it was polio, and we'd

MRS. DIXON: go along with him for a while and she wouldn't seem to gain strength or be able to do any more...so we would go to another doctor...

She was nearly five years old before we found out what was wrong with her...This pediatrician is the one that diagnosed it...the same one we have had with her all of her life...And he didn't know till then... that it was muscular dystrophy.

NARR: Muscular dystrophy is not a rare disease...It afflicts over 200,000 people in this country alone...Nobody knows for certain how many victims there are throughout the world...But not all doctors can be specialists. The American pediatrician these days has a hard enough time keeping up with the succession of colds, virus infections, broken bones, and other assorted ailments of childhood...If he is presented with a case of M-D, it's not snap judgement that turns the diagnosis in the wrong direction...Muscular dystrophy is not easy to recognize. It is slow in developing. There is no pain...There is no fever. Because the brain is not involved, the child remains as alert and intelligent as any other. There is only a gradual weakening, a slow but insidious loss of strength. This poses a major problem for medical men...and thus professional education...the process of making doctors, nurses and clinical workers aware of M-D and its symptoms...has become a primary aim of Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America. (PAUSE) In many diseases,

NARR: knowing affords at least some relief. The problem is out in the open...There is a prescribed course of treatment, a prognosis, often a note of hope. A man with heart disease, if he follows his physician's directions, may realize a rich and full life. Insulin assures the diabetic of the opportunity for active achievement and success. One man, stricken with polio at the age of 39, later rose to become president of our country. (PAUSE) But again...with muscular dystrophy, there is a difference...

DR. MANSON: The principal difference between muscular dystrophy and other crippling diseases is the fact that muscular dystrophy is inevitably progressive. Very few children with muscular dystrophy live past the ago of adolescence.

NARR: But a child lives in the present...and the present is full of joy and wonder...

(MUSIC: : IN AND UNDER)

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

DEBBIE: (TAPE) And y'know what I got?...I got a stove...an' a sink...and...an' a ice box...An' you c'n put real water in there...but you have to put somethin' under it...Got some clay...I used to have some clay, but my mother throwed it away...You know why?...'Cause Stevie eat it...and she throwed it away...'Cause it sticked on the floor...Everytime when you just drop it, it sticks on the floor.

(MUSIC: : OUT)

- - - - - - - - - - - -

NARR: What is muscular dystrophy then...A chronic disease of muscle...A progressive disease that never gets better, only worse...These, it would seem, are problems enough...but there are others...hidden problems... What are the feelings of a child in a wheel chair and of the parent who stands behind it?...We know that most children work off their excess energy in play... that they work out their feelings of anger in a game of ball, or by acting out the drama of cowboys and Indians. But a child in a wheel chair cannot play ball, cannot run after or away from the cowboys. What, then, does the M-D child do? What does a mother do...the mother of a child who requires constant care, almost undivided attention...

In a sense, the physician attending an M-D family must be two people...part doctor, part psychologist...At the Albert Einstein Medical College in New York, Dr. Arthur S. Abramson is professor and chairman of the Department of Rehabilitation Medicine. He has attended many M-D patients...

DR. ABRAMSON: (TAPE) I believe that the patient should receive whatever physical treatment is indicated. But when we take care of such a patient in a comprehensive fashion, we realize that we have to give, not only the patient himself, but even his family, strong phychological support. Because it is disturbances in these areas that very often make the disability so much harder to bear.

MRS. DIXON: They will let her go to our school...if I can bring her...go back at recess...tend to her needs...and go back at lunch and see that she has her dinner...Take her to the cafeteria and get her tray for her...Then see that she is out in the sunshine for a while...or whatever the occasion is that I attend to her at lunch ...Then I go back at recess and tend to her needs again...Then I have to go back after her...when school is out.

NARR: It's not hard, then, to understand the drain on the mother of a dystrophic child. It's not too difficult to imagine the emotional problems that could develop within the entire family...the primary problem of adjustment, for example. It takes strength...the kind of strength Louise Dixon has...

MRS. DIXON: (TAPE) It takes a while to adjust to it...I'm sure that I couldn't have made the adjustment like I did, if it hadn't been for our Greater Ft. Worth Chapter... If I hadn't met some of the members there and started going to our meetings...right away...All of these people in our chapter have been wonderful to us... They know too how we feel . . . It's something you can't live with by yourself. You've got to tell someone else about it.

NARR: The people Louise Dixon can talk to...the people who understand how she feels...are members of the Ft. Worth Chapter of Muscular Dystrophy Associations of America...MDAA was formed in 1950. It was then a

NARR: small group, a few families with dystrophic children. It now has thousands of members, well over 300 local chapters throughout the country, and has raised in its short history some 20 million dollars to fight the battle against M-D. For people like Louise Dixon and her daughter, Debbie, MDAA provides an extensive patient service program, and supports over 40 clinics in the United States. MDAA clinics operate on a "team approach" basis. The team, consisting of medical personnel, social workers, physical and occupational therapists, examines the needs of the patient, then carries out the program indicated, both for the patient and his family. In some areas where clinics are not available, MDAA social workers, trained and experienced in family problems, are on hand to assist in every way possible. Chapters help purchase prescribed orthopedic equipment for the patient...wheel chairs, braces, lifts, a hospital bed if the disease has progressed that far. (PAUSE) Meanwhile, the patient waits and hopes...for a cure.

MRS. DIXON: She knows she has muscular dystrophy but she doesn't know any of the other facts about it. When she plays with the other children, we always carry her outside or have the children come in and play with her. All of the children seem to know that there's something wrong, and they don't...they don't let Debbie know that...they notice the difference...but they just play with her like any other...

MRS. DIXON: Mentally, she has grown just as alert as any other child...she has a wonderful disposition...I don't know how...She has an awful lot of patience...and she...she loves life...

(MUSIC: : IN AND UNDER)

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

DEBBIE: My mother says, "I don't care...I don't care if it's not brand new! I'm gonna keep it!" My mother says, "I don't care if she falls off...but we're still gonna keep it!" I'm gonna go to the rodeo...one of these times when I have my Shetland pony...I can ride ...can ride my Shetland pony as long as I want to... My sister thinks I'll fall off...But I won't fall off.

(MUSIC: : OUT)

- - - - - - - - - - - -

NARR: The Shetland pony was given to Debbie Dixon by Steve Allen on his TV program. Each year, during its annual appeal for funds, MDAA selects one little boy or girl to be National Muscular Dystrophy Poster Child. Debbie Dixon was one such child...one child to symbolize tens of thousands of others...to make public appearances on TV and elsewhere...to bring not only the story... but the sight of M-D to the attention of the American people. For Debbie, the trip to New York was a high point in her life...an experience never to be forgotten...

(MUSIC: : IN AND UNDER)

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

DEBBIE: We had to fly on the airplane...it was too far to drive in the car...It got us sick. My daddy didn't get sick...I got sick three times...My mother only got sick one time...We eat there...one time on the airplane...We had turkey and some beans and some corn...And the, when we was in New York, we went to a cafe to eat...and that man of ours, he didn't even know we eat on the airplane...We had to tell him... My mother did...

(MUSIC: : OUT)

- - - - - - - - - - - -

PART II

NARR: Muscular dystrophy is a progressive disease...Once started, it spreads slowly throughout the body until the entire muscular system is affected, until the patient cannot turn over in bed without assistance. There is no effective policy of containment...and for every victim of M-D, there comes a time when the wheel chair becomes part of everyday living...

MRS. DIXON: Well, we had carried her all these years...and she... she knew she was getting too heavy...especially for me to carry...So last year it was suggested by her physical therapist that we get her a wheel chair... and she just fell in love with the idea. She wanted one...and she took right to it.

DEBBIE: You know Central Park?...We had to walk, walk, walk, down to Central Park!

NARR: She fell in love with the idea -- she wanted one...To most of us a wheel chair would seem like a prison. But to a child who has never walked, never been able to move by herself...who has had to sit by and watch from the sidelines while other children run and play... the wheel chair means a kind of freedom. (PAUSE) Because muscular dystrophy is a progressive disease, because once started there is no stopping it, physical therapy...exercise to help stretch shortened muscles, the use of splints to prevent deformity...brings far from miraculous results...Yet, physical therapy goes

NARR: on...It goes on because of a philosophy of medicine held to by the kind of medical man who will never accept defeat, no matter what the prognosis...a philosophy that is perhaps best expressed by Dr. Arthur S. Abramson...

DR. ABRAMSON: It is our belief that the sick and disabled deserve the best possible care that our society can provide. Medical thinking is often obscured by the hopeless prognosis placed upon many medical conditions. It is becoming more evident that many of the so-called hopelessly ill can be helped towards a fuller life within the limitations of their diagnosis and prognosis. This help will be forthcoming only with the conviction, on the part of the physician and therapist, that even limited gains from therapy may make the difference between happiness and despair.

NARR: A philosophy of medicine from a man who well knows what it means to be crippled...Arthur S. Abramson, M.D. ...winner of the President's Trophy in 1955 for the most outstanding contribution to the field of employment of the handicapped, is himself a World War II paraplegic...He practices from the cramped space of his own wheel chair...But his mind is not cramped, and he looks forward with hope to the future ...a future to be filled with greater, more certain knowledge...and knowledge is man's only weapon in the fight against disease.

NARR: That knowledge is being furthered...day by day, year by year...slowly yet surely, by medical men throughout the world. Perhaps the greatest single source of hope in the battle against muscular dystrophy is medical research. MDAA supports nearly one hundred research projects in colleges and universities both here and abroad. Through these grants-in-aid, awarded to medical scientists in the fields of bio-chemistry, bio-physics, pathology and numorous other categories, new knowledge is slowly gathered, new lines of inquiry are opened...and man begins to understand himself and the world about him a little more each day. Every small discovery is another step forward to the time when muscular dystrophy will no longer take its toll in lives and happiness. To bring that day closer, to speed the pace of scientific investigation, and to provide a clearing house for the study of muscular dystrophy and other related diseases of muscle, MDAA is building a new research center. At the cost of millions of dollars, an eleven story building is now nearing completion in New York City. It has been named The Institute for Muscle Disease.

DR. MANSON: The Institute will house facilities for some forty to fifty scientists working on all aspects of muscle pathology. It will not supplant our present system of grants-in-aid, but rather will supplement it. One of its features, for example, will be a muscle registry, a center for the examination and evaluation of muscle

DR. MANSON: biopsy slides and specimens gathered from all parts of the country and abroad. The Institute will become a repository of information on all aspects of muscle study, serving scientists throughout the world. The building itself will, of course, house the most modern of laboratories and equipment. It has been designed to meet not only the present needs of muscle research, but the needs of the future as well. For example, not many years ago it was almost impossible to predict the extensive use of intricate electronic equipment which is today a vital part of all medical research. Thus, even recently constructed laboratory facilities are now found inadequate because of ever increasing reliance upon electronic tools.

In order to avoid such a situation, an unusual amount of electrical facilities are being installed at The Institute for Muscle Disease in anticipation of even greater use of electronic research equipment in the future.

NARR: Upon completion of the Institute, Dr. Ade T. Milhorat, presently Professor of Clinical Medicine at The New York Hospital-Cornell University Medical Center, will move across the street to take up his ~~shoulders~~ duties as its Director. One of the original founders of MDAA, and Chairman of its Medical Advisory Board, Dr. Milhorat is one of the world's leading authorities on muscular dystrophy. To him, the new building represents the attainment of a long-sought goal...In his words:

VOICE: The Institute for Muscle Disease will be a structure of beauty, representing the highest aspirations of the patients it will serve. Let us not forget, however, that it is primarily a research facility, a tool which must be used with skill and vigor in order to achieve the goals to which both those who will work in it and those responsible for its creation are firmly dedicated.

NARR: Those responsible for its creation are numbered in the millions...they are you. And the goal to which you are dedicated is that a little girl in a wheel chair, and tens of thousands like her, will some day see their dreams come true.

DEBBIE: You know Central Park?...We had to walk, walk, walk down to Central Park!

NARR: The people who will work at the Institute are only a handful...but they hold in their hands, the key, the answer to muscular dystrophy. Their work is complicated...not readily understood by the layman.
If we take at random a few of the grants-in-aid, present and past, awarded by MDA, they would read like this...

VOICE I: The Composition of Isolated Skeletal Muscle, Dr. Gilbert H. Glaser, Yale University School of Medicine...

VOICE 2: Chemical and Mechanical Studies of Actomyosin, Dr. Teru Hayashi, Columbia University.

VOICE 3: Studies on the Specific Reactivity of the End Plate to Quaternary Ammonium Ions...Dr. Walter F. Riker, Jr.,

Cornell University Medical College...

VOICE 4: Integrated Cytological Distribution of Enzyme Systems in Skeletal and Cardiac Muscle...Dr. John W. Harman, St. Kevin's Hospital, Dublin, Eire...

NARR: Translation of these projects into lay language would not only be difficult...it would require more time than we have available. But, taken together, they mean in essence, one thing...basic research...detailed investigations into the fundamental processes by which man lives...into the very nature of living matter. With the conquest of polio -- last of the serious infectious diseases -- now almost a certainty, science now turns its major attention to the diseases of degeneration, the diseases that come from <u>within</u>... and not from <u>without</u> in the form of bacteria or viruses...

And it is in pure, basic research that the answers will be found...Answers, according to Dr. Manson, to many things...

DR. MANSON: When we consider that before birth we are encased in a mass of muscle, the womb...that during life we are sustained by a mass of muscle, the heart...that even in the course of an ordinary day we rely upon the sound functioning of muscle to do such apparently simple things as to sit, walk, lift a cigarette, open a book, turn on a television set...and when we remember that we don't actually know what makes a muscle relax or contract at the present time, the basic importance

DR. MANSON: of this research may be realized. It is not inconceivable that the results of these investigations will extend to other fields such as heart disease, arteriosclerosis, and other conditions of bodily degeneration.

NARR: In basic research then lies the major hope of a future...for Debbie Dixon...for her mother, Louise...

MRS. DIXON: Right now, I feel that...something is going to be done in time...for Debbie...for a lot of them...And I just feel wonderful about it, that's all...I don't know how to explain it...We just...we're going ahead with her schooling. I think that is a step for us... looking forward to the future...I believe we are going to have one...I really do.

NARR: A future...for Debbie...for a lot of them...both children and adults...For we must not forget grown people account for one-third of the total number of M-D cases...And the dystrophic adult faces special problems...problems, we might say, of the spirit... problems of faith and belief...Perhaps no one has expressed this difficulty better than Louise Yount, vice president of MDAA...and herself a dystrophic since the age of 18...Of the person stricken later in life, Louise Yount has this to say...

MISS YOUNT: There is imposed upon the dystrophic adult the necessity to relinquish many things which the average man considers normal to existence. And he must guard against wallowing in the mud of self-pity. Yet, as he continually retreats from life, he might come to

MISS YOUNT: see himself trapped like an animal. Then it is that he might even cry out against God and this poses the most significant problem in the life of the dystrophic adult for his faith in God is put to a supreme test. First, he might quiz himself saying, "Why did this happen to me? Is there a just God in heaven that permits these things?" And as the victim tries to keep his faith, his burden is more than doubled by the faulty thinking of some who insinuate that illness is a compensation for past sins. And so he might come to find himself so rebellious with God that he would quickly cast away his only source of strength and salvation -- the only avenue through which he can sustain his soul and spirit. This, without question, is the most difficult problem of all.

NARR: But where many of us who are older look too much into the past -- a young child looks forward...And so, no matter in what faith or creed a child is reared, that faith is not easily shaken...Debbie Dixon lives in a wheel chair...She is weak...and yet, she is strong.

DEBBIE: Yes, Jesus loves me
For the Bible tells me so...
He is weak but he is strong,
Yes, Jesus loves me
For the Bible tells me so
Little ones to him belong,
He is weak but he is strong

(MUSIC: : IN AND UNDER)

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

NARR: To a child with muscular dystrophy, the world is a small place...the space of a wheel chair, the length of a bed...In an effort to make the world a little larger for these children, MDAA prepared the program you have just heard. You have met Debbie Dixon, and have listened to her mother...You have heard from the doctors, and from a woman who, although an M-D victim since the age of 18, has not lost her courage or her faith, but who has devoted her life to the conquest of a disease she must fight every day of her life. You have heard...and we hope that now you understand... You have heard...and we hope, in a way, you have seen, in your mind's eye, what muscular dystrophy is, what it means...For in the words of Dr. Ade T. Milhorat... "To see is to know...To know is to be convinced...in muscular dystrophy...to be convinced, is to act."

(MUSIC: : UP TO FINISH)

- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -

VOICE I: November is the month of MDAA's annual appeal for funds. Please give generously when your neighborhood volunteer calls.

###